"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; fair Sunday; moderate temperature.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,809. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909.—FOURTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COSTA RICA LOAN TAKEN BY CITY BANK

$10,000,000 to $12,000,000 Is Placed Here in Preference to Borrowing in England.

TAKES OVER NATION'S DEBT

This Is the First Time the Republic Has Borrowed Here—Grace & Co. the Intermediaries.

After negotiations with various banking firms in this city during the last two months, the Costa Rican loan of $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 has been arranged by the National City Bank through the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., who acted as intermediaries between the Costa Rican Government and the bank.

The contract was signed on Thursday by the representatives of the National City Bank and Jose Rehmoser, representing Costa Rica, who has been in this city since the beginning of May for the purpose of negotiating the loan. Mr. Rehmoser sailed from Boston yesterday on one of the United Fruit Company's steamships for San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, via Port Limon, with the contract which he will lay before the Chamber of Representatives of the Republic for its ratification.

It is understood that the agreement with the National City Bank covers the funding of all debts of Costa Rica, both internal and external, which are said to amount to over $10,000,000. The time given in the contract is fifty years, and the rate of interest is 5 per cent.

It was said yesterday by a man who is familiar with the negotiations that had been carried on by the representative of the Costa Rican Government that the National City Bank was purchasing the bonds at 78.

This is the first time that the Republic of Costa Rica has come to the United States for a loan, all previous loans having been negotiated in England. The area of Costa Rica is estimated at 21,500 square miles with a population of 325,000, including 6,000 foreigners. The inhabitants are essentially agriculturists, and Costa Rica is the most peaceful of all the Central American Republics. The annual value of the commerce exceeds $13,000,000. The principal exports of Costa Rica are coffee, bananas, mahogany, and other woods, hides, rubber, gold, and silver. The present Constitution dates from 1871. A Chamber of Representatives is elected every four years, the proportion of representation being one for each 8,000 inhabitants. The executive power is vested in the President, elected indirectly every four years, assisted by a Cabinet of four members.

Costa Rica leads the Central American States in education. Public instruction is free and enforced. The climate, except in the two coast ports, Port Limon on the Atlantic, and Punta Arenas on the Pacific, which are connected by a railroad, is healthful and free from tropical fevers. The export of bananas from Port Limon alone amounts to more than $2,000,000 and coffee to more than $4,000,000 a year.

URUGUAY WANTS OUR MONEY.

Part of a $6,000,000 Loan May Be Placed in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—American banking houses are to have an opportunity to take part in another foreign loan. Uruguay, according to advices reaching the State Department, is about to negotiate a loan of $6,000,000 at 5 per cent., tax free, for public works. Of the amount $2,500,000 is to be devoted to the building of roads and the prosecution of sanitation work. The remainder is to be distributed in the construction of a Government palace, a home for the legislative branch of the Government, and the construction of buildings for a military and naval academy.

CALL CUBA LOAN ILLEGAL.

Bankers Say Conditions of New $16,500,000 Issue Are Impossible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 23.—President Gomez issued on July 21 circulars inviting bankers to bid for the loan of $16,500,000 authorized by Gov. Magoon of the Provisional Government on Jan. 25, the circulars reaching only four firms of private bankers, one of these being Speyer & Co. The circulars seem to indicate that the security on the internal taxation is subject to the conditions under which the first army pay loan of $35,000,000 was placed by Speyer & Co., and no other security is visible. The bankers therefore infer that Speyer & Co. is the only concern able to negotiate the proposed additional loan.

One clause of the circular provides that Cuba shall take $5,000,000 immediately, the rest of the loan extending over five years, Cuba being permitted to call for money whenever she desires, but not more than $5,000,000 in any one year.

Bankers point out that in case of a panic it would be impossible to furnish $5,000,000, or any other amount. Moreover, Gov. Magoon's decree, under which the bids are invited, provided that the whole sum be taken in three years. So that the five-year provision is unauthorized and the loan is illegal without Congressional sanction. This it is impossible to get, since Congress does not convene until November, and the Government needs money immediately.

President Gomez, it is well known, is opposed to making any loan, and hence the financiers suggest that he has dictated unacceptable conditions for the purpose of evading the responsibility of committing the country to a new indebtedness.

The official purpose of the issue is to cover the payment of contracts for the Cienfuegos waterworks and the Havana sewer system. The rate is 5 per cent., and amortization would begin at the expiration of ten years, the loan to be secured by internal taxes.

ARREST GERTRUDE HOFFMAN.

Hammerstein Dancer Held for Offending Public Decency.

After performing her "Salome dance" for some 400 times, Gertrude Hoffman was arrested at Hammerstein's Roof Garden last night by Capt. George Walden, specially detailed from Police Headquarters, for violating Section 1,530 of the Penal Code by offending public decency.

The actress was taken in an automobile belonging to Annette Kellermann, the swimmer, to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station by Capt. Walden and Lieut. Frank Rathgeber, and held in $500 bail to appear this morning at the West Side Police Court before Magistrate Steinhardt. The bail was furnished by George Considine.

When seen after her return from the police station Miss Hoffman said that she had never been so humiliated in her life. "I have performed my Salome dance in all parts of the United States for more than 400 times," she said, "and for seven months right here in the City of New York, and the only trouble that I had before this was in the second week at Kansas City. I have a suit pending now there growing out of the incident.

"The Captain with his Lieutenant," said the dancer, "were around the theatre all the evening. He saw my act from the back of the stage, and as I was going to my dressing room with my two maids the Captain stopped me and said:

"'Excuse me, Miss Hoffman, but do you wear tights in your act?'

"'Certainly I do,' I replied.

"He then asked me to show them to him and I refused. Then I was arrested."

The police said that Capt. Walden was a Brooklyn officer detailed by the Commissioner for special duty in Manhattan, and as he had made the charge it was not their business to question his actions. Miss Hoffman said that yesterday was an unlucky day for her, as she was arrested early in the morning with her husband as they were crossing Williamsburg Bridge, coming from Coney Island, for not having a tail number on her automobile.

ASHES OF BUDDHA FOUND.

Receptacle Containing Part of Them in a Mound Near Peshawar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Excavations conducted by the Archaeological Department of the Indian Government near Peshawar, the British stronghold near the frontier of Afghanistan, have resulted in the discovery of an ancient Buddhist memorial mound, containing a bronze casket, within which are some of the ashes of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism. They are inclosed in a wrought hexagonal rock crystal receptacle, sealed with the royal seal of the Emperor Kanishka, who was ruling in Peshawar at the opening of the Christian era.

"When the Buddha died in 482 B. C., his body was cremated and the ashes divided in eight parts among his disciples," said Dr. L. D. Barnett, keeper of the Oriental books in the British Museum, to-day. "One of the vases containing these portions, known as the Piprahwa vase, was discovered a few years ago by the Government survey."

Distribution of the ashes of Buddha was made because of the rival claimants of relics of this founder of a great religion, and each portion of them was preserved in a great monument. As these mounds were known to contain rich works of art and other treasures, as well as records of great value to the historian, a search for them has been actively prosecuted.

Buddha is believed to have been a Prince in a petty nation south of Nepal, and was born near the beginning of the sixth century, B. C. He was named Siddhartha, and was also known as Sakya, his family name, and Gautama, and achieved the little Buddha, or enlightened. He spent many years in study and solitary meditation, despite the efforts of his family to interest him in the court life, and finally evolved the philosophy that now, with modifications, has the greatest following in the world. He spent forty-four years in preaching, traversing a great part of Northern India and gaining converts by thousands from the Brahmins. He died at Kusinagara, in Ouce, at the age of about 80.

HUNTINGTON GIFT CHURCH.

Spanish Chapel to be Erected in 156th Street.

The beautiful group of buildings presented by Archer M. Huntington to various societies of this city, which stands on the block west of Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, is soon to be increased by one more—a fifty-thousand-dollar two-story church, the chapel of the Church of Nuestra Señora de Guadelupe of 229 West Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Huntington is erecting the chapel because of his interest in all things Spanish. That part of the city is becoming the centre of Spanish life in New York.

Plans for the church, which is to be subsidiary to the one on Fourteenth Street, were filed in June. The site is about 300 feet west of Broadway, in 156th Street. On 155th Street, facing the Hispanic Society building, stands the building of the Numismatic Society, and just east of that building they have begun work on the two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar building presented by Mr. Huntington to the American Geographical Society.

The architect for the new church is Charles P. Huntington, cousin of the donor, and work will be begun on the foundations early next week. Mr. Huntington has so planned the building that it will be in harmony with the others presented by his cousin.

NO CROWN FOR MISS STEWART

Her Fiance, Prince Miguel, Renounces All Rights to Portuguese Throne.

LISBON, July 23.—Prince Miguel of Braganza, eldest son of Duke Miguel, the Pretender to the Portuguese throne, to-day renounced forever his rights to the throne of Portugal in order to marry Miss Anita Stewart, daughter of Mrs. James Henry Smith of New York by her earlier marriage with William Rhinelander Stewart, from whom she was divorced.

The Prince's engagement to Miss Stewart was announced on July 9 at an entertainment given by her mother in London.

For Four New British Warships.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 23.—Inquiries received by the Armstrong shipbuilding firm indicate that the Government will give out almost immediately orders for four additional super-Dreadnaughts, which, it is expected, will be armed with 13.5-inch guns.

BOARD FINDS HAZING STILL AT WEST POINT

Cadet Sutton, However, Could Not Tell Who Caused His Serious Injuries.

NEW HORSE TRICK EVOLVED

"Plebes" Compelled to Race on All Fours—Also Made to Recite Compliments in Home Papers.

The board of army officers appointed several weeks ago to investigate hazing conditions at the United States Military Academy handed its report to Col. Hugh L. Scott, the Superintendent, yesterday morning. The report takes up several hundred pages, it is said, but the board, of which Lieut. Col. Sibley, the Commandant of Cadets, is President, did not make any recommendations as to the nature of the punishment to be meted out to those cadets who may have been found guilty of hazing in one form or other, and Col. Scott sent it back with instructions that the board make a recommendation. The report will probably come back with this recommendation by the end of next week.

The inquiry was the result of an injury sustained by Cadet Sutton of Oregon, a brother of the United States Marine officer whose death at Annapolis two years ago is now being investigated by the Navy Department. Cadet Sutton was badly injured by being jumped on, and is still in the hospital, although his condition is greatly improved. Cadet Sutton was called before the Sibley board, but he proved a very poor witness, so far as hazing is concerned. He maintained that he had not recognized the cadets who had assailed him and that he did not consider the incident as hazing. The result was that the Sibley board was unable to identify those that were concerned in the affair. Sutton's failure to identify those who so seriously hurt him has made him one of the most popular cadets in the academy.

Neither Col. Scott nor any member of the hazing board would discuss the investigation or the report yesterday, saying that whatever is given out must come from the War Department in Washington. It was learned, however, that more than 100 cadets were examined under oath, and rumor says the document contains the names of perhaps a dozen young men who may later on wish they had not been so familiar with the "poor little plebes."

Some of the things unearthed by the board were very funny. There were no ant tricks this year, but there was a "horse stunt" that will go down in West Point history as one of the funniest things a "plebe" ever had to go through. A big strong cadet from a Western State is in the Academy, and although he is a first-year man it was his quick wit that made this horse trick possible.

One of the questions now asked of the new cadet is: "What was your previous condition of servitude?" When it was put to the Westerner he answered:

"I was a horse dealer."

The senior cadets told him they would try to provide a stable for him with horses. The "horses" were all "plebes," and each "animal" had a name. For instance, a slim young fellow from Louisiana is said to have been dubbed Sysonby, another youngster from New England was called Ballyhoo Bey, while a third rejoiced in the name of the famous Rock Sand. So it went on until numerous cadets had been honored with the names of favorites of the turf.

After the horses had been chosen there were races, cadets contesting on all fours and emitting snorts indicating the kind of animal they were trying to imitate. Sysonby of West Point is said to be the coming sprinter of the Academy. After the races an auction was held and the Western cadet had to act the auctioneer. Some fine horses went for ridiculously low prices. Sysonby, it is said, brought 40 cents, while Ballyhoo Bey went for 20 cents.

Another form of amusement that the investigation is said to have brought to light is the "home paper" trick. Many of the cadets come from small hamlets where the weekly newspaper is still the medium of news. These journals as a rule speak in very complimentary terms of any cadet who happens to come from the same town as the editor. "Our soldier boy," "a future General," and "our brass-buttoned hero," and other headlines of similar import told of the pride those little towns take in the cadets.

Some of the older cadets got hold of these clippings, and the "plebe" who was complimented was compelled to memorize word for word everything that had been written about him. After committing the article to memory he had a chance to recite it to his friends on numerous occasions.

These antics indicate, it is said, the nature of some of the information gathered by the Sibley board. One of the cadets who had testified said the other day that even the board members, who were very solemn, had to laugh at some of the funny things brought out by the questioning of the Recorder.

The general impression seems to be that the cadets who may be mentioned by the board will not be expelled. It is said that nothing of a low or mean nature developed at the hearing, and that it was shown that even the "plebes" had entered into the fun of it. That some rigorous punishment will be meted out is, however, the opinion, and it is believed that this punishment will be in the nature of confinement to the limits of the post and of walking "tours of duty" in the famous old Quadrangle.

An effort was made yesterday to get Col. Scott to talk of the investigation, but he reiterated his intention of not saying a word. It is known, however, that he is more determined than ever to stamp out hazing in every possible form from the Military Academy.

DR. HUNTINGTON STILL LIVES.

Daughter's Arrival Stimulates Him, but Rector May Die in 24 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

NAHANT, Mass., July 23.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, who has been kept alive almost alone by the hope of seeing his favorite daughter, Margaret, realized his desire at 4 P. M., when she arrived from New York with her brother-in-law, Royal Robbins, who met her at the pier when the Lusitania docked. It is at Mr. Robbins's residence, near Forty Steps Beach, that Dr. Huntington is ill.

Dr. Huntington, although in a very weak state, was conscious, and greeted his daughter affectionately. Up to the time of her arrival he had been sinking rapidly. The arrival of Miss Margaret appeared to exercise a stimulating effect upon the patient, but Dr. Winslow does not believe that he can live over twenty-four hours.

Miss Huntington on her voyage received many wireless messages concerning her father's condition. As soon as the steamship came alongside the pier Miss Huntington came ashore. Customs officials expedited the passing of her baggage, and she was able to get away for the Grand Central Station in a cab within a very few minutes after her arrival on the pier.

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

MISS BEATTIE WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION

Girl Says She Had Authority to Call Herself Mrs. Stearns to Get Goods Here.

CASE UP IN LONDON COURT

Has Backers of High Rank, Detective Says—Charges She Pawned Gorham Company's Property.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Miss Eleanor Laurine Beattie, who is wanted in New York on the charge of swindling the Gorham Company by the impersonation of Mrs. Margaret B. Peragoni, whose first marriage name was Stearns, and who is now the wife of the Italian Secretary of Legation at Peking, will be brought before Sir Albert de Rutzen in the Bow Street Court to-morrow morning upon an application for extradition made by Arthur Barratt, counsel for the American Embassy.

Miss Beattie has retained leading high-priced counsel and is expected to make a determined fight to defeat the extradition proceedings. Detective Bernard Flood of the New York District Attorney's office is here, however, with a full transcript of the evidence against her, and is very confident that she cannot escape. Miss Beattie's intention is to allege that Mrs. Stearns not only gave her authority to buy goods in her name, but also to represent, in case of any difficulty, that she was herself Mrs. Stearns. On the other hand, the detective alleges that Miss Beattie appropriated and pawned goods sent on approval to her flat in New York, which charge, if proved, puts an aspect upon the case altogether different from that involved in the mere impersonation charge which the defendant will contest.

The arrest of Miss Beattie was very promptly and very quietly effected on her arrival at Liverpool about a month ago, and she has been in prison ever since, where her mother, who moved in the same social circles as herself, has been permitted to visit her a few times. Detective Flood has been informed in London that some persons of the highest rank in England are deeply interested in Miss Beattie and still have such confidence in her that they are ready to support her strongly in her resistance to extradition. Miss Beattie has alleged that J. Pierpont Morgan, Alton B. Parker, E. H. Harriman, and other important Americans are her friends. Immediately after her arrest she gave way to tears and depression, but appears now to have fully recovered her accustomed sang froid.

She is a very handsome blonde, with deep blue eyes, and a tall, fine figure. Ordinarily she has affected somewhat mannish clothes, but this is said rather to have enhanced than diminished her feminine charm, which, if all tales are to be believed, appear to have gained for her many devotees, some possessing world-renowned titles.

Miss Beattie's arrest resulted very largely from a chance caricature made of her by John H. Taylor, a clerk of the Gorham Company, at Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Miss Beattie went there on three successive days, the first of them being May 18, and representing herself as Mrs. Stearns, took $1,000 of silver articles and jewelry on credit. On the last day young Taylor, happening to have nothing else to do, and struck by her height, her mannish clothes, and domineering manner, employed the knack he has for catching likenesses in making the caricature. He put a cigar in her hand and a label on her pocket: "Vote for me."

The next day the Gorham Company grew suspicious, made investigations, and found Miss Beattie had sailed that morning. By showing the sketch to the steamship clerks they made sure she had sailed on a certain boat as "Mrs. Bruce Blake." Through Pinkerton detectives they then brought about her arrest when the steamship came to port in England. Mrs. Beattie, who has been a close friend of Mrs. Stearns, declared she had her permission to use her name.

CONTROL OF CONGRESSMEN.

Texas Member Demands Law Against Their Employment by Trusts.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Randell of Texas upset many members of the House to-day by demanding that the Speaker appoint a judiciary committee to consider bills prohibiting members of Congress and court officers from accepting gifts or employment from corporations, trusts, or persons interested in legislation.

Mr. Randell declared that the opponents of such legislation had not only succeeded in preventing the passage of a law of that character, but had even suppressed discussion of such measures on the floor of the House.

"Looking the facts squarely in the face," he said, "the conclusion forced upon us causes a blush to mantle the cheek of every patriot and self-respecting man." It was "a pitiable but uncontrovertible fact," that the disinterested and faithful servants of the people were helpless "in the present contest against the organized plunderers of the Nation's wealth." He declared that the beneficiaries of special interests, "intrenched in power and firmly combined with the dominant political party," openly derided the American people and brutally demanded the pound of flesh.

Have you tried iced "Salada" Tea? The coolest and most refreshing drink in hot weather.—Adv.

ERIE TRAIN ROBBED NEAR JERSEY CITY

Immigrants, Westward Bound, Held Up Just Outside the Bergen Tunnel.

ROBBERS QUIT AT PATERSON

Escaped Before the Train Crew Discovered What Had Happened—Loss Small, Say Road's Officials.

Immigrants on the Western Express, which leaves Jersey City over the Erie tracks at 12:10 o'clock each morning, were held up and robbed in true wild Western style just as the train left the Bergen Tunnel yesterday morning, according to a report made by the trainmen at Middletown, N. Y., the first stop of the express after leaving Jersey City. No sooner had this report reached the city, however, than conflicting stories of the occurrence began to be circulated.

Officials of the railroad in Jersey City admitted last night that certain immigrants on the train had been robbed, but said that the loot obtained by the robber, who, the officials said, was alone, amounted to no more than $5. J. H. Maddy, a representative of the railroad, asserted, on the other hand, that, after an investigation, he was prepared to state that nothing of the kind had happened and that the Middletown version of the story was utterly false. He had not heard then of the admission made by the railroad men in Jersey City.

According to the telegraphic report from Middletown the train had just emerged from the Bergen tunnel when the door of the first of two day coaches, filled with immigrants on their way to Western points, opened, and two men stepped into the car. One of the men closed the door, and, placing his back against it, drew a pistol from his pocket and pointed it at the immigrants, who watched him somewhat nervously.

While his companion thus threatened the entire car's company the second man passed down the aisle, stopping at each seat, and by means of the few words which some of the immigrants could understand, and much pantomime, compelled each passenger to empty his pockets and parcels of all the money and valuables of all kinds which they contained. As he stepped from seat to seat the man filled his pockets to overflowing with foreign coins and currency of the United States into which some of the immigrants had changed their money. Earrings, rings, pins, and a few watches were included in the loot, and before they left the car the men had to divide the spoils to carry them easily.

Everything of value belonging to each passenger was taken from him, and in some instances the robbers took the tickets from the immigrants and wantonly destroyed them, throwing the torn pieces on the floor of the car. When there was practically not a thing of value left in the car the robbers passed out on to the platform, and as the train slowed down to pass through Paterson, dropped off to the ground.

In the looted car meantime there was much weeping and wailing. As they saw the men swing from the car the immigrants realized, apparently for the first time, that their goods had been taken from them and that they were not to receive them again. Instantly women and even men burst into tears, and at last their cries attracted the attention of train hands, who found the occupants of the car in a state of despair and excitement which prevented them for some time from making known their misfortune. At last the trainmen grasped the idea that a regular train hold-up of fiction had been perpetrated practically under their noses.

By the time that they had found this out, however, the train was nearly into Middletown, N. Y., where it stops at 2:30 o'clock, coming to a halt for the first time after leaving Jersey City. In Middletown there was nothing to do beyond reporting the robbery to the police, and this was done, an alarm being sent all over Jersey for the robbers. It was next to impossible to get a description of the men from the immigrants and there appears little chance that the robbers will be caught.

AMERICAN DIES OF CHOLERA.

Roger Whinfield Had Crossed Russia and Arrived in Germany.

KOENIGSBERG, Prussia, July 23.—Roger Whinfield of Fond du Lac, Wis., was the young American who died from cholera here soon after his arrival with his wife from Russia on July 21. His name and all the circumstances were kept secret until a bacteriological test showed that he was afflicted with cholera.

His body was buried with great privacy after his death, and his wife and the railroad employes of the train which brought him here were isolated in a detached building, while the car in which he arrived was withdrawn from service and disinfected. The widow and the railroad employes are still isolated, and will be held until danger is past. All of them are in perfect health to-night.

It is said that the Whinfields came across Siberia, and their next immediate destination was Dresden.

First public information of the case was given to-day when a notice was issued to the people telling them to take extreme care in observing sanitary precautions.

WOOSTER, Ohio, July 23.—Elinore Quinby was married last February to Roger Whinfield of Fon du Lac, Wis. Her father, Edward M. Quinby, a Wooster millionaire, died within two weeks. A year ago, Perry Strugers of Zanesville, Ohio, died within a few months after marrying the oldest daughter of Mr. Quinby.

Crane's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The nomination of Charles R. Crane of Illinois to be Minister to China, which was sent to the Senate to-day by the President, was later confirmed by that body.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—Steamship Celtic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless, 783 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday night or Monday morning.

Day Line trips assure all travel comforts and the cleanest of Summer outings. Music.—Adv.

COUNTESS SZECHENYI ILL.

Going to Vienna to Remain Ten Days in a Sanitarium.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Countess Széchényi, who was Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, is coming to Vienna at the end of July to remain ten days in a sanitarium.

Her ailment is not serious.

FARMAN FLIES FORTY MILES.

Makes Cross-Country Voyage in 1 Hour 5 Minutes and 30 Seconds.

CHALONS, France, July 23.—Henry Farman, the English aeroplanist, to-day made a cross-country flight from this city to Suippes, at an average height of 150 feet.

The distance, which is about forty miles, was covered in 1 hour 5 minutes and 30 seconds.

SHOT DESTROYS A BALLOON.

Rifle and Machine Gun Fire Fail, but Howitzer Is Effective.

MAYENCE, Germany, July 23.—Successful experiments in the destruction of a balloon with a howitzer were carried out here to-day. A captive balloon was sent up to an altitude of 4,000 feet on the military range at Griesheim.

Volleys from rifles and the fire of machine guns were directed against the captive balloon without the slightest effect, but the second shell fired at it from the howitzer totally destroyed the balloon.

BIG ROOSEVELT COLLECTION.

2,000 Specimens in It—Hippopotamus Measures Fourteen Feet.

NAIVASHA, British East Africa, July 23.—The entire collection of specimens of the Roosevelt expedition now numbers 2,000, covering mammals and birds of all sizes, from field mice to rhinoceroses and from small shrike to bustards. It also includes several thousand reptiles and insects.

Mr. Roosevelt's last bull hippopotamus, which he shot recently in Lake Naivasha, measured 14 feet.

25,000 GET HUNTING LICENSES

Revenue from This Source Expected to be $200,000 This Year.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Although the hunting season for deer does not open until September, over 25,000 hunting licenses have already been issued this year, according to records at the Forest, Fish, and Game Department.

Last year the revenue from the hunting license law, which went into effect after the adjournment of the Legislature, amounted to $100,000. This year it is expected to yield $200,000.

LONDON BANKS COMBINE.

Joint Capital $110,000,000, Deposits $360,000,000, 106 London Branches.

LONDON, July 23.—As the result of prolonged negotiations the Directors of two important banks, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, and the London and County Banking Company, Limited, have agreed to amalgamate, subject to the consent of the shareholders.

The two concerns have a combined capital of $110,000,000. Their deposits on June 30 aggregated $360,000,000. The amalgamation is regarded as one of the most important mercantile combinations ever recorded in London. The banks together cover some 106 branches in Greater London, while the London and County Banking Company maintains nearly 200 branches in the provinces.

WINS GAME, SNAKE BITE KILLS

Outfielder Caught Long Fly in Swamp and Was Bitten by a Serpent.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, La., July 23.—James Phelps, outfielder of the Rayville ball team, is dead of a snake bite. Phelps had just made a phenomenal catch of a long fly which helped save the game for his team, but in chasing after the ball he backed into a bog. He felt a sharp pain, and learned he had been bitten by a water snake.

His leg swelled so rapidly that he finished the last inning with difficulty. Death ensued twenty-four hours later. A player bitten in the same manner on the same grounds a few years ago died soon afterward.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS 75.

Spends the Day in the Country with Friends—Well and Active.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons, on this his seventy-fifth birthday, was as well and active as he has been at any time during the past ten years. He spent the day quietly at the country place of his friends, George M. and B. F. Shriver, in Carroll County, where he has been since his visit to Washington last week, when he dined with President Taft at the White House. His secretary, the Rev. Louis O'Donavan, paid him a visit to-day, and extended to him the congratulations of the priests of his household and the clergy of the archdiocese.

The Shrivers had a special family dinner in honor of the event, and the Cardinal spent the rest of the day very quietly. The Cardinal has always attributed his activity and health in his old age to his prudence in diet and to exercise. Whether in the city or country he takes a long walk every day.

LUSITANIA NOW FASTER.

Change in Propellers Aids the Giant Cunarder.

The Cunard liner Lusitania arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool after what the engineers had hoped might be her record trip across the North Atlantic. Since her last appearance here the vessel has been in drydock and a change had been made in her propellers. She had been running with four-bladed propellers on all her four shafts. Two of them, those on the low pressure shafts, have been replaced with three-bladed propellers. The two she is now using were intended for the Mauretania, her sister ship.

The Lusitania arrived at the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 4:45 A. M. yesterday after a trip of 4 days 22 hours and 45 minutes. Her average speed was 24.33 knots. The voyage was not a fair trial of what it is expected she will do with her new propellers under favorable conditions, for she met with some rough and variable weather coming across. The fact that she can do better is shown by the burst of speed she made after passing Nantucket. She made the last leg of her voyage at a speed of 26 knots.

A REFRESHING TONIC—Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves that tired feeling due to Summer heat, overwork, or insomnia. —Adv.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE BUILDING CODE

Aldermen Themselves So Divided, He Tells Them, That They Ought to Consider It Again.

SEVEN OBJECTIONS TO IT

He Opposes Especially the Power It Gave Building Superintendent and Its Restrictions on Concrete.

Mayor McClellan closed the controversy over the proposed new Building Code yesterday by vetoing the entire measure. His action is final, as a two-thirds vote of the Aldermen would be necessary to pass the code over the veto. The bare forty votes necessary for the adoption of ordinances of this kind were obtained by the Tammany leaders when the board acted on the code. It is considered doubtful if they could add much to this strength, and impossible to suppose that the two-thirds vote could be obtained.

In vetoing the code the Mayor points out that the document was approved by the Buildings Committee by a vote of 6 to 5, and passed by the Aldermen by a vote of 40 to 38, adding:

"This certainly shows a diversity of opinion in your honorable board on important points, which the public hearings held by me accentuated. I consider it my duty to return the entire code disapproved and point out the provisions which appeared to require further experiment and consideration."

In his communication to the board the Mayor bases his veto on seven points—the provision requiring that the code go into effect immediately; the discretionary powers granted to the Superintendent of Buildings; the fact that appeals from the decisions of the Superintendent are allowed only on applications rejected by him; the limitation of the height of reinforced concrete buildings; the requirement of an increase of four inches in the thickness of the walls of detached houses in the suburbs; the restriction of the use of cinder concrete fireproofing, and the permission of the use of shingles on the roofs of buildings outside the fire limits.

Main Fight Over Fireproofing.

The greatest interest has centred about the sixth point, it being here that the alleged politics of the code has come in. As has been stated many times Richard Croker, Jr., practically controls the Roebling Construction Company, the largest erector of cinder concrete fireproofing in the country. Under the proposed code the use of this material would have been largely restricted, and a decided advantage given to the manufacturers of terra cotta tiles.

Daniel F. Cohalan, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall and personal adviser of Charles F. Murphy, is counsel for the National Fireproofing Company of Pittsburg, the largest manufacturer of hollow tiles in the country, and appeared before the Mayor in favor of the code. He stated, however, that he had at no time used his political influence to further the interests of his clients. Tammany, however, has worked hard to get the code through.

As a means of finding out the merits of cinder concrete the Mayor suggests "extensive experiments conducted under impartial supervision." He adds that he has instructed Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, to conduct these tests and report on them to the Aldermen.

The Mayor will remain in the city until next Wednesday, when he will return to his interrupted vacation, turning the reins of government over once more to President McGowan of the Aldermen, from whose hands they were suddenly wrested by the Mayor's unexpected arrival the first of the week.

Why the Mayor Vetoed It.

The Mayor's memorandum to the Aldermen reads in full as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

"Gentlemen: I return herewith, disapproved, proposed ordinance 2,275, known as the new Building Code. In pursuance of Section 40 of the charter, I specify my reasons for this disapproval, as follows:

"First—Section 154 of the proposed code reads as follows: 'The provisions of this code shall take effect immediately.'

"I find that it has been an almost invariable custom in passing codes of ordinances of great importance to the community to have them take effect not earlier than at least sixty days after approval by the Mayor. I was informed at the public hearings by one of the members of the Code Commission that this provision must have been inserted through error, for which he was not responsible.

"It is only fair to the architects and builders of this city, before a new building code takes effect, to have a certain period of time in which to readjust their plans, specifications, and contracts to suit the new conditions.

"The present code, passed in 1899, contained an enacting clause reading as follows: 'This ordinance shall take effect sixty days after its approval by the Mayor.'

"Sixty days is a short enough period for architects and builders to examine the provisions of the new code and comply with its terms without serious loss.

"It had been my original intention to use the power vested in me by Section 40 of the charter, which reads in part as follows: 'In case an ordinance or resolution shall embrace more than one distinct subject the Mayor may approve the provisions relating to one or more subjects, and disapprove the others.'

"With this purpose in mind, I held public hearings and called for objections to the proposed code, section by section, thereby focusing criticism on 'distinct subjects.' I found that many of the provisions of the new code were not challenged at all, or the criticisms were so unimportant as not seriously to interfere with its approval.

No Time for Amendments.

"As I have stated above, when I saw that the code was to take effect immediately, and that there would be no opportunity for you to amend individual sections seriously objected to, I considered it my duty to return the entire code disapproved, and point out the provisions which appeared to require further experiment and consideration.

"The proposed code, which is before me in the form of an ordinance, was reported by the committee by a vote of 6 to 5, and passed by your honorable board by a vote of 40 to 38. This certainly shows a diversity of opinion in your honorable board on important points, which the public hearings held by me accentuated.

"Second—Subdivision 9 of Section 8 of the proposed code provides for a large discretion to be exercised by the Superintendent of Buildings, where compliance with the terms of the code is claimed to be impracticable. Both the board and the Fire Underwriters of this city and

the New York Chapter of American Architects opposed this wide discretion. It was argued that the Superintendent should only be permitted to change the terms of the code when there actually were impracticable difficulties in distinction from claimed difficulties.

Check on Building Head.

"Mr. Litchfield, representing the architects, insisted that a very wide discretion must be vested in the Superintendent, but that the publication of all deviations from the code would be a sufficient check on the Superintendent, and would prevent him from granting favors which he should refuse.

"Third—The next section provides for an appeal from the decision of the Superintendent rejecting proposed plans to an appellate board, whose decision is final. You will have noticed that this appeal is only given in cases where an application is rejected by the Superintendent, but the board of appeals has no authority to review the decisions of the Superintendent when he decides in favor of the applicant. May I suggest to your honorable board that a right of appeal from a decision by the Superintendent in favor of an applicant, granted to an interested citizen, or, for example, to the Board of Fire Underwriters of the City of New York, would meet this objection?

"Fourth—Subdivision D of Section 17 of the proposed code limits the height of reinforced concrete buildings to 85 feet. I understand that the Board of Fire Underwriters at first considered 85 feet a safe limit, but later decided that 100 feet would be a reasonable limitation.

"Prof. Burr, appearing as the Chairman of a committee and as a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, argued before me that there should be no limitation whatsoever on reinforced concrete construction, and pointed out the fact that there were several buildings in this city much higher than 100 feet, which had proved most successful, notwithstanding severe strains, such as the reciprocating action of printing presses. May I further suggest to your honorable board that you again take up the limitation as to height of reinforced concrete buildings and consider the arguments of the Board of Fire Underwriters and Prof. Burr.

"Fifth—Objections were made to Section 103 on behalf of the outlying boroughs in that the section required a 12-inch brick wall instead of the 8-inch wall called for by the present code. It was claimed by Congressman Waldo that the increased thickness of the wall in the Borough of Brooklyn would amount to from $700 to $1,000 for each house. I have been informed that your honorable board has already expressed itself in favor of this objection and no further comment would appear to be necessary.

Would Add to Buildings' Cost.

"Sixth—Sections 116 and 117 of the code contain the provisions in regard to hollow tile, cinder concrete, and other fireproofing material. If the objections which were offered to the use of cinder concrete are valid, it may be questioned whether the use of this material should be permitted at all. If, on the other hand, the claims put forward by the advocates of this material are well founded, Sections 116 and 117 of the proposed code may place unwarrantable restrictions upon its use and unnecessarily increase its cost.

"The use of cinder concrete has developed since the enactment of the present code, but there seems ample evidence that it has been used with very satisfactory results in this city, when a building has been erected by skilled workmen under careful and intelligent supervision. Whether or not it should be freely admitted on a parity with other methods of construction is a question that can only be decided after more extensive experiments conducted under impartial supervision.

"It developed at the hearings before me that no stress tables of this form of construction exist, except those prepared by interested parties, and that no experiments have been made at all to determine the percentage of unburned coal that can be safely allowed in cinder concrete when used as fireproofing.

"I have asked Mr. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to conduct experiments and prepare for you: (1) Accurate stress tables, (2) data showing what is a dangerous percentage of unburned coal in cinder concrete, so that your honorable board may have before it information which will enable you to frame suitable legislation in reference to this form of construction. At all of these experiments I have directed Mr. Lewis to permit representatives both of the cinder concrete companies and of their opponents, the hollow tile companies, to be present.

"Seventh—In taking up the matter again, I beg to refer to you the objection made by the Board of Fire Underwriters to Section 131 of the proposed code, which permits shingles on roofs outside the fire limits. It was pointed out by the representative of the Board of Fire Underwriters that the Chelsea fire was caused by flying cinders igniting roofs so constructed. It was also stated that the difference between the cost of a shingle roof and one protected by some safer material is now so slight as not to impose a great additional burden on property owners, and that this slight additional burden would be more than met in time by the better rates the Board of Fire Underwriters would give for insurance.

"For the above reasons, I return the proposed code disapproved. Respectfully submitted.

"GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor."

Matter Now Rests Till Fall.

The Aldermen have adjourned for the Summer, and except for the special meeting to be held on Monday, to fix the tax rate, will not meet until Sept. 14. The Building Code question will be taken up again, and, in all probability, a new Revision Commission appointed. Two commissions have already sat on the code since it was first decided to revise it, some two years ago. The report of the first commission was rejected by the Aldermen. It has been estimated that the work so far has cost the city more than $200,000.

Alderman William P. Kenneally, Chairman of the Buildings Committee, representative in the board of Charles F. Murphy's home district and leader of the majority of the last Revision Commission, when seen last night regretted the Mayor's action, but did not express any bitterness.

"I am sorry," said he. "This means that we will have to take up the matter all over again. I heartily agree with the Mayor on two of his points. The provision requiring that the code should go into effect immediately should never have been put in. I also am in favor of not increasing the thickness of the walls of the subways than now is. I was in favor of an amendment along these lines, but it came up too late for consideration.

"The Mayor's plan for tests on cinder concrete seems to be very fair. I cannot see, however, what would be gained. These tests were made by the commission, and we know what will be learned. The trouble with cinder concrete is that it is not a known quantity."

Mr. Cohalan would not discuss the Mayor's action. John D. Moore, the engineer, who practically drew the code, and Alderman Doull, the leader of the minority of the commission on the Buildings Committee, could not be reached.

William F. McCombs of the law firm of Roe & McCombs, 96 Broadway, who represented the cinder concrete interests in the Building Code fight; Allan Robinson of the Allied Real Estate interests, and John T. Taggart, member of the Central Federated Union, and former Business Agent of the Metal Lathers' Union, expressed hearty approval of the Mayor's action last night.

UNION DENOUNCES KENNEALLY.

C. F. U. Committee Objects to the Way He Classified Them.

Alderman Kenneally was denounced at the meeting of the Central Federated Union last night for the disparaging way in which he spoke of its committee during the hearing on the Building Code. The committee resented being referred to as a body of incompetent people composed principally of "shoemakers, cigarmakers, and other men not in the building trade," as the Alderman is said to have called them at the hearing before the Mayor.

The report of the committee on the code recommended that a resolution be passed in condemnation of Alderman Kenneally, who is a member of the Steam Fitters' Helpers' Union.

CHORUS GIRL DRINKS POISON.

Policeman's Prompt Action Saves Her —Ill-Treated by "Joe," She Wrote.

Amadia Veronica, a chorus girl at Coney Island, attempted suicide last night at Surf Avenue and West Tenth Street by drinking carbolic acid. Policeman William Donnelly picked her up and gave her a glass of milk as an antidote.

In a letter addressed to her father she said that she was not married to "Joe," as she had said she was, and that he had ill-treated her. She was arrested for attempting to commit suicide.

CITIZENS' UNION AFTER ALIEN VOTES

Opens an Italian Naturalization Bureau, Breaking Tammany's Monopoly.

IT WILL ASK NO FAVORS

But It Is Not Expected That the New Citizens It Aids Will Turn to the Tiger—3,000 of Them.

The Citizens' Union is making a new attempt to beat Tammany at its own game by opening an Italian naturalization bureau, and before Aug. 10 an effort will be made to round up at its offices, 252 Fourth Avenue, as many as possible of the possible Italian voters, of which there are said to be about 3,000.

Heretofore Tammany has been looking after these prospective voters, taking them around to the Naturalization Bureau in the Federal Building and expecting favors at election time in return. It is the Citizens' Union's intention to put an end to this system, and for that purpose the new bureau has been opened. The Union will, however, ask no favors of the Italians whom it aids to become citizens.

William Schieffelin, Jr., the Chairman of the Union, has turned over the work to the Italian Workers' Committee and placed Dr. Albert Pecorini in charge. He is a scholar of considerable experience in social work both here and in Europe, who has done considerable investigating and research for both his own country and the United States. He obtained his doctor's degree from Columbia and speaks several languages besides Italian. Therefore the work of the bureau will not be confined to Italians alone, but will include every other race that can offer candidates for citizenship.

"It is called an Italian Naturalization Bureau," said Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the Union, yesterday, "because, as a matter of fact, the proportion of possible citizens is greater among the Italians than among the other races who come to this country in large numbers. The Jews and the Irish become citizens almost as soon as they can by law, but the Italians do not unless they are urged, and there must be about 3,000 of them now who can be made into good citizens and voters.

"The Tammany district leaders have been in the habit in the past of rounding up these votes shortly before election time and expecting them to vote the Tammany ticket. For our part we ask no favors of these new citizens, and consider them under no obligation to us.

"The Italian Committee of the Union has records which will make it possible to bring many of these people to us at once, but it will probably not be possible to make a thorough canvass of the possible voters before Aug. 10, after which it will be too late to have any effect on the Fall election."

As fast as the agents of the committee working in the various Settlements get lists of their men they will marshal them at the appointed places and conduct them to the Federal Building. It is said that, although the list of possible Italian voters is getting longer every day, yet unless the men are directed in every move what to do, they do not become voters, for they neither know where to go nor how to comply with the law.

The Citizens' Union believes that aliens who honestly desire to become citizens appreciate heartily all that has been done for them, and will be in a mood sympathetic with the aims and purposes of the organization. At all events, it is the opinion that Tammany will not henceforward enjoy a monopoly of turning out new citizens.

ROOSEVELT FOR MAYOR.

Tale from Paris Stirs More Incredulity Than Hope Among Republicans.

With something betwixt hope and incredulity, local politicians discussed yesterday a report arriving here by way of Paris, according to which the sudden return of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in time to become the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor this Fall, is not altogether beyond the range of probability.

The hope was based on just one fact—the well-known penchant of the mighty hunter who now is laying low lions and hippos by the score in the wilds of Africa, for doing something unexpected. Nothing could be more unexpected than for Col. Roosevelt to turn his back on the jungle for the purpose of stalking the Tammany Tiger in more familiar hunting grounds. But for all that the politicians agreed that it was hardly likely that Mr. Roosevelt, with an elaborate programme which would keep him in the limelight for the next two years anyhow, would turn a deaf ear to the call of the wild for the tamer pastime of running for Mayor of New York.

The news came in the form of a cabled interview with John S. Wise, Jr., son of the author and former Congressman. Mr. Wise is now in Paris looking for evidence to be used by the Government in the Panama libel suits against The World. Mr. Wise was quoted as saying that Col. Roosevelt had promised him and "other Republicans" that he would return in time for the Mayoralty campaign.

No "other Republicans" could be found yesterday. President Parsons of the Republican County Committee, however, denied a similar report several months ago when such rumors were current, and Mr. Parsons ought to know.

"I wish it were true, but I guess the wish is father to the 'dope,'" said Secretary Whittle of the County Committee. "With Mr. Roosevelt, our candidate for Mayor, there would scarcely be need of a campaign. We'd make it unanimous."

The report was taken calmly at Tammany Hall. Mr. Murphy did not make a wild dash for the Wigwam, but remained at Good Ground.

"Mr. Roosevelt was licked once when he ran for Mayor of this city," said a Tammany district leader. "It's a pretty good guess he won't run for Mayor when he runs for office next time."

$2.50
Atlantic City
AND RETURN
Wednesday, July 28
Sunday, August 1
Pennsylvania Railroad
SPECIAL TRAIN

LEAVES NEW YORK. July 28. Aug. 1.
West 23d St.....6:45 A. M. 7:25 A. M.
Desbrosses & Cort. Sts.7:15 A. M. 7:30 A. M
RETURNING:
Leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.
Stops will be made at Newark, Elizabeth, and New Brunswick in each direction.
Similar excursions August 15, 25, 29, and September 12.

MISSING MAN LOST IN STOCKS.

John J. Shove Wrote That He Would Jump Off a Coney Island Boat.

Elmer D. Bristol of Plantsville, Conn., went to Police Headquarters about 7:30 o'clock last night and told the police that he was afraid his brother-in-law, John Joseph Shove, also of Plantsville, had committed suicide by jumping off one of the Coney Island boats. He stated that Shove had been staying at the Central Hotel, Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and had written to his sister, Mrs. Bristol, on July 18 threatening to take his life.

There were three letters in all. The one addressed to Mrs. Bristol inclosed one to "Susie," whom the police believe to be Mrs. Shove.

The letter addressed to Mrs. Bristol was written on Central Hotel notepaper and was dated July 18. It read:

Martha: I am inclosing a letter for Susie to give to her after you have read this. Wall Street has claimed me as one more of its victims. I have lost all my money, my good name has gone. Every one has lost faith in me, and remorse for what I brought upon Susie has driven me to the act I shall have committed when you receive this.

To-night I shall end all by jumping under cover of darkness into the Atlantic Ocean from one of the Coney Island boats. A fitting end for a life of failure! It is the coward's way, but I can see no other, so I shall do as I have said. Break the news to Susie as easy as you can, and then give her the inclosed letter.

The letter went on with several pages of self-reproaches and closed with the words, "A failure and a coward, that's me. Good-bye. Joe."

Bristol told the police that his brother-in-law had come into some money eighteen months ago and had been speculating in Wall Street. At first he was successful and told his family that he had bought 5,000 gold bonds. However, the market turned against him and he lost everything.

The police made inquiries last night of the officials of the Iron Steamboat Company. They said that they had not known of any one jumping from their boats and had not missed any one.

CHINESE GIRLS FOUND.

In Custody of the Gerry Society, Saying They Were Slaves.

Chin Fung Toy and Moi Yon Toy, the missing Chinese girls about whom the police and the whole Chinatown colony have been greatly stirred up since they disappeared last Wednesday night, turned up yesterday morning in the Children's Court in custody of a Gerry Society agent. It came out then that they had been in the custody of the society since Thursday afternoon, and further that the society intends to keep them until some investigating its agents are now doing brings results.

As to how the girls, who are said to be 14 and 16 years old, respectively, came into the hands of the society, Supt. Jenkins first said yesterday that the girls had gone to the society to claim its protection. Later he declared:

"The society's agents gumshoed and found them; they were found by an officer of the society, and they are here while we investigate.

"And you can say," added Supt. Jenkins, "that I am convined that the people who have had these girls in charge have no more right to them than you have. They are not their parents."

One statement made yesterday concerning the whereabouts of the girls since their disappearance was that they had been with Miss Banta, Superintendent of the Chinese mission of the Church of All Nations, at 291 Bowery, who took them on a picnic to the country on Tuesday, and to whom it was said yesterday they fled after their return. Miss Banta, however, refused to talk about the children or their disappearance.

Moi S. Tighe, a dealer in curios at 28 Mott Street, and the supposed father of Moi Yon Toy, was indignant about the action of the Gerry Society in taking his daughter, and angry at Miss Banta, about whom he made all sorts of assertions. He engaged Max Kohler, a lawyer, to get his alleged daughter back. Mr. Kohler said he would do it, though Justice Wyatt remanded them yesterday back to the custody of the society until July 28, pending further investigation.

The Gerry Society made public yesterday statements which, they said, had been made by the girls through an interpreter. The first of these statements was that they were not the legal children of the fathers whom they had left, but had been bought for a price and were virtually slaves. They charged their families with cruelty, and said they had been made to work for many hours at a stretch at making buttonholes.

PAID FOR WORK HE DIDN'T DO.

Mayor of Jersey City Forces Plumber to Return $404.72.

Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City yesterday asked Health Commissioner William J. Murphy, who conducts a plumbing business, to explain how he came to charge the Board of Education and received pay for a water meter put in free at 21 School on Twelfth Street by the city's Water Department. Murphy has paid back to the city $404.72, the amount he charged for putting in the meter.

His defense is that his bookkeeper made a mistake. He expects to issue a statement to-day. The discovery was made a few days ago. Mayor Wittpenn was talking with Secretary Ege of the Board of Education, and remarked:

"I wish the Board of Education could have water metres put in all the schools so as to check the waste of the city's water." "That's all very well," replied Secretary Ege, "but I hope the Board of Education won't have to pay as much as it had to pay for that 21 School water meter."

"Why, the Water Department put that meter in for nothing," retorted the Mayor. Secretary Ege explained that the Board of Education had to pay, and said he could produce Murphy's bill showing that it had been paid. The Mayor directed Ege to make a thorough investigation. President George G. Tennent of the Board of Education was notified. He communicated with Murphy, demanding a check for the full amount. A check was sent post haste by Murphy. Mayor Wittpenn may ask for his resignation.

"JOY RIDERS" LOSE LICENSES

Four of Six Arrested in New Jersey Held for Grand Jury Also.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—J. B. R. Smith, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, took summary action to-day in the case of the six chauffeurs who took part in the "joy" ride at Plainfield, which ended so disastrously, on July 14 last, revoking the licenses of the men. They are W. H. Kettenring, George M. MacIntyre, George G. Mitchell, and Hugh McIver of Plainfield, and Anton Miller and Thomas Layden of Perth Amboy.

The four Plainfield chauffeurs took a car from the garage of the Martin Automobile Company at Plainfield, without the consent of the proprietor, for a ride to Perth Amboy. There they met Leyden, Miller, and Voorhees, and the whole party took a hilarious ride through the streets, in which several persons were injured.

The Plainfield chauffeurs were arrested the following day. At the hearing yesterday all four were held for the Grand Jury.

Clerk Accused of Misusing the Mails.

Leo P. Woodward, a young clerk in an uptown club, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Gilchrist on a charge of sending improper matter through the mails. He waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. Woodward was recently divorced by his wife, who was a sister of John R. Catlin of 144 West Ninety-first Street. The complaint is based upon a letter sent by Woodward to Catlin in reference to his former wife.

SCHOOL TREASURER A SUICIDE HERE

Theodore Greenwald Was Short $2,500 and Had Fled from Connecticut to Escape Arrest.

A VICTIM OF MISFORTUNE

Five of His Last Employers Failed or Committed Suicide—Shot Himself In Fordham Railway Station.

A man believed to be Theodore Greenwald, recently defeated for re-election as Treasurer of the New Lebanon (Conn.) School District, and for whom a body writ charging the embezzlement of $2,500 of the school funds was issued on Tuesday, shot and killed himself yesterday morning in the Fordham station of the New York Central Railroad. His body was found about half an hour after the shooting by the Rev. Dr. Cocozzo of Yonkers, who stumbled over it as he entered the washroom in the station.

Greenwald chose a time when a train was pulling out of the station to fire the shot that killed him, the bullet passing through his left temple, and thus the report of the shot was unnoticed by Station Agent Ferris. He had seen the man around the station at 6:30 o'clock, and Policeman Bickelhaupt recalled that he had seen him on Thursday morning.

The papers found in his pocket, which included a receipt for interest on a loan signed by the assistant cashier of the Greenwich (Conn.) National Bank, together with a description of the man which was telephoned to the bank and which was said to fit Greenwald, identified the suicide pretty surely as the missing school Treasurer. Coroner Schwannecke ordered his body taken to the Morgue.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 23.—That Theodore Greenwald and all closely connected with him were followed by a malevolent fate which continued until his death is asserted by his friends here. The three employers before the last with whom he held positions of trust failed in business, and the last two, Albert Raymond of Port Chester and Henry Wiegand of East Port Chester, committed suicide by cutting their throats. The latter of these two tragedies occurred four years ago. Greenwald was a very popular man and one who was universally trusted. Of late, however, he had been acting strangely.

At the last school meeting of the district he was defeated in his contest for re-election. He was requested several times to turn over his books before the new Treasurer took office, but his failure to do so did not arouse any suspicions until a few days ago. On Tuesday a body writ was issued against him, charging the embezzlement of $2,500. When Sheriff Ritch went to serve the writ he was unable to find Greenwald.

He was a native of New Canaan, Conn. and has a brother living there. It is believed that Greenwald did considerable traveling between the time he left Port Chester and the time of his death. The last seen of him in East Port Chester was Monday morning. Mr. Nethercott of East Port Chester says he saw him in Albany on Monday night. It is thought that he may have fled and then decided to return to town and face the circumstances, but at the last became suddenly despondent and decided to take his life.

FORGED TO SPECULATE.

Brooklyn Man Arrested After a Note for $5,000 Went to Protest.

Confessing that for some time he had been forging names of responsible people to notes to get money with which to speculate, but asserting that up to recently he had always been able to "make good" in time to prevent detection, Harry S. Starrett of 570 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, was locked up in the Adams Street Station in Brooklyn last night on a charge of forgery.

Starrett is married and lives in comfortable quarters at the Seventy-seventh Street address. He is 34 years old, dresses well, and said last night that his business was dealing in stocks. He had on him letters addressed to him in care of Finley & Barrell, 74 Broadway.

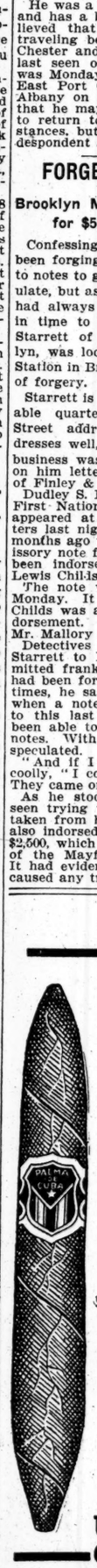
Dudley S. Mallory, acting cashier of the First National Bank of Mineola, L. I., appeared at Brooklyn Police Headquarters last night and said that some three months ago the bank had cashed a promissory note for $5,000 for Starrett. It had been indorsed with the name of John Lewis Childs of Borough Park.

The note was to have been paid last Monday. It wasn't paid, whereupon Mr. Childs was asked about his supposed indorsement. He said it was a forgery, Mr. Mallory said.

Detectives Drum and Clark brought Starrett to Headquarters, where he admitted frankly to Lieut. Foster that he had been forging names to notes. Sometimes, he said, he would get in a pinch when a note came due, but always, up to this last note, he declared, he had been able to get a renewal or meet the notes. With the money, he said, he had speculated.

"And if I had a little time," he said coolly, "I could straighten out this one. They came on me too suddenly."

As he stood before the desk he was seen trying to tear up a paper. It was taken from him and found to be a note, also indorsed with Mr. Child's name, for $2,500, which had gone through the hands of the Mayflower Publishing Company. It had evidently been taken up before it caused any trouble.



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MERCY FOR REPENTANT MAN.

Wright, Whose Conscience Led Him to Confess, Gets a Light Sentence.

James Hunter Wright, the art dealer, living at 460 West Twenty-third Street, who walked into the District Attorney's office recently and pleaded guilty to a series of crimes involving arson and fraud, just to relieve his mind, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, to one year in the penitentiary.

In December, 1905, Wright and another man, whose name he would not tell, entered into partnership in the art business at 2,291 Broadway. The venture was not successful and they were heavily in debt. Wright, after disposing of the account books, set the store afire and then disappeared.

He and his companion then moved to Providence, R. I., opened another store, and in a few days set it afire, making $203 on the insurance. At Spokane, Wash., they obtained $2,100 under false pretences. At Amesbury, Mass., more money was made by another fire. All these transactions Wright confessed to Assistant District Attorney Turnbull.

After his return to the city he lived with his cousin, Alexander Fisher, at 460 West Twenty-third Street, who noticed that something was preying on Wright's mind and asked him to tell what it was. Wright did so, and the two, after talking it over, decided that confession would be the best course.

In imposing sentence Judge Rosalsky said that Wright's case was one where leniency should be shown and every opportunity be given him to reform.

APPELIUS'S MANY WILLS.

Beneficiary Says He Made Five—The Widow Produces Another.

In the contest over the alleged last or "lost" will of Henry A. Appelius, a former general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, who committed suicide at 214 West Ninety-second Street on Jan. 10 last, brought by his widow, Mrs. Harriet Appelius, while it will go over to the Fall term, several new features have arisen.

The widow has been directed to deposit a will dated Dec. 31, 1907, while the petition of Harold C. MacDonald, the residuary legatee under the "lost" will, alleged to have been made Jan. 7, 1908, asking for a temporary administrator to the estate, has been denied.

Under the 1908 document, a copy of which has been offered for probate, the widow received a $3,000 life insurance policy and a music box. A former colored servant, Isabel Smith, got $1,500, and George Carr, the sixteen-year-old son of George W. Carr, attorney for MacDonald, $5,000. This contained the clause: "I make no further provision for my wife because of her unwifely conduct toward me."

Mrs. Appelius, in filing a will dated Sept. 21, 1903, alleged that she had no knowledge of any other documents, with the exception of the one made Dec. 31, 1907, which she subsequently filed by order of the court. These two documents are identical. Her reason for not filing the 1907 document in the first place, she said, was because her husband was of unsound mind at that time, and it was part of a scheme on the part of MacDonald to show he was of sound mind when the 1908 will was made.

She says that for some time previous to his death her husband had been addicted to morphine and intoxicants, and he had told her that he distrusted MacDonald. She further alleges that her husband was completely under the influence of Carr and MacDonald, and that she had to take a revolver from him on Jan. 10, 1908, for fear he would kill himself.

MacDonald, in an affidavit, alleges that since Sept. 21, 1903, Appelius made and executed five different wills, bearing the dates of June 28, 1905; Feb. 13, 1907; Dec. 20, 1907; Dec. 31, 1907, and the one dated Jan. 7, 1908, which he wishes to have probated. This has come to be known as "the lost will," and he alleges that Mrs. Appelius either has it in her possession or knows where it is.

PROF. CARPENTER'S ESTATE.

Columbia Man Left $53,661 in Personalty—Widow Residuary Legatee.

The appraisal of the estate of Prof. George Rice Carpenter of Columbia University, who died at his home, 207 West Fifty-sixth Street, on April 8, filed with the Surrogate yesterday, shows the net personal estate to be $53,661. There was no real estate.

Mr. Carpenter had cash on deposit with Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, $4,625; an Equitable Life insurance policy, $5,000; two policies with the Mutual Life Insurance Company aggregating $22,965; fifty shares Northern Pacific Railroad, $9,356; twenty shares in the Macmillan Company, $3,500, and other smaller holdings. His library was appraised at $1,165.

William T. Brewster received $500 by the will, and the library, pictures, household effects, and jewelry went to his wife, Mary S. Carpenter, who was also made life tenant in the residuary.

Mr. Carpenter was born in Labrador Oct. 25, 1863, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1886.

URGE DELAY FOR THE PLATTS.

Decision Reserved in Effort to Put Off Express Company Examination.

Supreme Court Justice Brady reserved decision yesterday on the application of counsel for the United States Express Company to adjourn until Sept. 15 the examination of Senator Thomas C. Platt, his sons Frank H. and Edward T. Platt, and other Directors, before trial, in the suit brought against them by John L. Dudley of 114 East Thirty-seventh Street. It was urged that Senator Platt had been ill and was convalescing; that Levi P. Weir, a Director, was in Europe—in fact, there were but two Directors in the city, and they were anxious to get away.

L. H. Newkirk, counsel for Mr. Dudley, said that all the Directors need not stay in the city, but he could examine those who were here. He also stated that he would, if permitted, go to Freeport, where Senator Platt is stopping, and take his testimony there, and that it would not cost the other side a cent. The court seemed to think that Mr. Newkirk was in considerable of a hurry for the examination; that it saw no harm in an adjournment, but finally reserved decision.

NEW YORK WOMAN DROWNS.

Body of Supposed Miss Fowley Found in White Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—A woman believed to be Miss Della Fowley of 219 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, was drowned in White Lake, Sullivan County, yesterday. Her body was found floating in about fifteen feet of water.

It has been learned that Miss Fowley reached Monticello from New York late Wednesday afternoon. She sent a money order for $5 to Annie Fourd, Dunkerrein, County Leith, Ireland, then hired a livery rig, and drove to White Lake. It is believed that she went directly to the lake and threw herself in.

Coroner Joseph Helms is trying to locate relatives of the woman. She was about 35 years old.

Killed by a Laundry Wringer.

Max Ozzine of 118 Rivington Street, Manhattan, who was employed in the Supreme Laundry, 1,011 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was killed yesterday while he was engaged in superintending the putting of clothes through a wringer. Ozzine's left hand caught between the rolls, and slowly but surely his hand, then his arm, were pulled into the rolls. It was not until his body struck the rolls that the machinery was stopped. His body was so badly mangled that he died almost instantly.

Appeal for Sick Children.

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, which cares for sick children of the poor, needs funds for its Summer hospital at Norwalk, Conn. The contributions may be sent to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 407 West Thirty-fourth Street, and designated for the Fresh Air Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Bulletin.
ELEVEN TRAINS WEST.

This is the season of conventions, the greater number of which, this year, are being held in the great cities of the middle west and the Pacific Coast.

The Pennsylvania Railroad offers a service of eleven daily trains from New York to its various western termini, all of them making connection with through trains over the transcontinental railroads to the Pacific Coast, several connecting very closely.

These trains are as follows:

7:55 A. M. For Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.
8:55 A. M. For Cleveland.
10:55 A. M. "The Pennsylvania Limited," for Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. The "St. Louis Limited," for St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. For Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
3:55 P. M. The "Pennsylvania Special," eighteen hour train to Chicago.
4:55 P. M. The "Chicago Limited," for Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
5:55 P. M. For Chicago.
6:25 P. M. For Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. For Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, and Columbus.
8:25 P. M. For Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices at 263 Fifth Avenue, (open until 10.00 P. M. daily, including Sundays and holidays; Telephone "1032 Madison Square,") 183 Fifth Avenue, 170, 461, 1354 Broadway, 245 Columbus Avenue, 111 West 125th Street, 2798 Third Avenue, 34 Mulberry Street, West Twenty-third Street Station, Hudson Terminal Station, Stations foot of Desbrosses Street and foot of Cortlandt Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, 4 Court Street, 479 Nostrand Avenue, 390 Broadway, and Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HELEN SPENCER JAILED HERE.

She Is the Woman Accused by Chorus Girls of Luring Them to Canal Zone.

Helen Spencer, who was arrested recently in Ecuador following charges made by three chorus girls that they were lured from New York to Panama with promises of a theatrical engagement, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Alliance of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, and was later arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. The woman was locked up in the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail, and will be arraigned on Monday. Charles Cohen, her counsel, said that a bond would probably be furnished to-day.

Marie Nevins, June Patterson, and Dixie Jerome, the three complainants, in telling their story, said that they had answered an advertisement inserted in the New York papers asking for "attractive young women to follow the stage; engagements in Panama and South American countries." They were employed by the Spencer woman, who told them that theatrical prospects were excellent where they were going, and the four sailed together last May on the steamer Orinoco.

According to the young women, after the steamer had been at sea for a few days the defendant told them quite frankly that the purposes for which she had employed them were not for theatrical companies. They at once severed all connection with the woman, and told Capt. Cheret, in charge of them, until the landing, and then, after informing the Canal Zone authorities, returned them to New York on the steamer Tagus.

As soon as the Orinoco landed the Spencer woman fled to Ecuador, where she was arrested by Detectives Griffin and Kesseimark of the Central Office.

When the prisoner was arrested she instantly repudiated the charges made against her, saying that the girls had become dissatisfied with their contract, and had invented the story so as to be able to sever connections with her. She said that she had been a regular theatrical agent for years.

Judge Thomas L. Brown of the Department of Civil Administration of the Canal Zone and M. C. Steele of the Young Men's Christian Association, who also arrived on the Alliance, will, it is understood, be able to give testimony against the defendant.

FIGHT FOR $225,000 ESTATE.

Heirs at Law Charged That Mrs. Strong's Will Was Procured by Fraud.

George R. Branson, Vice President of the Peter Cooper Insurance Company and an adjuster at 76 William Street, and Edward Strong Burtis, President of the Larchmont Supply Company, individually, and as executors of the will of Mrs. Harriette Steel Strong, together with Bridget Eagan and Maria F. Banks, are defendants in an action involving Mrs. Strong's estate, which is said to be valued at $275,000. She died Oct. 17, 1908.

The plaintiffs are Elizabeth C. Fisher, Edward B. Keeler, Ann H. Babcock, Gardiner F. Underhill, Tracy Underhill, and Harriette S. U. Graff, nephews and nieces of the testatrix, who contend that the will offered for probate by Branson in November, 1908, and admitted on April 29, 1909, was not a valid document.

They claim that the testatrix was not of sound mind when it was executed, and that it was obtained by fraud by Branson and Burtis, who got all the estate except $5,000, which went to Bridget Eagan.

Branson is no relative to Mrs. Strong, but Burtis says that he is a nephew.

The matter came up in the Supreme Court before Justice Brady yesterday on the application by counsel for the plaintiffs for an injunction restraining Branson and Burtis from disposing of any of the property, which was denied by the court.

It was alleged that these two men were financially embarrassed, but both denied it in affidavits. Branson says he is worth $225,000, and Burtis stated that he has $80,000 worth of stock in the Larchmont Supply Company and that his income is about $10,000 a year.

PRISONERS ESCAPE IN COURT.

Two Walk Out When Brooklyn Policemen Are Not Looking.

Two prisoners escaped from Brooklyn courts yesterday. One, John Brown, while before Magistrate Tighe in the Adams Street Court in the morning on a larceny charge preferred by a tailor, calmly walked past the policeman on gate duty, saying he "guessed he'd go home." His escape was not discovered until his case was called.

Frank Sault, 17 years old, of 331 Christopher Street, Manhattan, was the other prisoner to escape. He was in Special Sessions, at Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, charged with breaking his parole. After a hearing Sault was remanded back to Blackwell's Island. An officer from the institution was to take him there in the afternoon. Court went into recess and a seat was given to Sault near the probation officers' room. In the rear of the courtroom are the Justices' private chambers, in front of which hangs a curtain. When no one was looking Sault ran back, quickly drew back the curtain, walked past the room, and then down the stairs and through the door on Clinton Street.

When court opened again the necessary papers were made out for Sault's commitment back to the Island, but when the officer looked for the prisoner he was gone.

George Ehlenberger's Collie Lost.

George Ehlenberger of 295 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, is trying to recover his Scotch collie, Chance, through THE TIMES's Lost and Found column. The dog was seen on Thursday in the neighborhood of the Ehlenberger home with two boys, and it is supposed that he followed them away.

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Bladder Diseases, Constipation, Alcoholic Poisons, Uric Acid, Rheumatism. A Medical Journal states:
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"KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TAKING."
Druggists, 50c., $1, or by mail. Send for booklet.
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THERE'S A WESTINGHOUSE NERNST HIGH EFFICIENCY LAMP FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.
Nernst Lamp Co., 241 W. 42d St. (Open till 9:30 P. M.)

"For Safety Sake" DEMAND
CARBONA
UNBURNABLE CLEANING FLUID
Better than dangerous benzine or naphtha for all cleaning purposes. 15c, 25c, 50c, $1.

GETS HER JEWELS BACK.

Mrs. Van Buren Now Thinks They Were Lost, Not Stolen.

How the five-thousand-dollar diamond necklace, which belongs to Mrs. Mary L. Van Buren of Sound Beach, Conn., former wife of George C. Van Buren of Amsterdam, N. Y., left her satchel on July 14 without her knowing it, and then found its way into a pawnbroker's shop here, is still a mystery, but she now has the necklace safe at home again.

Her mother, Mrs. M. J. Conover, who lives with her at Sound Beach, came yesterday to Police Headquarters here, described the necklace, its fifty-four stones each weighing three-eighths of a karat and all, told as much as she knew about how it disappeared, and then went back with the necklace to Sound Beach.

According to Mrs. Conover, the loss came about in this way: Mrs. Van Buren set out for Larchmont on July 14 with the necklace in her hand satchel. She missed the train. Then she figured that by going to Stamford she could save time, so she went there, and having half an hour or so to spare, did a little shopping, the necklace, as she believes, still in the satchel. Finally she took the train to Larchmont, and on arriving there missed her jewels. She thinks that in taking out a handkerchief she may have pulled them out too.

Inspector McCafferty—who it now appears was concerned in the case as well as Lieut. Dunn, to whom it was a personal matter—says that on Saturday a friend of his told him that he had seen a woman trying to sell what looked to be a valuable necklace. She asked for $150, but the pawnbroker was suspicious and would not agree to take the diamonds till she put the figure at $30. That was what she got. She departed in a hurry.

McCafferty says he instantly sent a man up to the pawnshop, but, though he got the diamonds, he could find no trace of the woman, who was described as looking like a servant.

According to McCafferty's fri

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$15, $18, $20, $22, $25,

Much lower than they would have been earlier in the season.

Also two lots of fine

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blue and black, $15 and $19.

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Braces the whole system, and banishes the lesser ills.

Best of tonics.

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Pigskin.....$2.50

COAT HANGERS—Set of 4 in case—

Morocco.....$3.00

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CONFERREES ALMOST AGREED ON TARIFF

Then Disputes Were Renewed and They Adjourned—Hope for Agreement To-day.

COTTON DUTIES LOWERED

After Talk with Taft, Elkins and McCumber Struck at Aldrich—Democratic Position Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Conferrees on the Tariff bill this afternoon were so near a final agreement that for a time they had decided to sit indefinitely tonight and clear up the half dozen points remaining. With this purpose in view the committee clerks were excused and an executive session of the strictest sort was begun. Differences were then renewed, however, and after spending the whole afternoon without making any progress an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. Every conferree, however, expressed confidence that to-morrow evening would see the end of the Republican sittings and that the report will be made not later than Tuesday.

In the early hours of the morning session much progress was made, and this evening it was said that the cotton schedule was practically disposed of. The agreement practically reached marks a partial victory for the President and Chairman Payne of the House committee. While the Senate system of specific duties will be accepted, according to this information, there will be material reductions on a number of grades, chiefly the lower classes of cotton.

Higher Than Present Rates.

Whether this partial victory for the House rates amounts to substantial revision downward is a question. The rate of 1 cent a yard additional on mercerized cloth will remain, and it is said that on the higher grades there will be no reductions. A few optimists on the House side said to-day that the compromise would reduce the Senate rates to the level of existing law as at present construed, but it is generally admitted among the conferrees that the reductions will not go nearly so far as that.

Senator McCumber and Senator Elkins called on the President to-day, and when they left Mr. McCumber said that the President had agreed with him that the cotton and woolen schedules, both favorites of Mr. Aldrich, should be reduced from the high level set by the Senate. This was the first definite statement that the President realized how high the Aldrich committee had put particular rates in those schedules.

Mr. McCumber and Mr. Elkins both voted against the Aldrich clan throughout on cotton, and their change of attitude, following their call on the President, was one of the strange developments of the day. It meant that Mr. McCumber, who had been hoping to please his North Dakota constituents with a duty on hides, and had seen that this duty, if left at all, would be very small, was preparing to make amends by bowing to the general revision sentiment in his State.

Along with the cotton schedule hosiery was under discussion for a time, and information received later was to the effect that the reverse of the compromise effected on other cotton goods would obtain for this item. Where on other goods the reductions affected the lower grades, in regard to hosiery it seems that the duties on higher grades were reduced while the duty of 70 cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem on the lower grades will remain.

So far as the woolen schedule was concerned, the practical agreement of the House and Senate bills left little chance of any changes that the President might want.

Hides Question Still Unsettled.

On hides every conceivable rumor is abroad to-night. Senator Crane still maintains that he is confident of victory for the President's plan of free hides with a very low rate on shoes and saddlery. In other quarters it is declared that hostile scouts are working back over Senator Crane's trail and undoing his work.

When the conference adjourned to-day Senator Lodge, Senator Crane, and Representative McCall of Massachusetts had a long talk with Senator Aldrich on hides, and it is thought that the result was to assure free hides with something like the President's proposed reductions on shoes and saddlery below the House rates. The three Massachusetts statesmen looked sad when they left Mr. Aldrich's room, but their expression was attributed to the heavy cuts forced from them on finished leathers.

The other great raw materials remain undisposed of, but the feeling to-night is almost unanimous that compromises will result on nearly all of the President's demands—his irreducible minimum—of a few days ago. Mr. Elkins predicts a coal duty of 45 cents and complains bitterly of even so much reduction. The talk about iron ore is all for a duty of not less than 10 per cent. Oil may be put on the free list.

House Members Warn Payne.

While Mr. McCumber and Mr. Elkins were showing to the President the desire of some of the regular Senators to "get even" with the New Englanders, whom they had supported through the Senate fight, the insurgents against raw materials on the House side also tried to make things unpleasant for the conferrees. They held one of their customary meetings this morning, and then appointed Messrs. Gaines of West Virginia, Young of Michigan, Kennedy of Ohio, and Mondell of Wyoming to call on the House conferrees and tell them opinions.

The four men were busy all day long, but they admitted that they got little encouragement from Mr. Payne. Mr. Gaines told Mr. Payne that there were forty-five men in the House strongly opposed to free raw materials. He refused to discuss the possibility of the forty-five voting against the conference report, however, and said that he had especially been avoiding just that point.

The matter of procedure in the final disposition of the conference report has been settled. Though the Senate will be in session Monday, it is practically impossible for the report to be made before the next day, when the House will convene. As explained by a Senate conferree to-day, even if a full agreement is reached by to-morrow night the clerical work will be so great that it will hardly be worth while to call the Senate Democratic conferrees in on Sunday. Accompanying his report Mr. Payne will make a long statement on the changes in the House bill and some time will be needed for that.

Democratic Position Explained.

In the closing days of the tariff discussion the Democrats are making every effort to minimize their dissensions throughout the extra session. Mr. Culberson, leader of the minority in the Senate, to-day made a speech, and later gave out a statement on the subject. His statement, which is an extract from his speech, follows:

"An impression seems to have been created in some quarters that in their action on the Tariff bill the Democrats of the Senate have commonly and seriously divided among themselves and have often voted with the protectionist majority. How unfounded this is, when the whole subject is considered, is fully and clearly disclosed by a statement from the Congressional Record of the votes cast on the more important amendments and on the final passage of the bill.

"With the exception of the vote on iron ore, coal, lumber, and hides, the Democratic vote was practically a unit, and on hides it was a unit when coupled with the proposition that leather, boots, and shoes should also be placed on the free list. On the income tax amendment the Democratic vote was unanimous, and on oil, tea and coffee, print paper, and wood pulp it was substantially so. Still more significant and important, on all subjects of the bill which particularly and more directly affect the consuming masses and the cost of living, such as crockery, cutlery, glassware, sugar, household goods generally, agricultural implements, blankets, flannels and hats, leather, boots and shoes, iron and steel and their products, including cotton ties, cotton manufactures, wool and manufacturers of wool; in fact, on all articles affected by the tariff which enter into the daily needs of the people, the Democratic vote was in effect unanimous, and was for much lower duties than those which were adopted."

ASQUITH CONDEMNS TARIFF.

Thinks Monopolies Are Reintrenched by the American Revision.

LONDON, July 23.—Addressing a meeting of City men this afternoon in defense of the Budget, Premier Asquith declared that the only alternative offered to Chancellor Lloyd-George's proposals for raising the new revenue necessary was the introduction of a tariff, but the Liberals would not look at any such suggestions.

"Two great countries, the two greatest commercial rivals we have in the world," continued the Premier, "have been trying their hands at tariff fabrications for the last two or three years. Germany for two years has had in operation a full-blown scientific tariff, and Germany's deficit is much greater than our own, and it has already caused the downfall of one of the most powerful Ministers in Europe.

"And what is the case of the new American tariff? Why, as far as I can make out, it is universally condemned by the whole American press and regarded by the American people as a triumph of particular interests over the general interests, for they see the trusts and monopolies reintrenched and reinforced in their long and too victorious campaign against the consumer."

Mr. Asquith added that unless there was a revolutionary change in public opinion here it would be impossible to carry a general tariff through the British House of Commons.

A vote of confidence in the Government's financial proposals following the Premier's speech was carried unanimously.

Travelers Commend Taft.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Resolutions commending President Taft for his stand for a tariff beneficial to the people, denouncing the mail order business, and asking for railroad rates that will not be discriminating against any traveling men were adopted at the executive business session of the National Travelers' Association to-day.

COLONIAL TRADE GROWS.

Commerce with America's Outlying Possessions $160,000,000 Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The total trade of the United States with its noncontiguous territories in the fiscal year 1909 amounted to $160,000,000, against approximately $50,000,000 in 1898, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day. The term "noncontiguous territory" includes Alaska and all the insular area under the control of the United States—Porto Rico, Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Guam, Midway, Tutuila, &c.

It is pointed out that of this $160,000,000 about $90,000,000 is represented in merchandise sent from the territories in question to what is usually known as continental United States, and $70,000,000 in merchandise sent from the United States. In both imports and exports the figures for 1909 exceed those of any earlier year.

Porto Rico is the largest purchaser of American goods. Sugar is the most important article received from Porto Rico and Hawaii, with tobacco ranking second in the case of Porto Rico. From the Philippines, Manila hemp is stated to be by far the most important article received.

D. LEROY DRESSER SUED.

Holders of Shadow Mountain Mine Note Want $26,927.

Daniel Leroy Dresser, who has been involved in litigation for some years, is made defendant, with Joseph H. Everett, a broker of 42 Broadway, in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Leonard Merrill and James G. Williams, mine owners of California, to recover $26,927 of a $50,000 judgment on the foreclosure of a mortgage. Messrs. Dresser and Everett entered into a plan with some financiers in 1906 to operate a mine in the Shadow Mountain district in San Bernardino County, Cal. It is alleged that they gave a promissory note for $50,000, putting up the mining property as security.

The mine did not prosper—in fact, work on it never went further than digging a deep hole. The holders of the note, Messrs. Merrill and Williams, forecosed and obtained a judgment against Messrs. Dresser and Everett in the California courts. Only a part of this judgment was satisfied. The attorneys for the California miners turned the matter over to R. M. S. Putnam, a lawyer of 31 Nassau Street, with instructions to sue here for the balance.

Mr. Dresser, when found yesterday at the office of his lawyer, Claude W. Gould, at 60 Wall Street, refused to treat the litigation seriously.

"It's only an incident," he declared. "The blamed mine wouldn't work and we gave it back to the original owners. That's all there is to it.

"I believe there was something about a note for $50,000, but they can't hold me for it. If the mine had worked and we had kept the property and not paid the note, we could be held, but as it was all a fizzle that's the end of it. I was engaged by some people here to start the mine, and they put up the money. I haven't lost anything on it, and I'm quite sure I won't at this late day."

MORE BABIES' MILK DEPOTS.

The New York Milk Committee Backing a Model Company to Do It.

The New York Milk Committee, through its Secretary, Wilbur C. P. Phillips, 105 East Twenty-second Street, sent out circulars yesterday inviting participation in the organization of "A Model Milk Company," the aims of which will be "to demonstrate the feasibility of producing a clean milk at a reasonable price under established conditions; to provide the equipment for increasing the number of infants' milk depots in New York City."

The company proposes to purchase a creamery in the centre of a dairying region, where all pails and vessels used by the farmers will be sterilized and given to them tightly covered, when the milk is brought in for shipment, and also to test the herds of cattle for tuberculosis. To encourage the farmers higher prices will be paid for milk.

Already $9,000 of the $25,000 needed to put the scheme on a paying basis has been pledged. Among those who have purchased stock are Seth Low, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Stephen Francisco, Mortimer L. Schiff, V. E. Macy, C. T. Root, Samuel Sloan, Jr., and Stephen G. Williams.

It is hoped to establish milk depots before the end of Summer.

INDORSE WHITE SLAVE FIGHT.

Retail Clerks Send Delegate to Purity Association's Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—H. J. Conway of Chicago, President of the Retail Clerks' International Association, was chosen yesterday by that organization in its convention here as its delegate to the Convention of the National Purity Association, to be held at Burlington, Iowa, in October.

The Purity Association is to fight the "white slave" traffic, and the clerks indorsed this work.

All coffee ails yield to well-made

Postum Coffee

Be sure it's well boiled.

NAVY RESTS ITS CASE IN SUTTON INQUIRY

Coming Witnesses for Some Days Regarded as Those of the Suttons.

DE HART'S MEMORY FAILS

Can't Remember Who Were About Sutton—Expect New Light on Shooting from a Witness.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 23.—The navy practically rested its case to-day in the investigation of the circumstances surrounding the death of Lieut. James N. Sutton. After a short session to-day, Commander John Hood, U. S. N., President of the court of inquiry, adjourned the hearing until Monday. With the exception of Lieut. Harold H. Utley and Surgeon F. C. Cook, recently attached to the battleship North Carolina, and now on the way to this country from Europe, nearly all the remaining witnesses are considered to be witnesses for the interested parties outside of the service. As Utley and Cook are not expected here before Aug. 1, the inquiry next week will take the color of "the other side."

It was said to-day that the Suttons would call an eye-witness to the shooting who would throw an entirely different version on the affair. Counsel would not disclose the name of this witness, but it was thought it might be Private Charles Kennedy of the Marine Corps, now stationed at Norfolk, Va. Kennedy has been subpoenaed at the request of the Suttons.

Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, the sister, is not expected to testify before next week. She will probably tell in detail the interview she had with Lieut. Adams shortly after her brother's death, which Adams practically denied in his testimony. Mrs. Sutton will also take the stand.

Henry E. Davis of Washington, counsel for Sutton's mother, expressed himself as satisfied with the developments in the case this week.

"Nothing has developed to change our judgment and theory of the case," he said.

Most of to-day's session was occupied with the testimony of the two chauffeurs, William I. Owens and Edward Griffith. Owens testified he drove Sutton and a party of young officers from Carvel Hall Hotel to the marine camp on the night of the shooting and witnessed an altercation and interrupted fist fight between Sutton and Lieut. Adams as he left his passengers near the parade grounds, adjacent to the camp. He was told to "beat it," he said, came back to town, and did not learn of the shooting until the next morning. Griffith, who had driven Lieut. Potts and another officer to the camp just ahead of Owens, testified he met the Sutton party on his way back. He did not see any fight or hear any loud words, he said. His testimony in other details corroborated that of Owens.

Roelker Still Missing.

Lieut. Roelker, who is supposed to have been hit with a bullet from Sutton's revolver during the quarrel, has not yet been located, although his testimony is considered most important. The list of witnesses remaining to be examined consists of Lieut. Utley, Surgeon Cook, Lieut. Templin M. Potts, Jr., Prof. Gilbert P. Coleman of the Naval Academy, Frank Fogg of Washington, D. C., Private Charles Kennedy, Mrs. Sutton, and her daughter, Mrs. Parker.

At the beginning of the fifth day of the inquiry Surgeon George Pickrell was recalled for a moment before Mr. Davis resumed the cross-examination of Sergt. De Hart. Major Leonard wanted to know if the condition of Lieut. Sutton's nose, when Surgeon Pickrell examined the body, would indicate that it had been broken and restored with paraffine, as had been reported. Surgeon Pickrell said that no such condition existed.

What were the conditions that night as to light or darkness?" inquired Mrs. Sutton's counsel.

"It was a very dark night," was the reply.

Sergt. De Hart was called and Mr. Davis resumed his cross-examination. Mr. Davis asked the witness when he first saw Lieuts. Bevan and Utley on the night of the shooting.

"Just after Sutton had accosted me I saw Lieut. Bevan running down the road after Sutton, shouting, 'You are under arrest,'" said De Hart. "I don't remember when Lieut. Utley came upon the scene."

"There are two contradictory things in your testimony," continued Mr. Davis. "You say you accompanied Lieut. Sutton to the place where the fight occurred for the purpose of getting his coat, while you show that you had some knowledge of his relation to some affair when you asked him to use his fists instead of the revolvers."

The witness said he went with Sutton because the Lieutenant ordered him to go, and he did not remember having any other reason for accompanying Sutton. He couldn't remember whether they found Sutton's coat or not. Sutton ran on ahead of him, De Hart said. It was soon after that he heard the shots.

Couldn't Remember Officers.

De Hart could not remember how many shots were fired, but he was certain they had been fired before he reached the scene and saw Sutton's body. He could not remember how many or what officers were in the group about Sutton when he came up.

"You as Sergeant of Marines," said Mr. Davis, "on the ground near your barracks, came upon a group of officers, one of whom lay on the ground shot, the one you had shortly before accompanied, and you did not take sufficient notice of the situation to tell how many and who the officers present were? Is that right?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Davis wanted to know why the Sergeant took the revolver handed him when he was out of place with the officers there and had previously been covered away.

"I took the revolver as any one would take an object handed to him suddenly. I suppose I was nearest to the man who had it," replied De Hart.

"It didn't occur to you to say to the officer, 'Sir, I am not the one to take that revolver'?"

"No, sir."

"But it did occur to you to throw the revolver away, didn't it?"

"Yes, sir," answered the Sergeant.

De Hart said he reported that night to Lieut. Utley that he had thrown away the revolver. Utley told him to go out and get it early the next morning. It was on the following day that he asked Utley who gave him the revolver the night before, and Utley said he did not know, the witness said. He did not find it next morning, and Lieut. Utley afterward told him it had been found.

"Did you go down there with an idea of protecting Mr. Sutton from himself, or protecting him from some one else, or trying to keep him out of trouble?" Major Leonard asked the witness.

"Well, Sir, a man running about with two revolvers certainly didn't need protection," was De Hart's reply. He added that he went down because Sutton asked him to get his coat.

Didn't Take Revolver from Sutton.

"Did you take the revolver from Mr. Sutton's hand?" Commander Hood, the presiding officer, asked Sergt. De Hart.

"No, Sir," the witness replied.

William I. Owens, the chauffeur who drove Lieut. Sutton and his brother officers out to the camp on the night of the shooting, was called to the witness chair.

Owens told of taking Sutton, Lieut. Adams, and two other officers in his automobile from Carvel Hall toward the camp. Lieut. Adams sat on the seat with him and Sutton and the other two officers, whose names he did not know, on the rear seat. This was about 1 o'clock. Sutton and his two companions talked, and seemed to be friendly on the way out. Adams did not have anything to say. They went through the Naval Academy grounds, and nothing happened until they got across the cemetery bridge on the "dump," when some one told him to stop.

Adams Rushed at Sutton.

Lieut. Adams jumped from his seat and threw off his collar and coat and made a rush at Lieut. Sutton as the latter got out of the car, Owens said. The witness heard no argument which might suggest trouble before that. The other two officers grabbed Sutton, and the witness heard Sutton say: "Go away, Adams, I don't want any trouble." Then some one told him to "beat it." He turned his car around and lingered.

"Why didn't you go then?" asked Major Leonard.

"I wanted to stay and see the fight if there was to be one," said the witness.

Owens said he saw Adams make another rush at Sutton, and heard Sutton say, "If he wants to, fight I will fight him."

Then one of the officers called "Orderly." Owens was sure they did not say "Sentry" or "Patrol," and he started back with his car. He told the sentry on the bridge about the trouble, and the sentry said: "If they give Sutton a fair fight he will whip them all."

He did not hear of the shooting until next morning, the witness said. He did not think any of the officers had been drinking or that his car made enough noise to drown the lowest voice.

Questioned by Mr. Birney, Lieut. Adams's counsel, Owens said he did not think the two officers were holding Sutton to restrain him from attacking Adams, but it was his impression that they were trying to make it easier for Adams.

On cross-examination Owens told of taking Lieut. Sutton, another young man, and a young woman (Miss Stewart) from Carvel Hall to the Maryland Hotel at 7:30 that evening. The young man got out and Lieut. Sutton and the young woman returned to Carvel Hall in his car.

Owens was excused until Monday. Lieut. Adams took the witness stand at the opening of the afternoon session to make some corrections in his testimony in the record. They were principally of a typographical nature.

Edward Griffith, the chauffeur who took Lieut. Potts and another officer to the marine camp just ahead of Sutton's party, testified. He partly corroborated Owens's story. Griffith was with Owens at Carvel Hall and saw Sutton there before the automobile started for the camp, he said. Later, on his way back, he met Owens and his party, who had stopped on the dump, and he recognized Sutton, Adams, and Utley. He did not see or hear any fight.

Griffith was excused and an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

FIGHT OVER TOBACCO POOLS.

Burley and Equity Societies Fail to Agree on 1909 Crop Matters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—The conference of representatives of the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Society and of the American Society of Equity broke up at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The Equity men walked out of the meeting after the refusal of the Burley Society to grant the Equity Society's demands. The failure to combine means war between the two organizations in the proposed pooling of the tobacco crop of 1909

The Society of Equity was represented by Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill, while the Burley members were headed by President Clarence Lebus. The Equity Society demanded recognition of that society as the parent body by the Burley organization, a substantial reduction in salaries to President Lebus and others, the elimination of the 10 per cent. reserve clause in the pledge relating to the pooling of the coming crop, and the collection and distribution of money paid for tobacco by County Boards of Control.

HUGHES OFF TO SEATTLE.

To Return from Alaskan-Yukon Exposition the Middle of August.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Gov. Hughes, accompanied by Col. George C. Treadwell, his military secretary, left at 4:30 o'clock to-day for the Alaskan-Yukon Exposition at Seattle.

He expects to return the middle of August.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Outgoing Steamers To-day and Their Passengers—The Homecomers.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to sail on them are:

AMERIKA (Hamburg.)—Mrs. H. O. Armour, Mrs. E. G. Anthony, A. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, August A. Busch, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States; J. S. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brewster, Mrs. J. Frederick Crumbie, Mrs. John B. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Elliott, Miss Hattie Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth, Prof. Max Griebsch, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. H. Everton Hosley, Reginald S. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Kurrie, Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Mr. and Mrs. Allen P. Lovejoy, Prof. and Mrs. Alfred P. Maas, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Roddick, Morris G. Beckwith, James C. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Strong, Jr., Louis C. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Willis, Dr. and Mrs. Andrea G. Weber, J. H. Woodward, and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.

ARABIC (Liverpool.)—Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Atwood, Raoul Barrios, Mrs. Horace Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Burr, Mrs. Susan T. Darling, James V. Fleming, Mrs. Maxwell Grierson, Mrs. Alexander Hutchins, Mrs. William W. Kelsey, Miss Virginia Larkin, Col. C. Marshall, J. Fred Orundell, Lawrence T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Rivers, Miss Helen W. Todd, Mrs. Roberta H. Trigg, Mrs. J. T. Wallace, Gen. and Mrs. Francis F. Waters, and Mrs. George H. Watrous.

ST. LOUIS. (Southampton)—Miss F. C. Adams, Randle M. Belt, James E. Cannon, Mrs. Thomas M. Carnegie, George B. Crumbie, Miss Millicent Howieson, Miss Frances H. Ives, Edward A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Lee, Howard Spencer Levy, G. J. Lipscomb, Charles I. McBurney, Edward E. Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Schaeffer, Sydney Hunt Smith, Grant Weidman, Miss Dagmar Wetmore, and W. H. De Courcy Wright.

MINNEAPOLIS, (London)—Williams Adams, George L. Armstrong, E. D. Atherton, W. B. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Barlow, H. Kingsley Blake, E. R. Case, the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Du Bois, James A. Gordon, Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, Dr. and Mrs. Edward E. Hicks, Miss L. V. P. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. James Shewan and the Misses Shewan, Miss Charlotte J. Strickland, John Thatcher, Mrs. E. H. Wilkerson, and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Yoemans.

VADERLAND, (Antwerp)—Dr. Ellis Paxson Aberholtzier, L. E. Baldwin, Mrs. William T. Brooks, Miss L. L. Cameron, Mrs. Mary J. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dineen, Miss Helen W. Dyckman, Mrs. John Fellows, Mrs. Charles Noel Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Kempton, J. E. Layton, Prof. Thomas Noland, Dr. George F. Root, Miss Judith Le Roy Steele, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor, Mrs. John W. Timmons, and W. J. Wyman.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow.)—William Coverly, Resident Director of the Anchor Line; Mrs. R. A. Bowie, Cedric Chivers, Sir Samuel and Lady Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Drummond, Dr. and Mrs. William Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. P. George Gow, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Houston, Judge and Mrs. Marcus A. Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, Adam G. McVickar, Judge and Mrs. Matthew O. Doherty, Col. James Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stewart, the Rev. Clarence and Mrs. Skinner, Ralph H. Wadhams, and James C. Williams.

CLYDE (Southampton via West Indies.)—T. Esmond Deane, A. C. F. de Nordwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pengelly, F. A. Seymour, C. C. Shilton, F. B. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hopkins, Mrs. F. A. Manning, A. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Smith, T. E. Nurse, and F. Perez de Velazio.

Passengers arriving yesterday were:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.)—Dr. Charles Henry Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lathrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Austin, Capt. E. H. C. Bald, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Barkley, Miss Susan M. Borden, Elbert Adrian Brinkerhoff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George E. Burrows, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, C. B. Dillingham, William T. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Kalk, R. A. Farmer, O. S. Flint, J. Hegeman Foster, James G. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hanley, Col. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. Asa J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Col. W. C. McDonald, Prof. and Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. W. C. Potter, W. A. Saks, Hassard Short, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Snow, S. F. Thaxter, S. B. Strong, Sir Edward Stracey, Wilson A. Streeter, W. Egbert Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman, the Marquis de Villalobar, Marquise de Wentworth, P. H. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Willey, John H. Wrenn, and C. C. Wyman.

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I. & L. Rubin, 496 Third Av.
Hermann Appel, Amster. Av. & 111th St.
Fred. Freund, 2,781 Broadway.
John T. Ehrenberg, 2,387 Broadway.
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CASUALTY COMPANY SOLVENT.

Supt. Hotchkiss Says Report Shows It to be Unimpaired.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—The Casualty Company of America is solvent and unimpaired, according to a statement given out to-day by Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss. Concerning a recent examination of the company he says:

"It is the policy of the department to examine all companies immediately upon being apprised of radical changes in management. This is the sole reason for the examination recently ordered. The hearing held in New York on the 22d was at the request of the company, and not by order of the department. Such hearing resulted in several changes being made in the report, which is being redrafted in New York to-day, and will be filed in Albany and available to the public to-morrow. The report shows that the Casualty Company of America is entirely solvent and unimpaired."

INSURANCE SALARIES PUBLIC.

State Insurance Department Reports to Contain Them Hereafter.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Believing that the public should know what salaries are being paid by insurance companies, Supt. of Insurance Hotchkiss to-day issued new orders.

All reports of examinations of companies under the jurisdiction of the State Insurance Department hereafter will contain a detailed statement of the salaries paid all executive or relatively important officers of the various companies.

Country Board in New Jersey. See Page 18.

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LOST AND FOUND

KING ALFONSO AIDED COUSIN'S MARRIAGE

Spanish Ministry Degraded Prince Alfonso for Wedding Protestant Princess Beatrice.

PRINCE TELLS THE STORY

Met His Bride, King Edward's Niece, at Marriage of Her First Cousin, Now Queen of Spain.

PARIS, July 23.—The details surrounding the romantic marriage of Prince Alfonso of Bourbon-Orléans to King Edward's niece, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, which cost him his position as a Prince of the royal house of Spain and his career in the Spanish Army, have now come to light. They reveal the fact that King Alfonso, instead of refusing his consent to the marriage, as was reported by Madrid dispatches, favored and actually advised the Prince to marry the Princess secretly, gave him leave of absence for that purpose, and personally intervened by telegraph with the Bamberg ecclesiastical authorities, in whose diocese the marriage took place, to procure a dispensation for it. This story was obtained by friends from the Prince himself a few days ago in Munich, where the couple is spending the honeymoon.

Prince Alfonso and Princess Beatrice first met on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage to Princess Ena of Battenberg in 1906, the two Princesses being first cousins and both granddaughters of the late Queen Victoria. For Beatrice is the youngest daughter of Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Queen's second son, and Ena (now Queen Victoria of Spain) only daughter of Princess Beatrice, youngest of Victoria's daughters.

The Prince, then only 20 years old, fell in love with the Princess and proposed marriage, but Beatrice refused him in most decided fashion, even declining to permit him to correspond with her. Shortly after this the Prince entered the military school at Toledo and subsequently, in 1907, the couple met again at San Sebastian. Both the Queen and the Queen-Mother, knowing of the Prince's sentiments, espoused his cause and sought to induce Beatrice to relent. The Princess, however, declared that she never would change her religion. Finally, however, when she said she had no objection to rearing her children as Catholics the Queen-mother replied:

"There is not the slightest difficulty to the union. I always said that if I had had a second son he should have married a Protestant." She added that she herself had Protestant ancestors.

Later at La Granja King Alfonso formally asked the hand of Princess Beatrice for his cousin, and when Beatrice on that occasion raised the question of religion, his Majesty said:

"I give you my word of honor there will not be the slightest difficulty."

The Prince after that again proposed and was accepted and the couple, who had not yet apprised Beatrice's mother, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with difficulty prevented King Alfonso from officially announcing the engagement.

When he returned to Madrid King Alfonso asked Premier Maura what he thought of the marriage. The Premier replied that the marriage of an Infanta of Spain to a Protestant could not take place on account of the difficulties it would cause the Government. King Alfonso was absolutely furious.

Princess Beatrice, then because of her friendship for Queen Victoria, said she would give up the Prince, and King Alfonso summoned the Prince to Madrid and asked what it was his intention to do in the matter. The Prince replied that he had given his word to make Beatrice his wife, and, besides, his personal feelings would not permit him to retire from the proposed union, and that he intended to marry the Princess, regardless of consequences.

King Alfonso warmly congratulated the Prince on his attitude, saying that his reply was just what he had expected; that it was worthy of a Bourbon, and even if the Constitution prevented him from giving official consent to the marriage without the approval of his Ministers, he, as Alfonso of Bourbon, would do everything in his power to further the match.

Princess Beatrice then left Madrid and Prince Alfonso, upon the advice of the King, went to see Pope Pius and asked for a dispensation for a mixed marriage. The Spanish Government, meantime, warned the Vatican of the proposed union and dispensation was neither granted nor actually refused. After this the couple waited patiently, considering themselves affianced, as did King Alfonso also, who visited Princess Beatrice at Munich last Summer.

When the Prince was graduated from the military school at Toledo, July 12, he immediately volunteered for service at the front, the war in Morocco having begun. King Alfonso granted the Prince a three days' leave of absence before going to Melilla, and urged him secretly to marry Princess Beatrice, declaring that he would wire the Bishop of Bamberg to grant a dispensation.

Prince Alfonso arrived in Cobug July 15, and the civil marriage took place that morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the priest at Coburg received a telegraphic dispensation from the Bishop of Bamberg, and at 3:30 P. M. the Catholic ceremony was performed. It was not intended that the news of the marriage should be made public, but it was printed in Spain and the royal decree of the degradation of Prince Alfonso followed.

The Prince in concluding his story to his friend said:

"Maura, the head of the Clerical Party in Spain, because he holds a majority in Parliament, forced the King to kick his own cousin out of the country and the army and to strip him of title and honors for the crime of marrying a Protestant, who is a cousin of King Edward and a first cousin of the Emperors of Germany and Russia."

The Prince has again wired King Alfonso asking to be allowed to go to the front. The Infanta Eulalie, the Prince's mother, who is here, is almost prostrated over the ruin of her son's career, as she knew that both the Spanish and British royal families were in perfect sympathy with the marriage.

NEW RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE.

Reval Chosen in Place of Libau, Where Millions Were Wasted.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The Council of National Defense, which abandoned the fortress at Libau after finding it indefensible either by land or sea, has chosen Reval as an advanced naval base, and is now planning the necessary defenses along the railroad line, so as to permit the quick concentration of troops there. Reval is not a strictly ice-free port, and icebreakers are employed to keep the harbor open during the greater part of the year.

Millions of dollars were expended in the construction of the railroad and fortifications at Libau, but the fort will now be dismantled. It will probably be made a free port, importers being allowed to land and warehouse their goods without the payment of duty until sold.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, July 23.—William A. Rublee of Milwaukee, the retiring American Consul General here, who underwent an operation for stomach trouble ten days ago, is slowly improving.

COLON, Panama, July 23.—The United States gunboat Marietta arrived here to-day from Bluefields. After coaling she will go to Guantanamo. The United States receiving ship Topeka left here to-day for Bluefields.

GIBRALTAR, July 23.—The United States cruisers North Carolina, New York, and Montana left Gibraltar to-day for Hampton Roads.

EMMA GOLDMAN UNMUZZLED.

Not a Policeman Present to Stop Her Talking About Anarchy.

A piano organ struck up "La Donna e Mobile" outside the hall of the Harlem Liberal Alliance, at 100 West 116th Street, last night just in time to drown out Emma Goldman's most violent assaults against property and property owners. The organ, however, was the only representative of the established order of things that interfered in any way.

When the audience of some 200 had crowded into the little room to hear Miss Goldman talk about "Some Misconceptions of Anarchism," much surprise was expressed that there was not a single bluecoat present. It has seldom been Miss Goldman's privilege to speak without at least one police auditor.

Perhaps she remembered this, and also considered the possibility of there not being another chance. At any rate she relieved her mind of a lot of ideas and several times worked her hearers to a state of considerable enthusiasm.

She didn't quite advocate the use of dynamite in blowing up established institutions, but she did suggest that a few people have their minds dynamited until they could see things as she did.

"Many people," she said, "are afraid to come to an Anarchist meeting because they fear that they will be blown up. Isn't it stupid to be afraid of violence when you are in the midst of it all the time? These people are not afraid of violence; only of individual violence. They have no objection to battlefields, and policemen, and electric chairs, and other ornaments of the present system. So long as violence is committed in the name of the State they are happy.

"As a matter of fact the Anarchists don't propagate violence. They only struggle against what already exists, and it is necessary to fight existing violence with violence. That is the only way that a new peace can dawn."

Miss Goldman referred to the hanging of the Anarchists after the Haymarket riots in Chicago in 1887 as "judicial murder."

When the clock had struck 10 and she had finished answering questions, and no one had been arrested, and there had been no disturbances of any kind, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by those who had come to see some plotting done. Anarchists present said there hadn't been another such meeting in the memory of the cause.

"If the police are going to let us conduct our meetings as we want to," said one of them, "there won't be any use of being Anarchists at all."

KING VISITS REIDS TO-DAY.

Week-End at Wrest Park Makes Some Local Stir in Bedfordshire.

BEDFORD, England, July 23.—Bedfordshire is interested in the impending week-end visit which King Edward will pay to Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Reid at Wrest Park. It will be the first time that a sovereign has stayed in the ancient home of the De Greys, and the first visit the present King will have paid to the county in many years. The occasion, therefore, is being made somewhat of a public one.

On his Majesty's arrival to-morrow at Silsoe, the little village at the gates of Wrest Park, the municipal and school authorities and the county Magistrates will present an address of welcome, to which King Edward will make a brief reply.

As is usual on his week-end visits, King Edward has requested that Sunday be observed quietly. He will attend services in the little parish church of Silsoe with the members of the house party, and probably will make a short motor tour of the surrounding country, stopping at the Flitton Church, one of the oldest in the country, which contains the vaults in which lie the bodies of the De Grey ancestors. The boy scouts of Bedfordshire will form a guard of honor when his Majesty attends the services at Silsoe Sunday, lining the route from the Park gates to the church.

The Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire has been invited to dine with the King and the members of the house party Sunday, and a number of county notables will call on the monarch during the afternoon.

DR. GRENFELL TO MARRY.

Engagement of Labrador Medical Missionary to Illinois Woman Announced.

LONDON, July 23.—The engagement was announced here to-day of Dr. Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, the well-known Labrador medical missionary, to Miss Anna C. MacClanahan of Lake Forest, Ill.

Dr. Grenfell, who is an Oxford graduate, has lived in Labrador since 1892, and has devoted his entire attention to the fishermen of the northern seas, establishing homes for them on land and equipping mission vessels for them at sea. In Labrador he has built four hospitals, a series of co-operative stores, and an orphanage, besides starting numerous small industrial schemes. His articles and monographs on deep-sea fisheries, fishermen, and work among them, including his "Vikings of To-day" and "Off the Rocks," have given him international eminence.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Miss Anna MacClanahan, whose engagement to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary, has been announced, is the daughter of Mrs E. B. MacClanahan of Lake Forest. They met in Europe, where Miss MacClanahan has traveled extensively since her graduation from Bryn Mawr. During the last year Dr. Grenfell has been a frequent visitor at the Lake Forest home. Miss MacClanahan has never taken an active interest in society, and since her childhood has been more abroad than at home.

LEON LING NOT IN ENGLAND.

Man Seen There Supposed to be Girl's Slayer Is a Japanese.

LONDON, July 23.—The man whom an American visitor saw outside a jeweler's shop here on July 15 and identified as Leon Ling, the Chinaman suspected of the murder of Elsie Sigel in New York on June 9, has been traced by Scotland Yard detectives and found to be a Japanese associated with an Anglo-Japanese financial firm.

The detectives made a thorough search of London and of the provincial towns, and from the description furnished by the American located the Japanese, who was soon able to satisfy the police that he was not even a Chinaman. The Scotland Yard officials are satisfied that Leon Ling is not in England.

KING OF SERVIA ILL.

Death of Peter Expected at Any Time in Belgrade.

VIENNA, July 23.—Private telegrams from Belgrade, Servia, say that the condition of King Peter is arousing great anxiety. His Majesty is suffering from calcination of the arteries, complicated by inflammation of the veins.

At night he is almost sleepless, and his sudden death, the Belgrade advices say, would cause no surprise.

Barboux Panama Libel Witness.

PARIS, July 23.—Maitre Henri Barboux, chief of the Corporation of Barristers, was to-day's witness at the hearing of the Panama Canal Commission, which is now in this city seeking evidence in connection with the Panama Canal libel cases.

Taft and Diaz May Meet at San Antonio

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, July 23.—El Imparcial to-day publishes what seems to be an officially inspired article in which it declares that President Taft and President Diaz will meet next September at San Antonio instead of El Paso, as was previously planned.

Rooms and Board in select Boarding Houses. See Page 13.

KING ALFONSO SEES TROOPS IN MUTINY

When He Visits Barracks Three Companies Have to be Deprived of Cartridges.

MORE FIGHTING AT MELILLA

Moors Win a Victory—Strict Censorship in Spain, and News Comes by Way of France and Portugal.

HENDAYE, France, July 23.—Mail advices received from Madrid to-night say that the demonstration against the war continued Thursday and to-day. When King Alfonso visited the barracks to say farewell to the soldiers bound for Morocco the troops and their wives made violent manifestations. Three companies of Chasseurs mutinied and threatened the officers who tried to quell the trouble, but were finally surrounded and deprived of their cartridges.

During the rioting at the railway station the crowds shouted "Down with the war," and tried to wreck the cars. Troops were ordered up to aid the police in restoring order. Meantime women and children were trampled under foot, and many of them were injured.

The advices add that all meetings called to protest against the war are being suppressed, and that the newspapers have been forbidden to publish false dispatches from the front under penalty of confiscation. Public excitement, it is said, is increasing.

It is reported also from Madrid that Gen. Marina, commander of the Spanish forces at Melilla, has informed the Government that he will require 40,000 men to insure a decisive victory over the Moorish tribesmen.

MELILLA, Morocco, July 23.—An official statement issued this evening concerning the fight to-day between the Spaniards and the Kabyle tribesmen says that before dawn this morning the Moors opened a general attack on the Spanish advanced positions, concentrating their efforts against Sidi Musa and the garrison at Cape Moreno. The fighting was of the most furious character, but a sortie by six companies of Spanish infantry and a light field battery was successful, and the enemy fell back two kilometers.

In the fighting a Spanish Colonel and three other officers were killed and thirteen wounded. The number of casualties among the enlisted men is not known. Newly deberkel troops have been hurried to the front.

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the Moors resumed the offensive, and the firing at that time was general.

The fighting during the afternoon resulted in a defeat for the Spanish troops. Under a galling fire by the Moors they were unable to hold the ground they had gained, and at nightfall, in order to avoid disaster, retreated to their old positions.

MADRID, via Badajos, on the Portuguese Frontier, July 23.—The Spanish authorities are exercising a rigorous censorship over the publication of news regarding the war between the Spaniards and the Kabyle tribesmen on the Riff coast of Morocco. Nothing except official dispatches is allowed to be printed, and communication by telephone to the provincial newspapers has been stopped. The Government considers these measures justified on the ground of military necessity, and because of the anti-patriotic campaign being conducted by the Liberal and Republican press. The entire edition of El Pais was confiscated to-day, and all the Republican clubs were closed.

The persons arrested yesterday in connection with the demonstrations against the departure of the troops will be charged with sedition and tried by military court-martial. The outside world should understand, however, the Government officials declare, that the Liberals and Republicans are exploiting the unpopularity of the war for political purposes, and they are suspected by the authorities of inciting the Reservists, who were forced in many cases to leave their families without support, to resistance.

In response to a telegram from a group of Liberal and Republican Deputies, demanding the convocation of Parliament, Premier Maura replied that, without desiring to ignore Parliament, he considered the demand based on a false conception of the situation, as events in Africa in no wise modified the policy of the Government. The Government to-day announced the opening of subscriptions throughout the country for the benefit of families of Reservists sents to Melilla.

RUSSIAN POLICE GUILTY.

Secret Agents Are Convicted of Plot Against a Workman.

KOVNO, Russia, July 23.—Two agents of the Russian secret police were to-day convicted on the charge of preparing a bomb with the intention of depositing it in the lodgings of a workman upon whom they desired to throw suspicion, and were sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment respectively. Police Lieut. Krizhanovsky, whom the Government prosecutor accused of organizing the crime, was acquitted because of the lack of direct proof.

The workman in question was suspected of killing a gendarme, but searches revealed nothing incriminating against him, and the secret agents thereupon determined to manufacture the evidence.

INDIAN ASSASSIN TO DIE.

Student Who Killed Major Wyllie Found Guilty—Says Sentence Is Illegal

LONDON, July 23.—Madarial Dhinagri, the Indian student who on the night of July 1, at the conclusion of a public gathering at the Imperial Institute, shot and killed Lieut. Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to death at the conclusion of a trial of less than an hour's duration at the Old Bailey Police Court.

During the recital of the occurrences at the Imperial Institute on the night of the tragedy the prisoner sat in the dock listening unconcernedly, and only once broke his silence by saying: "Whatever I did was an act of patriotism."

At the close of the evidence and in reply to the query if he wished to question any of the witnesses, Madarial said no, he only wished that the statement in justification of his act which he made in the Police Court July 10, should be read. This was done, and the verdict of guilty and sentence of death followed in a few seconds.

As the Lord Chief Justice finished pronouncing sentence the prisoner drew himself up in military style and saluted.

He said: "I thank you, my Lord. I am proud to have the honor of laying down my humble life for my country. Your sentence of death is perfectly illegal. You are all powerful and can do what you like; but remember, we will have the power some time. That is all I have to say."

HORSLEY GOES TO PRISON.

Printer of Paper Which Approved Wyllie Murder Gets 4 Months' Sentence

LONDON, July 23.—A. F. Horsley, printer of The Indian Sociologist, who was recently arrested on the charge of publishing a seditious newspaper the avowed object of which was to support the India Nationalist movement for the liberation of India from oppressive alien rule by the use of physical force, to-day pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The Indian Sociologist is owned and edited by Krishnavarma, who is now a refugee in Paris. The paper openly approved the murder of Sir William Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca July 1 by Madarial Dhinagri.

POTASH SYNDICATE ENDED.

Americans' Differences Break Up German Combine—Will Try Again.

BERLIN, July 23.—The potash syndicate will not be renewed. During to-day's general meeting, which ended shortly before midnight, the difference of opinion was so sharp between the representatives of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and the Northern Fertilizer Trust that the Government's leading mining expert, Herr Paxmann, who presided, said that a continuance of the negotiations was useless.

Herr Schmittmann, the sole proprietor of the Ascherleven mine, said he was ready to attempt to reach an agreement regarding American contracts with Mr. Bradley, representing the Northern Fertilizer Company, but that it would take time. A motion was then put proposing to prolong the syndicate until Sept. 25, but the Virginia-Carolina Company resisted this, and the motion was rejected. The President of the syndicate invited the members to gather again to-morrow, when an effort will be made to form another syndicate in order to crush the competition of the outstanding mines.

CONFER ON BOLIVIA.

Argentina Wants Award Recognized Before New Negotiations Begin.

BUENOS AYRES, July 23.—Frequent conferences are being held between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the United States and Peru. Much reserve is shown as to the subjects under consideration, but it is evident that the conferences relate to the avoidance of a conflict between Peru and Bolivia. It is hoped to accomplish this end by securing direct negotiations between these two countries toward having them make a definitive adjustment of the boundary controversy.

It is maintained, however, that in any event Bolivia should first recognize the arbitration award made by the President of the Argentine Republic, and also give Argentina adequate satisfaction for recent indignities. After Bolivia has taken this preliminary action it will remain for Bolivia and Peru to take up the boundary question further and adjust it according to their desires.

DUKE MAY HAVE RESIGNED.

Connaught Said to Think His Army Assignment a Useless Expense.

LONDON, July 24.—According to The Daily Express the Duke of Connaught has resigned the Inspector Generalship of the Mediterranean forces on the ground of "the ineffective nature of the work and the useless expense to the nation involved therein."

The Duke was appointed in January, 1908, to a command comprising the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar and all the British troops in Egypt, the Soudan, Crete, and Cyprus.

SIX BRIGANDS TO DIE.

Kidnapped a Rich Merchant of Tiflis for Sake of Ransom.

TIFLIS, July 23.—Six brigands were sentenced to death to-day on being convicted of kidnapping.

The victim was a rich merchant of the city, who was carried off with the object of obtaining a ransom.

Midsummer Sale of Brill Clothes $10.50

for Men's and Young Men's $13.50, $15 and $16.50 Value Suits.

Fancy Weave Blue Serge Suits.
Pure Worsted Blue Stripe Suits.
All-Wool Flannel Velour Suits.
All-Wool Cassimere Suits.
All-Wool Cheviot Suits.
Pure Worsted Suits.

Included are all the new stripe designs, in all the new shades from lightest to darkest grays, olives, smokes, stones and tan shades.

Every suit guaranteed by Brill stores to give service now and next season up to $16.50.

Every suit guaranteed to be good style next season.

Brill Brothers

CLOTHIERS. Four Convenient Stores.

279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers St. Open To-day Until 6 P. M.

125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue. Open To-day Until 10 P. M.

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., n. B'way. Open To-day Until 6 P. M.

47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich. Open To-day Until 6 P. M.

BRIAND SAYS HIS IS REPUBLICAN CABINET

Socialist Premier Retains Four of Colleagues in Fallen Clemenceau Ministry.

WILL COMPLETE ITS WORK

New French Government Also Seems Committed to Attempt to End War Between Capital and Labor.

PARIS, July 23.—After a day of conferences Aristide Briand succeeded in forming a new French Ministry, and officially announced the success of his endeavors to President Fallières at 10 o'clock to-night. The new Cabinet is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship—M. BRIAND.
Minister of Justice—M. BARTHOU.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. PICHON.
Minister of Finance—GEORGES COCHERY.
Minister of Education—M. DOUMERGUE.
Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs—M. MILLERAND.
Minister of Commerce—JEAN DUPUY.
Minister of Agriculture—M. RUAU.
Minister of the Colonies—M. TROUILLOT.
Minister of Labor—M. VIVIANI.

The portfolios of War and Navy will be filled to-morrow morning. These have been offered respectively to Gen. Brun and Admiral Boue de la Payrere, and both are expected to accept.

The post of Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, which was held by M. Simyan, whose resignation was demanded during the recent strike of postmen and telegraphers by the Socialists, will be suppressed. An under secretaryship of finance will be created, and the office given to René Renoult. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz will remain as Under Secretary of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts.

M. Briand had considerable difficulty in appeasing the appetites aroused by the fall of the Cabinet, and only satisfied the Radicals who charged him with being a Socialist by the statement, "I intend to complete the work of the Clemenceau Cabinet and carry out the wishes of the President and form a republican cabinet, committed to republican policies."

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance in the old Cabinet, laid down certain conditions relating to his again accepting the portfolio which M. Briand could not grant, and besides the opposition in the Senate to Caillaux's draft of the income tax bill made it advisable to substitute M. Cochery, who was Minister of Finance in the Meline Cabinet of 1896-98. It is announced that M. Cochery's selection does not mean the abandonment of the income tax measure, but its modification on lines more acceptable to the Senate.

A Ministerial declaration which was formulated and unanimously accepted by the members of the new Cabinet contains an important statement indicating that the Cabinet is committed to an attempt to end the war between labor and capital which has disturbed France for so many years. An official note says this declaration, after quoting the famous remark of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, "capital must work and labor possess," insists upon the necessity of an alliance between labor and capital and the avoidance of every cause of conflict; that the members of the Cabinet, regardless of their political affiliations, resolve, with the aid of Parliament, to ameliorate the moral and material well-being of the workers as far as in their power lies, but that the accomplishment of this end will depend upon the support of the workers themselves; that the latter must give security to capital or otherwise undertakings will be abandoned and the economic development of the country arrested.

Italian Cruiser for San Francisco.

ROME, July 23.—The Italian Government to-day decided to send the protected cruiser Calabria, now in Brazilian waters, to represent Italy at the celebration which is to be held off San Francisco next Autumn.

CARDINAL DEFIES FRANCE.

Andrieu Does Not Recognize Sentence of Court Which Fined Him.

BORDEAUX, France, July 23.—Cardinal Andrieu, who was fined yesterday by the Correctional Court for inciting disobedience to the separation law, to-day issued a long letter in which he says he does not recognize the sentence of the court, reiterates that it is the duty of the faithful to disobey laws that conflict with those of the Church, and condemns the "neutral schools."

The letter concludes as follows: "I promised upon my investiture to defend the rights and liberties of the Church to the point of bloodshed."

AMERICANS DECORATED.

Solomon de Jonge and Daniel Levy Get Legion of Honor.

PARIS, July 23.—Solomon de Jonge, a prominent member of the American Chamber of Commerce in this city, and formerly a stock broker in New York, was to-day made a member of the Legion of Honor.

Among others who were made members of the Legion were M. Gatine, Secretary of the French Legation at Havana, and Daniel Levy, Honorary President of the Alliance Française of San Francisco.

The Real Cause of the Recent Massacre of 30,000 Christians in Turkey

is given by James Creelman in Pearson's Magazine for August. The magazine sent Mr. Creelman to Asia to learn why—and he learned. Here is explained the cause of the massacres, the probability of their recurrence and what Christian nations must do to prevent them, voiced by the three leading spirits of the new Turkish regime. It is the most important story to the Christian Church that has been printed. Every man who loves his kind should read carefully, ponder, and ask his friends to read. The story in its positive information is a *real* journalistic "scoop."

The same issue contains the most illuminating study ever made of prohibition as a fact, by the Rev. William A. Wasson, a man who has studied prohibition for years and here gives the result of his study and observation. The many everyday things you do that shorten your life are enumerated by Harrison L. Beach, a story that points the simplest and easiest way to prevent sickness. If you want to live a long time, don't miss it. Also there is a story of Dolliver, the man who believes in pre-election promises and who is fighting Aldrich for a downward revision of the tariff. Henry Jarvis Peck tells about lobster and lobster men, and Arthur William Brown explains circus folks. John B. Stanton shows what industrial bonds mean to the investor, and Albert Bigelow Paine writes of Roosevelt's wolf hunt with Bill McDonald. There are eight bully good short fiction stories of all sorts—gay, pathetic and mystifying.

Pearson's Magazine for August

PAUL DE KOCK'S MASTERPIECE (Author of the Latin Quarter)

GUSTAVE, literally translated, bound in Roxburghe de luxe cloth, full-page illustrations on Japan paper, depicting the scenes of gaiety in real Parisian life, only $2.00. This volume that we offer you contains every thing in the two-volume edition, page for page, same type, de luxe style, etc. This volume, and PEARSON'S MAGAZINE for a year, are yours for only $2.00. The most-value magazine, and book offer ever made, but to take advantage of it send your money AT ONCE. Address Department No. 4.

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Few cities in the world, even though adjacent to each other, enjoy such frequent and *none* such quick and luxurious service as is furnished by the eighteen daily trains operated back and forth over the 440 miles from

New York to Buffalo

Both routes—New York Central and West Shore—are famously scenic along the banks of the historic Hudson River, with its magnificent palisades and highlands, and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley.

THE LEADERS

New York Central from Grand Central Station East 42d Street.

Lv. New York		Ar. Buffalo
8.30 a.m.	Empire State Express	5.15 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	Southwestern Limited	8.25 p.m.
12.40 p.m.	Second Empire	10.50 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	Western Express	6.15 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	Buffalo Special	7.00 a.m.
9.34 p.m.	Western New York Express	8.50 a.m.
12.07 a.m.	Northern and Western Express	10.00 a.m.

West Shore R.R. Desbrosses St. Station and foot of W. 42d St.

Lv. New York Desbrosses St.	W. 42d St.		Ar. Buffalo
8.25 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	West Shore Limited	8.05 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.25 p.m.		6.35 a.m.
7.45 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	Buffalonian	7.15 a.m.

Tickets and Sleeping-Car Accommodations

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, Desbrosses St. Station and W. 42d St. Station are open day and night every day in the year.

Principal downtown ticket office, 1216 Broadway, is open every day (holidays and Sundays included), from 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"America's Greatest Railway System"

Branch ticket offices open 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. at the following places.

NEW YORK: 140, 245, 415 and 1216 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue and 191 West 125th Street. BROOKLYN: 338 and 736 Fulton Street and 354 Broadway.

Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at any of these offices, or will be delivered upon request by special representative, who will furnish any information desired. Address

L. F. Vosburgh, 1216 Broadway. 'Phone, 6310 Madison.

DETROIT TAKES TWO GAMES FROM BOSTON

Mullin Saves First Contest by Smothering a Hot Drive Off Stahl's Bat.

BASES ALL LOADED THEN

Bunched Hits Win Second Game—White Sox Beat Philadelphia and Win Sixth Straight Victory.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Detroit won both games of a double-header from Boston to-day. Wood's wildness in the opening inning and errors in the eighth with which Detroit mixed two triples, decided the first contest. Mullin saved this game for himself by a great stop off Stahl's bat with the bases all occupied by runners.

In the second game Boston bunched hits on Speer but once. Collins pitched well, but Detroit hit whenever he weakened. The games were played on a wet field. Rain fell during the morning, and at the start of the first game the day was the coldest of the Summer. Score:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, cf	5	1	1	4	0
Bush, ss	3	1	0	1	3
Crawf'd,1b	3	6	1	10	1
Cobb, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Mcint're,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Mor'rty, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
Killifer, 2b	4	0	2	2	4
Schmidt, c	4	0	0	4	0
Mullin, p	4	0	0	1	2
Total	37	3	8	27	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, lf	5	0	1	1	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
Speaker, cf	5	0	2	4	0
Gessler, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Wagner, ss	2	0	0	1	5
Stahl, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
M'C'nell,2b	2	0	0	1	6
Donohue, c	4	0	0	5	0
Wood, p	4	1	2	0	0
Total	34	2	8	24	11

Errors—Schmidt, Lord, Wagner.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hits—McIntyre, Killifer, Speaker, Stahl. Sacrifice hit—McConnell. Sacrifice fly—Lord. Stolen bases—Crawford, Speaker, McConnell. Double play—McConnell Wagner, and Stahl. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Boston, 11. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 5; off Wood, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Mullin, 3; by Wood, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Egan.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, cf	3	1	0	3	0
Bush, ss	3	1	1	3	4
Crawf'd,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Cobb, rf	3	1	1	4	0
M'Int're, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Mor'rty, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Killifer, 2b	3	0	2	0	1
Stanage, c	3	0	0	5	0
Speer, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	27	4	7	27	8

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Lord, 3b	3	0	1	0	0
Speaker, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Gessler, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Stahl, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
M'C'nell,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Donohue, c	4	0	1	5	2
Collins, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Carrigan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	24	14

*Batted for McConnell in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, McConnell, Donohue.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	..	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Gessler. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Cobb, Speer. Sacrifice fly—McIntyre. Stolen base—Cobb. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Collins, 2. First base on error—Boston. Hit by pitcher—By Speer, Collins. Struck out—By Speer, 4; by Collins, 2. Wild pitch—Collins. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Egan.

Krause Batted Out of Box.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago won the sixth consecutive game by defeating Philadelphia 3 to 0 to-day. The winners batted Krause off the slab in the first inning. Scott was wild, but effective with men on bases. He gave Hartsel four bases on balls in five times up. Owens hurt a finger and retired in favor of Sullivan in the seventh. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altizer, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Parent, rf	4	1	3	5	1
Davis, 1b	2	0	0	6	0
Dherty, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Purtell, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
T'n'hill, ss	2	0	0	1	5
Atz, 2b	3	0	1	3	2
Owens, c	1	0	0	4	2
Sullivan, c	1	0	0	4	0
Scott, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	8	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartsell, lf	1	0	1	2	0
Ganley, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Collins, 2b	3	0	0	6	4
Murphy, rf	3	0	0	0	0
H. Davis,1b	3	0	0	5	1
Baker, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Nicholls,ss	4	0	1	3	0
Thomas, c	1	0	0	0	2
Liv'stone,c	2	0	1	8	2
Dygert, p	3	0	0	0	2
*Coombs	1	0	0	0	0
Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	5	24	12

*Batted for Dygert in eighth inning.
Errors—Altizer, Purtell.

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Atz. Three-base hit—Baker. Hits—Off Krause, 3 in one inning; off Dygert, 4 in six innings; off Bender, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, G. Davis, Owens. Stolen base—Dougherty. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 13. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 7; off Krause, 1; off Dygert, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, Livingstone. Struck out—By Scott, 6; by Dygert, 4; by Bender, 1. Passed ball—Sullivan. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Evans.

Senators Play Lively and Win.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Washington outplayed St. Louis on the bases to-day and won, 4 to 2. A great jumping catch by Milan and the visitors' double play were the features. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Browne, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Milan, cf	3	0	0	5	0
Leifvelt, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Ungl'b, 2b	3	1	0	2	2
Don'hue,1b	4	1	2	9	1
Conroy, 3b	3	1	1	1	2
McB'de, ss	4	1	1	2	4
Street, c	4	0	0	5	0
Witherup,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	7	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'tzell, ss	3	0	0	2	1
Stone, rf	3	0	0	0	0
H'fman, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Griggs, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Jones, 1b	4	1	2	13	1
Wiliams,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Ferris, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Criger, c	3	1	2	6	2
Bailey, p	3	0	0	1	0
†Criss	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	26	14

*Batted for Bailey in the ninth inning.
†Leifvelt out for not batting in first inning.
Errors—McBride, Hartzell, Griggs.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Donohue. Three-base hit—Leifvelt. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Stone, 2; Conroy, Hartzell, Witherup. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Donohue. Double play—McBride, Donohue, and Conroy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 1; off Witherup, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Bailey, (Unglaub.) Struck out—By Bailey, 6; by Witherup, 8. Passed ball—Criger. Wild pitch—Bailey. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and O'Loughlin.

Pitcher Burchell Sold to Buffalo.

DETROIT, July 23.—The sale of Pitcher Burchell of the Boston American League team to the Buffalo Club was announced here to-day. The terms of the sale were not made known. Burchell will report at Buffalo at once.

Plenty of time to get one of these Summer suits reduced to $15 and $20.

Before we skip at 12 noon to-day.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

All games postponed, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit	5	Chicago	3
Boston	2	Philadelphia	0
Detroit	4	Washington	4
Boston	2	St. Louis	2

New York-Cleveland games postponed, rain.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark	6	Buffalo	7
Montreal	1	Baltimore	2

Other games postponed—rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus	2	Milwaukee	5
Kansas City	1	Louisville	1
Kansas City	2	St. Paul	4
Columbus	0	Indianapolis	3

Toledo-Minneapolis game postponed, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Pittsburg	58	23	.716	.605
Chicago	53	28	.654	.578
New York	47	32	.595	.583
Cincinnati	42	40	.512	.517
Philadelphia	35	44	.443	.525
St. Louis	33	45	.423	.357
Brooklyn	29	52	.358	.378
Boston	24	57	.296	.452

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Detroit	56	30	.651	.605
Philadelphia	48	35	.578	.506
Boston	50	39	.562	.448
Cleveland	46	37	.554	.541
Chicago	40	45	.471	.563
New York	38	46	.432	.368
St. Louis	36	50	.419	.575
Washington	25	57	.305	.393

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	48	32	.600	Baltimore	40	42	.488
Newark	42	31	.575	Toronto	40	43	.482
Providence	40	39	.506	Montreal	39	43	.476
Buffalo	42	42	.500	Jersey City	36	44	.450

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Milwaukee	52	44	.542	Columbus	48	48	.500
Minneapolis	51	45	.531	Indianap'lis	45	51	.469
St. Paul	47	44	.516	Toledo	43	49	.467
Louisville	48	47	.505	Kansas City	42	48	.467

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York—3:30 P. M.
St. Louis at Brooklyn, (2 games)—1:30 P. M.
Pittsburg at Boston, (two games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, (2 games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland, (2 games.)
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Toronto.
Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee at Indianapolis.
Minneapolis at Columbus.
St. Paul at Louisville.
Kansas City at Toledo.

Southern League.

Memphis, 5; Montgomery, 3.
Nashville, 2; Mobile, 0.
New Orleans, 4; Birmingham, 2.
Little Rock, 3; Atlanta, 1.

Tri-State League.

York, 6; Williamsport, 4.
Other games postponed—rain.

New York State League.

Albany, 5; Elmira, 4.
Other games postponed—rain.

Connecticut and New England.

All games in the Connecticut and New England Leagues were postponed on account of rain.

Newark Fails to Win by Forfeit.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 23.—With two postponed games to play with Montreal Manager Wolverton of Newark demanded double-headers both to-day and to-morrow. Manager Casey of the Montreal team agreed to a double-header for Saturday, but declined to meet Newark twice to-day. The Newark team went to the grounds at 3 o'clock and lined up for the first game. No official umpire was present. Newark claimed a forfeited game, but Manager Casey has been advised by President Powers that he was not compelled to play two games to-day. Newark won the scheduled game by a score of 3 to 1.

Unique Record of a Ball Player.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 23.—James Sager, third baseman of the Evansville (Central League) team, holds a record that no other ball player has probably ever earned since the introduction of the game. Since joining the Evansville squad he has played in 506 consecutive games. Sager was traded by South Bend to Evansville in 1906, and has never missed a game since becoming a member of the Evansville club. During the last four seasons he has never spoken harshly to an umpire, has never suffered a bruise or an injury, and has never been sick a day.

Rain Prevents Larchmont Yachting.

Gloomier conditions have seldom been seen on a race day at the Larchmont Yacht Club than was the case yesterday, the fifth racing day in the week's regatta series. The Regatta Committee, however, was on hand, and a good fleet of boats was at anchor in the harbor ready to race if the committee said so, but the skippers were not particularly eager for a rainy-day thrash in the Sound. After waiting for more cheerful conditions the committee at 1:15 o'clock called the race off, and the various series cups, therefore, will be awarded on five regattas instead of six. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Aurora, with her three victories, for Winsome won on the first day, seems to have a clear shoot for the series cup in Class K sloops, while among the leaders in other classes are the Phryne in the New York thirties, Princess in the Q boats, Hoyden in the Class R boats, Dorothy among the Larchmont Yacht Club 21-footers, Cricket of the American Yacht Club raceabouts, M. & F. in Class S sloops, and Marguerite in the first handicap division. The race week will close to-day with a regatta for all classes.

Glendon Again to Coach Navy Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 23.—"Dick" Glendon will coach the "middy" crews on the Severn again next year, according to the announcement of Lieut. F. D. Berrien, Secretary of the Navy Athletic Association. Mr. Berrien said to-day that Glendon had been signed again, although a number of other good men were under consideration. A fire recently destroyed the midshipmen's boathouse, with all the paraphernalia, including two of the eight-oared shells, but the work of rebuilding will begin at once, and the shells lost will be replaced.

Horses and Horsemen.

The Stewards of the Yonkers meeting, acting on the complaint of James McLaughlin against Jockey E. Dugan for rough riding in the Wakefield Stakes, yesterday reprimanded Dugan officially and closed the case.

May Florence, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and entered to sell for $500 in the first race at Yonkers yesterday, for which she ran third, was claimed out of the race for $800 by Jules Garson. May Florence, a winner at Yonkers, is by Hamburg-Fiesole, and was held out of the reduction sale by the Whitney stable in the Spring, to be reserved for the Whitney stud.

The only American stable racing in England this season to figure on the list of big winners is that of Harry Payne Whitney, which is included among the first twenty stables, with a total of $17,000 won by eight horses in thirteen races. King Edward's stable still holds first place, with a total of $95,400, the largest part of which was won by Minoru. Mr Fairie's Bayardo is the one real rival to Minoru for first place among the winning horses, with a fair chance that Bayardo will lead the list at the end of the season.

The annual jockey phenomenon at Yonkers this season is Eddie Taplin, who leads the winning riders with a total of ten winning mounts. Taplin, whose bodily weight is less than ninety pounds, is entitled to the five-pound allowance as an apprentice, and will receive it until Nov. 10, though he has been riding at Yonkers with the strength and judgment of a veteran jockey. His successes have been on the horses of his employer, H. G. Bedwell, and commonly he lags in the early stages of a race, though he has not yet made any real mistake in waiting too long.

Through the accident to Wopton, the leading rider in England this season, Jockey Danny Maher has had the opportunity to work up into second place, and in a tabulation up to the middle of July in an English sporting newspaper, Maher, with forty winning mounts, was twenty-six races behind Wopton, who was injured at Newmarket and has not ridden for three weeks, while Trigg, the third rider on the list, is three behind Maher. This is expected to be Maher's last season as a race rider, as he finds it difficult to keep down his weight, and has said that he will not endanger his health to continue riding.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 13.

BEDWELL'S HORSES WIN THREE RACES

Western Turfman Takes Half Yonkers Card with Nadzu, Joe Rose, and Tony Faust.

HANDICAP FOR STANLEY FAY

Zacatecas the Only Successful Eastern Horse in the Muddy Going at the Empire City Track.

On the worst track of the New York season the Western horses racing at Yonkers captured five of the six races yesterday, the horses of H. G. Bedwell's stable figuring conspicuously in the results, with just one-half the card to their credit. The Bedwell winners were Nadzu, Tony Faust, and Joe Rose, all of which were equally at home in the deep and soft going, and all winners with ease. The track was under water when the post time for the first race arrived, with a rainy day crowd in attendance, but horse owners still were hopeful, and the scratching which cut the card down to a skeleton did not begin until the running of the first race proved the character of the going. The scratches grew more numerous then, and in the last race just four horses of the twelve named on the programme went to the post.

The going had no terrors for the Western horsemen, however, and just suited the Bedwell entries, two of which had earned fame in the West as mud runners, and on the most dismal day of the meeting Bedwell made secure his place as the leading winner of the meeting by capturing three purses, giving him a total of ten races won at the meeting.

Nadzu, his first winner, a long-distance performer from California, trailed so far to the rear in the mile and a furlong, second on the card, that the spectators almost lost sight of him, while Golconda galloped out in front. The horses were on the far turn before Nadzu began to close the gap of a sixteenth of a mile the leader had opened, and then Nadzu ran over his field, taking the lead soon after entering the stretch and winning about as he pleased from Golconda at the finish.

Tony Faust, starting as a long-chance outsider in the biggest field of the day, eleven horses in the third race, broke out of the crowd, in the run down the stretch, after Personal made the running into the straight, Tony Faust easily passing the filly in the last half furlong and winning cleverly by a length. Joe Rose, as the third of the Bedwell winners, raced in a slightly different style, as he bounced into the lead immediately after the start and galloped in front from end to end, having his field beaten in the middle of the last turn, and winning pulled up by two lengths from Lord Stanhope.

Though Stanley Fay was twice a winner at the meeting, his chance to win the mile and a sixteenth handicap, under the top weight of 126 pounds, was regarded doubtfully, though the Western handicap crack always was favorite over the two mares left in to oppose him, Pins and Needles and Zienap. It was said that Stanley Fay had never showed well in muddy going, but regardless of top weight and mud he went to the front at the lifting of the barrier, and making a sharp turn at the first bend knocked Zienap over on Pins and Needles, and went on. Through the back stretch, Powers on Stanley Fay rode both the mares close, going to the rail and cutting them off, when either tried to move up, and then though he again swerved in the stretch, won handily, after a little rousing with the whip, from Pins and Needles.

Page, rider of Zienap, made complaint to the Stewards of foul riding by Powers, but McCahey, rider of Pins and Needles, which suffered most, made no claim. Page's claim was dismissed.

Cellaret was the fifth Western winner, she coming from behind to beat Henderson, the pacemaker, easily. Zacatecas, the only Eastern horse to win, led away from the post, and was in front all the way. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, selling; five and a half furlongs.

C. F. Clark's Zacatecas, br. c., by Mexican-Soncy Lass, 112, (E. Dugan,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5.....1
C. C. Van Meter's Lord Clinton, b. c., 112, (D. Austin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....2½
H. P. Whitney's May Florence, b. f., 104, (Creevy,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 1.....3
Glopper, 112, (McDaniel,) 12 to 1; Love Watches, 112, (Grand,) 20 to 1; Motion, 109, (Page,) 50 to 1; Top Notch, 109½ (Upton,) 20 to 1, and Madeline L., 109, (McCahey,) 5 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:10.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since June 23; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

H. G. Bedwell's Nadzu, ch. g., 5, by Ludowic-Salt Grass Mag, 108, (Taplin,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....1
Quincy Stable's Golconda, b. g., 4, 105, (E. Dugan,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....2
Thomas C. McDowell's Miss Crittenden, ch. f., 3, 91, (E. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....3
King of Bashan, 105, (McCahey,) 25 to 1; Montrose, 105, (Grand,) 20 to 1, and Monocle, 108, (McDaniel,) 7 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:58 3-5.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs.

H. G. Bedwell's Tony Faust, br. h., 5, by Sain-St. Rose, 116, (Taplin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....1
Mrs. James McLaughlin's Personal, b. f., 3, 103, (McCahey,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2½
J. D. Logan's Orphan Lad, blk. g., 5, 108, (Grand,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....3½
Norfolk, 111, (McDaniel,) 30 to 1; Queen Marguerite, 108, (E. Dugan,) 3 to 1; E. M. Fry, 108, (McGee,) 30 to 1; Tom McGrath, 108, (E. Walsh,) 15 to 1; Trois Temp, 102, (Page,) 8 to 1; Osorine, 99, (Upton,) 3 to 1; Billy Bodemer, 97, (J. Bergen,) 6 to 1, and Racquet, 101, (Creevy,) 5 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:15 4-5.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

William Walker's Stanley Fay, b. c., 4, by Canopus-Mamie B., 126, (Powers,) 7 to 10 and out.....1
H. L. Lee's Pins and Needles, b. m., 5, 100, (McCahey,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5.....2
W. F. Schulte's Zienap, b. m., 6, 98, (Page,) 18 to 5 and 3 to 5.....3
Won handily. Time—1:51 3-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of two races other than selling races; special weights, allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

George J. Long's Cellaret, b. f., by St. Gatien-La Gascogne, 106, (Scoville,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....1
Montpelier Stable's Radium Star, b. g., 109, (Creevy,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....2
Quincy Stable's Sandrian, ch. g., 104, (E. Dugan,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....3
Henderson, 103, (McGee,) 10 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:10 1-5.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

H. G. Bedwell's Joe Rose, blk. c., 3, by Bannockburn-Ameliana, 91, (Taplin,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1
C. F. Clark's Lord Stanhope, b. g., 5, 105, (E. Dugan,) 16 to 5 and 4 to 5.....2
S. F. Hyman's Eschau, ch. c., 3, 104, (McCahey,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10.....3
Ardri, 98, (Creevy,) 18 to 5, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:52.

Entries for Yonkers Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Frank Purcell	107	*Huda's Sister	99
Zacatecas	107	Zephyr	108
Love Watches	107	*Helen Carroll	99
Young Belle	104	Madeline L.	104
*Evening Song	99		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners at the Yonkers meeting; special weights; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

County Fair	107	Dr. Barkley	110
Shapdale	107	Bandello	105
Summer Night	105	Nethermost	107
*Joe Rose	105	*Dander	105
Cheek	105	*Rubia Granda	109
*Rose Beaumont	100		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Prince Ahmed	116	Jolly	92
Besom	108	Practical	90
Rose Queen	108	Also eligible:	
Colloquy	103	Alfred Noble	126
Counterpane	103	Rialto	114
Homecrest	92	Sat Masterson	88

FOURTH RACE.—The Yonkers Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Jack Atkin	127	Juggler	103
Alfred Noble	119	Tony Bonero	92
Maltbie	118	Adirondack	90
Half Sovereign	105	King's Daughter	108
Fashion Plate	104		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Fauntleroy	117	Colinet	117
St. Dunstan	105	Charlie Hargrave	105
The Fad	114	Reybourn	117
Fighting Bob	117		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

King Sol	106	Neoskaleeta	101
St. Joseph	103	Killiecrankie	101
Judge Ermentrout	102	Oriental Queen	101
*Keep Moving	100	Eschau	94
*Golconda	98	Right Guard	101
*The Gardener	93	Golden Shore	103

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

LITTLE AND LARNED VICTORS.

New Yorkers Beat Philadelphians in Longwood Doubles Tennis Tourney.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Eastern doubles tennis championship on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club lies between Nelson W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., of Boston, and R. D. Little and E. P. Larned of New York, who will play to-morrow in the finals as the result of their respective victories to-day over R. C. Seaver and G. T. Putnam of Boston and William J. Clothier and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia.

The fifth round in singles for the Longwood Cup was cleared up this afternoon, when F. C. Inman of New York defeated R. Bishop of Boston in straight sets. Weather permitting the semi-finals in the singles will be played to-morrow. In these contests R. D. Little of New York will meet W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, and F. C. Inman of New York will meet R. H. Palmer of New York for the purpose of deciding the player to meet National champion William A. Larned of Orange, N. J., who holds the first leg on the new Longwood Cup.

Showers and heavy courts interferred with both attendance and play to-day, but the few enthusiasts who ventured out were well rewarded with the doubles match in which Little and Larned trimmed the Philadelphia pair, Clothier, former National champion, and Johnson, in five sets, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4. The summary:

Eastern Doubles.—Semi-Finals—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., Boston, defeated R. C. Seaver and G. P. Putnam, Boston, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; E. P. Larned and R. D. Little, New York, defeated W. J. Clothier and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4.

Longwood Singles.—Fifth Round—R. D. Little, New York, defeated W. J. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2, 9—7; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; F. C. Inman, New York, defeated R. Bishop, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

CLOSE GAME FOR GREAT NECK.

Rumson First Team Defeated for Monmouth Cup, 6½ Goals to 6.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 23.—On a field wet and slippery from heavy rains the Great Neck second polo team to-day defeated Rumson first in the first game for the Monmouth Challenge Cup. The winners showed superior teamwork and hitting, but scientific playing was difficult, owing to the condition of the grounds. The game was closely contested, Great Neck winning by 6½ goals to 6. Three penalties were inflicted for violations of rules, and it was the second penalty, a foul, that deprived the local team of a victory.

H. S. Borden and Walter McClure of the Rumsons were thrown, but were unhurt and resumed playing. Both accidents were due to the wet grass. L. Neilson replaced C. P. Beadleston, which added one goal to the Great Neck handicap. In spite of this, Rumson first was unable to hold the advantage, and lost after a game but futile struggle.

The final game for the Rumson Challenge Cup will be played on Monday between the teams that competed to-day, and the second contest for the Monmouth Cup is scheduled to-morrow between Spring Lake and Rumson second.

The line-up and summary:

RUMSON FIRST.	GREAT NECK II.
W. S. Jones.....2	F. A. Clark.....2
Charles Sabine.....1	L. Neilson 3
H. S. Borden.....3	M. Stevenson.....3
Walter McClure 3	F. S. Von Stade.....2
Total.....9	Total.....10

Goals earned—Great Neck, 7; Rumson, 7. Allowed by handicap—Rumson, 1. Lost by penalties—Great Neck, ½; Rumson, 1. Net score—Great Neck, 6½; Rumson, 6. Referee—Charles L. A. Whitney.

GOLDMAN OUTPOINTS BROWN.

Big Crowd Sees Long Boxing Program at Fairmont A. C.

The experiment of scheduling forty rounds of boxing proved a paying one to the Fairmont Athletic Club last night. The attendance was large, the followers of pugilism showing their appreciation of a programme of merit. Of the forty rounds scheduled the spectators saw thirty-seven, and in the majority of these there was plenty of action, if science did not play an important part.

The feature bout was a lively contest between Charlie Goldman and "Knockout" Brown, in which the former gained the verdict by a close margin by his superior generalship.

Brown opened the first round with a stiff left on Goldman's jaw, and kept after him the entire round. The second and third rounds were fairly even. The fourth was on the give-and-take order, each man landing several hard blows. There was little change in the situation in the two following rounds, although the speed caused Brown to slow up somewhat. Goldman improved his position near the end of the seventh round with two telling uppercuts. The eighth and ninth rounds were very fast, with honors even.

Goldman turned the tide in the last round, which was fast and exciting.

The first bout lasted but four rounds. Jimmy Moran beat Mike Murray practically helpless in this time, and the referee humanely stopped the contest.

Andy Parker was substituted for Lew Meyers in the second bout, meeting Eddie McMahon. It was a hurricane affair, and the referee exercised his authority in the ninth and saved McMahon from a knockout. To make up for the shortness of the first two bouts Eddie Toy and Chick Murray were placed on the bill as an added bout. Toy led from start to finish, finish.

The semi-final bout brought together Harry Stone and Eddie Johnson. The former had all the science and easily outpointed his opponent. Johnson slowed up during the latter part of the bout, while Stone chased his man all around the ring.

Sieger Beats Paddy Sullivan.

Charlie Sieger, the "Iron Man" of Hoboken, N. J., defeated "Paddy" Sullivan of Brooklyn in a ten-round contest at the Dry Dock Athletic Club, Rockaway Beach, last night. The first two rounds were even, but in the third Sieger landed a hard left to his opponent's body, and the Brooklynite went down for a count of eight. Sullivan managed to last the round by covering up. In the ninth round Sullivan was groggy and his right eye was cut. Both boys were fighting fast at the finish.

"Gunner" Moir Knocked Out.

SOUTH END, Wales, July 23.—In what was to have been a twenty-round contest at the Kursal to-night "Young Johnson," an American, knocked out "Gunner" Moir in the second round.

JEWELL CAR STRIKES A PHYSICIAN'S AUTO

Driver Bernhardt and Party Arrested, Held Up for a Settlement.

NO ONE INJURED IN CRASH

Pleasant Weather Again Favors Glidden Tourists in Tenth Day of Their Run—Sand Hills on Route.

Special to The New York Times.

JULESBURG, Col., July 23.—The first collision that has marred the Glidden Automobile Tour occurred this afternoon, followed by the chase of a Sheriff, but no one was hurt and the damage was adjusted by mutual agreement. At Ogallala, forty miles from Julesburg, the big Jewell Car No. 7, driven by Oliver Bernhardt, in making a turn, ran into a small automobile owned by a physician, who had three guests with him, including two women.

The mud guards of both cars were crumpled and the little automobile had its running board carried away, but neither was upset, nor was any one injured. Bernhardt promised to pay the repair bill, but at Brule, ten miles beyond, he was stopped by the Mayor, who brandished a red flag and declared the four men in the automobile under arrest.

A conference over the telephone with the aggrie

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WELL DONE, FOR WRONG REASONS.

The explanation given in our Washington news why the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not publishing this year the lists of railway stockholders differs amusingly from that "given out" at Washington. The account supplied to us agrees with the common understanding that the lists published last year were worthless. The Commission assumed ingenuously that the Captains of Industry wear their hearts upon their sleeves, and proclaim their plans to their competitors. It was thought a great stroke when it was ordered that the lists of leading stockholders should be published.

But when they came in they were cause for laughter. Names standing for nothing held great blocks of securities, and rivals were found to be holding more of the railways which they were fighting than of those which they were managing. The Commission seems to have thought that precaution was taken against discovery and publication by the Commission. The fact is that lists of stockholders are too much open to undesired examination to permit them to be what they seem. Commerce is war, although in the forms of peace, and the precautions disclosed were against trade dangers more dreadful than the Commission, which is saying a great deal. The Commission, thus balked, retires from its position with a threat. The right is reserved to publish the lists of shareholders so numerous that holders of even 100 shares—the minimum Exchange unit—may be advertised. The lists thus enlarged might give a better clue to the ownership, but hardly to the management, for there are few roads which are managed by the owners of 100 shares.

The suggestion is especially instructive coming at a time when it is proposed to have business matters so much more intimate submitted to the Washington records for discretionary publication, and perhaps for unauthorized but very much interested inspection. Still the facts regarding the railway lists being so, it is interesting to remark the semi-official explanation of non-publication this year as supplied to the press in general:

> Annoyance of the leading railroad capitalists of the country at the publication of their names in connection with the holding of stocks has resulted in a modification of the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the preparation by railroad companies of their annual report to the commission.
>
> It is understood to be the intention later to call for the names of possibly forty of the largest stockholders in each railroad to be submitted in a special report, which the commission may or may not make public.

Beyond doubt last year's publication was annoying to capitalists. But who are they that their wishes should count with those set over them? Is not their anger a reason for persistence, apart from any other good result? To be sure, they were annoyed by the publication of truth in such manner that it resembled falsehood, but the publication resulted in much glory for the Commission, and praise for its efficiency. Now it is going to delve into the affairs of the little men, which the Commission "may or may not" publish. Mr. ROOSEVELT merely railed at the wealthy malefactors. Their true persecutor is the Commission. Hurrah for the corporation tax law, with its impending publication in somebody's discretion of matters about which decent men refrain from making inquiry, recognizing the right of privacy even in a business rival.

TO "MOTHER" THE CRIMINAL.

Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, the eminent suffragist, would enlarge woman's sphere of usefulness by putting women on the police of large cities to "mother" the criminals. Criminals will generally applaud the suggestion. "Mothering" is a word that will sound well to them. They all like to be "mothered," which we infer is equivalent to being coddled. It never occurs to the criminals that people of their sort, in this sentimental country, are coddled too much for the public good, because no criminal ever gets too much "mothering" for his own comfort. The criminals can stand a great deal of comfort.

It would be useful in this particular community if the women who are anxious to do police work could help discover a few of our missing criminals. So many crimes of violence have lately baffled our police that it might be well to employ some of the female detectives whose alertness and ingenuity are so effective in farce, romance, and the service of the Custom House. If we could always be sure of catching our criminals, and putting them where they can do no more harm, we might regard with complacency the spectacle of one hundred policewomen mothering them. But until the women can suggest a way to make our Police Departments more efficient it is hopeless for them to try to infuse more sentiment in police methods.

ARISTIDE BRIAND.

The Minister of Justice and Public Worship in the late Clemenceau Cabinet has been invited by President FALLIERES to form the new Ministry. If opinion is divided as to whether he will be able to do so, it becomes still more divided when the policy of his administration is speculated upon. ARISTIDE BRIAND is what is known as a Parliamentary Socialist—a Socialist who believes in bringing about the Socialistic State by purely legislative means—and for that reason he does not have the support of the moderate Radicals of the Republican "bloc," who, since the time of the Waldeck-Rousseau "Cabinet of Republican Defense," have formed the backbone of the Parliamentary support of successive reform Cabinets. Besides, these moderate Radicals look upon his appointment as an implication that there is no Premiership material among themselves.

It is to be expected that M. BRIAND will retain MM. BARTHOU and VIVIANI in the departments, respectively, of Public Works and Labor, for both have shown Socialistic proclivities. The old Ministers of War, Navy, and the Colonies will not be reappointed, although the retention of M. PICHON in the Foreign Office seems to be a popular if not a political expediency. M. BRIAND'S substitutes for able men like PICQUART, PICARD, and MILLIES-LACROIX must at least be free from any Socialistic taint if he is to preserve the respectable elements in the old Republican "bloc."

But suppose that he is able to get together a Cabinet which for a time, at least, can command a working majority in the Chamber, what will be its policy? The fact that he is a gentleman of education and of some wealth is looked upon askance both by the members of his own party and by Deputies representing property and financial interests. The former imagine that he has used Socialism as a means to power, the latter that he has employed his education and wealth as a means to Socialistic control. Still neither party can justly find fault with the way he has administered the Portfolio of Justice or executed the separation law. It is declared that he opposed the late Premier in his scheme to dissolve the General Federation of Labor. Be that as it may, he is too intelligent a man to give Government employés the right to strike, which would mean an end of all Government.

As a Cabinet Minister he has already shown a certain aloofness from the rank and file of his party, which has caused him to be roundly rebuked by extremists. The other day a delegation waited upon him to ask that he withhold his support from a new water system for a town in the Loire, from which Department he comes. The delegation complained that there was sufficient drinking water furnished by the old plant. "But, Monsieur," said M. BRIAND, carefully eyeing the spokesman, "there are certain tribes who really use water to wash with."

SAFER RAILWAY TRAVEL.

There is no lack of "ginger" in the controversy between the Public Service Commission and the Receiver of the Third Avenue Railway as to which of them is entitled to the credit of the diminution of accidents, and they pay the reading public a fine compliment in their eagerness to get their respective cases into the newspapers. In this case at least the facts of the controversy are more interesting than the controversy itself, and neither side denies that within two years the deaths due to street railways in Greater New York have fallen by one-third, to 400. The further fact that the reduction is due to better brakes, fenders, and wheel guards indicates that the reduction of mortality is enjoyed rather by pedestrians than by passengers. It is true that street car passengers do not think that they take the same risks as steam car passengers, and that therefore it is not to be expected that the passengers should share in the betterment of conditions. But this inference is less clear than appears. For example, within a month there has been a street car accident in Wilmington, when forty passengers were injured, some fatally. The trolley pole slipped off the wire and the failure of the rear lamp deceived the following car into a collision.

The fact is that electric car casualties the country through are growing, while steam car accidents are declining. The simple explanation is that electric cars are operated almost as horse cars used to be, without adequate appreciation, or action upon the appreciation, that their weight, power, and speed and number of passengers necessitate some of the precautions used in the case of steam cars. Especially is this true of the interurban services, for in the city the very frequency of the traffic affords some sort of safeguard in itself. But this may prove as deceptive as the failure of the rear light on the Wilmington trolley. Of course, in an accident the position of each trolley is as dangerous as that of the locomotive in a steam train, and many city trolleys carry as many passengers as some railway trains, which are protected by block signals, rear flags, and all the other ordinary precautions. Their efficiency is as encouraging to steam car passengers as the betterment of apparatus is to New York pedestrians.

Within the past six years the damage and fatality in steam car accidents have been halved—a better record than that in New York. In 1903 collisions were more dangerous and destructive than derailments in the case of steam cars, but now this relation is reversed. The explanation of the reversal—so gratifying in the season of Summer pleasure travel—is the same as in the case of New York—the betterment of apparatus, whether due to enlightened selfishness, as Mr. WHITRIDGE seems to assert, or to official stimulus, as the Public Service Commission and the Inter-State Commerce Commission would claim. The facts are the main consideration in each case, and they were strikingly exemplified recently when the Pennsylvania Railway reported that all of its great passenger travel for a full year was conducted without fatality. An accident policy would give greater solace to the survivors, but would not convey the same sense of safety to the passenger as such a record, which is rather illustrative than solitary.

PRAGMATIC PANTHEISM.

We fear no martyr will ever give his blood as the seed of Dr. ELIOT'S new religion—church it hardly is. Yet all the world's great religions, the religions that have lived and influenced the minds and the conduct of men, have had their martyrs. A religion of the common good, of the brotherhood of man, of the love of GOD and one's neighbor is beautiful, but as Dr. ELIOT formulates his creed, it fails somehow to take hold on the imagination, and in a purely intellectualistic soil no religion can strike its roots deep enough to find the water of life. Much, very much depends upon what the ex-President of Harvard means by the "love of GOD." What is the God of the new religion? Dr. ELIOT presents in these words his conception of the Being who is to be the central thought of this religion:

> Now, let us consider the positive elements of this coming religion. A new thought of GOD will be its characteristic. The twentieth century religion accepts literally ST. PAUL'S statement: "In Him we live and move and have our being." This new religion will be thoroughly monotheistic.
>
> GOD will be so immanent that no intermediary will be needed. For every man, GOD will be a multiplication of infinites. The humane and worthy idea of GOD then will be the central thought of the new religion. This religion rejects the idea that man is an alien or a fallen being, who is hopelessly wicked. It finds such beliefs inconsistent with a worthy idea of GOD. Man has always attributed to man a spirit associated with but independent of the body.
>
> This GOD is not apart from and exalted above the universe, he is of it and it is of him. He is "immanent," but not transcendental. As we literally "live and move and have our being" in Him we are a part of Him. With that conception inborn sin and hopeless wickedness disappear, of course.

We have heard something of this new religion already. Prof. WILLIAM JAMES'S Hibbert lectures at Manchester College, recently published with the book title "A Pluralistic Universe," trace for us the philosophical parentage of the new religion. Using the word spiritualism merely as the opposite of materialism, and explaining the two subdivisions of his topic, "the more intimate one of which is monistic and the less intimate dualistic," Prof. JAMES says:

> The dualistic species is the theism that reached its elaboration in the scholastic philosophy, while the monistic species is the pantheism spoken of sometimes as "post-Kantian" or "absolute" idealism. Dualistic theism is professed as firmly as ever by all Catholic seats of learning, whereas it has of late years tended to disappear at our British and American universities, and to be replaced by a monistic pantheism more or less open or disguised. I have an impression that ever since T. H. GREEN'S time absolute idealism has been decidedly in the ascendant at Oxford. It is in the ascendant at my own university at Harvard.
>
> Absolute idealism attains, I said, to the more intimate point of view; but the statement needs some explanation. So far as theism represents the world as GOD'S world, and GOD as what MATTHEW ARNOLD called a magnified, non-natural man, it would seem as if the inner quality of the world remained human, and as if our relations with it might be intimate enough—for what is best in ourselves appears then also outside of ourselves, and we and the universe are of the same spiritual species. So far, so good, then; and one might consequently ask, What more of intimacy do you require? To which the answer is that to be like a thing is not as intimate a relation as to be substantially fused into it, to form one continuous soul and body with it; and that pantheistic idealism, making us entitatively one with GOD, attains this higher reach of intimacy. * * * GOD as intimate soul and reason of the universe has always seemed to some people a more worthy conception than GOD as external creator. * * * The theological machinery that spoke so livingly to our ancestors, with its finite age of the world, its creation out of nothing, its judicial morality and eschatology, its relish for rewards and punishments, its treatment of GOD as an external contriver and an "intelligent moral governor," sounds as odd to most of us as if it were some outlandish savage religion. The vaster vistas which scientific evolutionism has opened, and the rising tide of social democratic ideals have changed the type of our imagination and the older monarchical theism is obsolete or obsolescent.

So it is in the imagination that this change has taken place? It is well to keep that in mind. The new religion is of the intellect, not of the heart, it seems. It is an invention of the philosophers. Philosophy concerns itself now chiefly with the strife between the materialistic and the spiritualistic interpretation of the universe. The spiritualistic faith is loosened, but if we abandon that we go straight over into materialism, which, for Harvard, would be dreadfully bad form. So the intellectual philosophers devise a middle ground, where we can still keep our faith in the unseen, can even talk about JESUS, though not about Christ. This is not really a recent invention, but Prof. JAMES reaches the safe ground and adds to its breadth by his philosophy of pragmatism, the "get there" philosophy, as enthusiastically espoused at Harvard and Columbia as it is combated at Yale and Princeton.

The new religion is to make men happier here, but says nothing about a hereafter. Good works are not necessarily of any religion, certainly they cannot constitute a religion. We can go on doing good and loving our neighbor under the old forms. So that it comes to this, that there is nothing in Dr. ELIOT'S new religion to take hold of the hearts of the multitude, nothing to bring devotees, hardly anything to bring converts. There is no spontaneity, no vital quality, nothing to drive the old faith out of any man's mind or to take its place if driven out, nothing to comfort the dying. It comes pretty near to being pure verbalism, like so many other theories of the philosophers. All of which tends to show the inadequacy of pragmatism in moral and spiritual emergencies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Sometimes" Should Be "Always."

Speaking of the cumbersomeness of our legal procedure, which President TAFT not long ago so strongly condemned, Justice BREWER said that it resulted in "great delays, much expense, and sometimes injustice." He put "sometimes" before the "injustice," doubtless, because of his belief, and the general knowledge, that the final verdicts and decisions of our courts, when at last reached, are in the great majority of cases fair interpretations of the facts and accurate applications of the law. From one point of view, therefore, and from that natural to a judicial mind, the injustices that result from the unnecessary complexities of procedure are only occasional.

From another point of view, however, there is injustice every time there is unnecessary delay or expense, and so general is the appreciation of this injustice that many a wrong is suffered without resort to the courts for redress, simply because the wrong is the less hard to bear than would be the uncertainties, the procrastinations and the costs of litigation.

As for the two "outrages" mentioned by Justice BREWER—taking weeks instead of hours to select juries, and the reversal of decisions, not because they failed to award substantial justice, but because of some trivial and purely technical error committed by one of the lawyers or the Judge—it is the second that most irritates and offends the intelligent public and strongly tends to bring the law itself into disrespect as a very different thing from the applied common sense which it pretends to be. Jury getting is a sort of game and has some sporting interest, no matter how absurdly prolonged, but when a laborious and costly trial is brought to naught and has to be repeated, merely because some clerk has dropped a "the" in copying an indictment or some equally momentous fault has marked pleading or charge, there is a strong inclination among the laity to suspect a hidden motive for finding an excuse for withholding or deferring justice.

Of course there is such a thing as "due process of law," and there are obvious dangers in departing from it, even slightly. The risk, however, is not so great, nowadays, at any rate, that the innocent will suffer as that the guilty will escape, but our courts are still conducted as if they were the bulwarks between Kings and serfs. Really, as well as nominally, prosecutions are now "by the people," and the ancient safeguards of the weak have become only too often efficient weapons in the hands of the wicked.

Neither Magic Nor Fraud.

Some of the newspapers seem to see only material for humorous comment in the fact that a Brooklyn doctor has promised a Police Magistrate to turn a bad boy into a good one through the use of hypnotic suggestion. Apparently they deem the plan absurd on the face of it. Others take the matter with a sort of seriousness which is not less mistaken than ridicule. By expatiating on the doctor's strangely piercing and compelling eyes they show that they share the popular delusion that hypnotism works miracles by the exertion of "will power," and that the successful hypnotist is a peculiarly and dangerously gifted being who has a glance different from that of other people and can direct a mysterious influence by the waving of his long fingers.

DU MAURIER is perhaps more to blame for the existence of these ridiculous notions, for he held them firmly himself and made the impossible SVENGALI the accepted type of modern necromancer. As a matter of fact, if the Brooklyn doctor is well up in scientific psychotherapy, it is highly probable that by properly applied "suggestions" he can make his bad boy better, if not altogether good. It has been done scores of times in judiciously selected cases, and that by men whose eyes were just like those of everybody else—by men who never dreamed of using their "will power" for any other than the conduct of their own strictly private affairs.

Apparently it is impossible to convince "the man in the street" that hypnotism is purely subjective, that it begins and ends in the "subject," and that the hypnotist is only a person who knows how to make other people put themselves into a state in which they will receive and act upon advice to a rather unusual degree. The hypnotism of the stage is an utterly different thing from the hypnotism of the psychological laboratory or the reputable doctor's office. It differs first and most in being wholly fraudulent—not hypnotism at all, but the prearranged monkey-shines played by the "Professor's" hired accomplices, and the hypnotism of the novelists, or at least that of most of them, is a mere adaptation of these tricks to literature by a credulous or unscrupulous writer.

A Chance to Find a Lost Art.

While the Half Moon will serve a proper and interesting purpose when towed along on the river as part of a nautical parade, it is to be hoped that, before or after the anniversary exercises, certain archæologically minded sailors may attempt to solve what is now the deep mystery of how any real navigation could be done in vessels of her construction and rig.

That no oceans were too big and few storms too violent for little ships, of which this new Half Moon is supposed to be an exact reproduction, is proved beyond question by the histories of the great explorers who, a few centuries ago, sailed so efficiently over every curve of an uncharted world. They must have built their boats as experience taught, yet our experience teaches that they built all wrong, and the wonder is not that a good many of them were lost, but that any of them ever survived the first day on the open sea.

Craziest of all their notions, according to modern ideas, was the one that the stern of a ship should be higher than the bow by half a dozen stories. Evidently they were desperately familiar with "following seas," and if they ever sailed any closer to the wind than across it, they must have had a skill now lost.

AUTOMOBILIST'S MISFORTUNE.

Lost Number and Hard-Hearted Police Officer Cause Suffering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Saturday afternoon I was with my wife driving my automobile along Riverside Drive when I was halted by a bicycle policeman who informed me that I had no license number displayed. This was the first knowledge I had of the fact, as the number was on the machine when I started from the Cimiotti Garage. However, evidently the wire had broken and it had dropped off. I was placed under arrest and taken to the police station on 100th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and locked up in a cell for nearly an hour until my wife returned with a bondsman for $500.

It seems to me the law should be modified to the extent of allowing the Lieutenant at the station house some discretion as to the incarceration of a prisoner pending arrival of bail. I understand he has none. It seems absurd to sequester a man in a cell under such circumstances. The truth of my story could have been easily substantiated by the least investigation, inasmuch as my garage and my residence were within a few blocks of the stations house, and both had telephones. My automobile was in custody of the police during the episode, and was of itself a sufficient guarantee that $500 bail would be furnished. I was not allowed to telephone from the station house, nor permitted to go outside in the custody of an officer to do so. It is not within the discretion of the Lieutenant to allow a prisoner to telephone, I was told.

The next morning Judge Barlow of the Fifty-fourth Street Court gave me an immediate discharge on hearing the testimony.

ZANZIBAR.

New York, July 21, 1909.

HAMBURG MERCHANTS.

Importer Finds Them More Reliable Than Those of Other Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statements made by E. E. in regard to German exporters are entirely erroneous. We have imported from all countries, except Australia, for over twenty years, and our experience has been that the German exporter, as a rule, is more reliable and up to date than those of other countries. In the past German exporters have had some costly experiences with the American trade, hence "cash against documents." We suggest that Mr. E. E. should pay in future 75 per cent. cash and balance after delivery.

That in six months all claims are outlawed in Hamburg for foreigners is nonsense. Hamburg merchants still represent the aristocracy of trade, and I know that the same honorable and high-class principles prevail among that class which have made the Hamburg "patriciers" famous. P. K.

New York, July 22, 1909.

Bookkeeper's Muscle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article "Muscle is a Means, Not an End," which appeared in your paper of to-day, I most emphatically disagree with two passages contained therein, viz.: "But it probably is true that, the emergencies apart, every man does enough in going about his customary business and pleasure to keep himself in the condition which that business and pleasure demands, and that anything besides is superfluous or injurious." Also: "Any man who has the muscle he needs for doing the things he wants to do, and should do, has all the muscle he ought to have. To acquire more is a silly waste of time, and perilous besides."

As an illustration refuting both passages, take the bookkeeper. His requirements, perhaps, necessitate a minimum supply of physical strength. According to the above arguments a desire on his part to acquire sufficient strength (assuming he lacks it) to guard against the time when he may be compelled to lay down the pen and take up the pick as a means of livelihood, is wholly unnecessary. As well say the squirrel wastes its time laying by its Winter's store, or likewise the thrifty mechanic his savings against a rainy day.

If the advice contained in the passages in question were universally adopted, bookkeepers, clerks, and the like would be unfit to bear arms in defense of their country. A. V.

New York, July 22, 1909.

Man Over Fifty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great pleasure your article describing the results of your advertising of the needs of men neglected in the rapid race we run in New York. I had thought that the disregard for men and women arrived at the half century mark was more a matter of imagination than of fact, but THE TIMES has made it clear that there is no exaggeration, in this city at least, in the statement that the man of 50 is a quantity negligible. Surely, it should be acknowledged by all men, even if they be biologists, surgical celebrities, physical culturists, and scientific experts generally that men mentally and physically are at their best at 50. Edward Payson Weston, who may be of course an exception, is 70, but how many young men could compete with his feat of endurance and pertinacity? It were easy to cite the performances of men who have passed their jubilee. Probably your own experience tells you that the most trusted, the most capable, the most experienced—aye, the most brilliant men on your own staff, on the staff of America's greatest newspapers, are over 50 years of age The thinking section of a civilized community must thank you for another indication of high-minded philanthropy, and yet another symptom of the acuteness and philosophic instinct that marks the progress of THE NEW YORK TIMES. ONLY FORTY.

New York, July 19, 1909.

Convinced by Prof. Lowell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So it is an "eccentric, extravagant, and sensational" idea that Mars is inhabited.

It would seem to me that it were more eccentric in the sense of narrow; more extravagant in the sense of magnifying our importance, and more sensational in the sense of catering to popular and ignorant prejudice to hold to the idea that the earth is the only planet or heavenly body which is inhabited.

Those who with a fair amount of scientific knowledge and a mind open to conviction have read Prof. Lowell's latest work must have almost unanimously rendered their verdict that this untiring student of Mars had practically proved his case; that Mars is a planet quite fit for the sustaining of life analogous to ours, and that he had shown that it is far more probable that there actually are intelligent beings on Mars than that there are not.

ROSS HASBROUCK.

Long Island City, July 22, 1909.

TARIFF AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sees a Connection Between Present Schedule and Campaign Funds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tariff wind bags (Carlyle's classification) have exhaled their last breath, and some curious coincidences are becoming apparent, among them the bearing of the campaign contributions or, rather, investments, of the last general election, upon the present situation.

There is no moral reason understandable by the ordinary man why these payments should not have been given the fullest publicity—names and amounts. Why were the philanthropists, patriots, captains of industry, or, possibly, mere business men, so bold and clever with the scales, so shy in their benevolence? In the good old days of Marcus Aurelius Hanna it was "the fat fried out of them," vulgar but expressive, and true—the fat of the $0,000,000 who pay, and are becoming rapidly very lean.

Why is the father-in-law of the house of Rockefeller so actively putting up and maintaining imposts, for which there is no popular demand, and contrary to pledges that obtained the people's votes? It is whispered that debts are being paid in the "National Cleaning House" and that a mathematical relation exists between rate of duty and contribution. Nice pap for Young America to absorb during adolescence.

If these things be so, then a sale has been effected, and a question already put publicly to a public man is pertinent, "What have you sold and to whom have you sold it?"

It is becoming clear to us all that the thing sold is our living, our comfort, the peace and security of the fireside; a foreign invader could not be more ruthless. History will reveal our barterers, for lies and shams cannot live. ONE OF THE MILLIONS.

New York, July 22, 1909.

FIFTH AVENUE CONGESTION.

Asks Where We Would Have Tailors Spend Their Noon Hour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was the witness of the following shameful occurrence this noon: As usual, at the lunch hour, Fifth Avenue above Fourteenth Street was crowded with humanity; poor, hard-working people, most of them Russian Jews, but nevertheless human beings and entitled to some consideration. All of a sudden, without the slightest notice, a number of patrol wagons came hurrying up the avenue, and in less time than it takes to tell almost a hundred of the poor fellows found themselves on the way to the next police station. They were afterward fined $1 each on a charge of obstructing traffic.

Now, can you tell me through some of your more enlightened readers whether this is justice, and where else those poor people could spend their hour of relaxation? They are tired from working all morning, and go out into the streets to get some fresh air. Then, again, there are lots of them unemployed, and by coming into contact with their fellows they expect to hear of possible openings. The park benches are all occupied, and as these poor workers cannot afford to visit some "ice cream" or "pool parlor," where to rest their body or mind they must use the public thoroughfares for that purpose. Some prominent firms along the avenue do object to this great accumulation of humanity, but that, to my mind, is not sufficient reason for making those poor wage-earners pay a fine of $1, which is a sum that deprives their families, in most cases very large, of the bare necessities of life, and which is more than the word "cruel" or "unjust" can express.

ALFRED W. WATERS.

New York, July 22, 1909.

Customs Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have returned a half dozen times from the West Indies, and I have never yet, nor has any member of my family, brought a single article on which duties could be or ever have been levied. And still all our effects, to our handbags, are roughly ransacked. Dresses that have been in wear for two years and longer are pulled out of boxes and folds, and then rammed back in a mass of hopeless wrinkles. Coats, shirts, ties meet with the same handling. On our last trip a hat worn the entire Winter was hauled out of the box and the fastenings wrenched from the crown. More than once ropes have been cut and trunks left open on the pier for women of my family to close up and secure. This treatment is obviously more costly than customs duties, and this, I infer, is the lesson we are supposed to learn. On principle we have so far refused to read the moral, and to enlighten us not long ago a man leaned over an open trunk and whispered: "Five dollars will cover these."

New York, July 22, 1909. A. P.

Time to Care for Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many fine growing shade trees in the upper part of the city, particularly in the neighborhood east and west of the Park.

It may not be too late to look them over to find undeveloped cocoons of insects likely to feed upon and destroy the foliage later. A little timely cleaning, belated as it may be, will work much good in preserving these trees from the annoying attacks of the insects.

JOHN Y. CULYER,
Of the Tree Planting Association of New York City.

New York, July 22, 1909.

TO POLAND.

On the Last Return of Helena Modjeska, 1909.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

Land that loves freedom, yet that stricken stands
Frustrate of freedom, fronting happier lands;
O land well loved of heroes and of art,
Take to thy loving heart this loving heart—
This heart that like a flame carried thy fire,
In lyric passion, and beauty, and desire,
To all the lands of all the applauding earth!
Though for all welcoming lands there was no dearth
Of love from her, yet loved she passionately
Only thy tragic loveliness; only thee
Loved she supremely! Country of great Sorrow—
Rise from thy weeping—who weepest now for her
Who was thy priestess and thy worshipper—
Rise from thy night of tears unto a morrow
Dedicate to the welcoming and the praise
Of one who in her white nobility
Summed all most high and glorious in thee.
Through all thy splendid memories and days!
Rise from thy weeping; bring the laurels meet
For her who brought all laurels to thy feet;
Crown her once more who brings to thee again
The laurels of all lands, and tribes of men!
Tho' well she loved it, ah! she could not rest
Even in her new, dear home, the sheltering West,
That fain would clasp her ashes to its breast.
Gladly thou welcomedst her at each return;
Proudly again she comes—O proudly thou,
And tenderly greet the soul whose every vow
Of fealty fulfilled lives in that urn—
That sacred urn which through all time shall be
A shrine supreme of love and liberty;
And that, O land! thou shalt not always rest
Bereft of freedom, now, from the free West,
O land beloved of freedom and of art,
Take to thy loving heart this loving heart.

THE HALF MOON NOW AFLOAT ONCE MORE

Mighty Navy Yard Crane Lifts the Tiny Craft from the Soesdyk's Deck as If It Were a Toy.

MOORED AT THE COB DOCK

Reproduction of Henry Hudson's Ship "Took to the Water Like a Duck," as a Sailor Put It.

If the coming of extraordinary events to the object that interested them in life brings ghosts back to keep watch over their former charges the shade of Henry Hudson, pantaloons, high-crowned hat, long pipe, and all, must have paced anxiously the deck of the little brown Half Moon last night as she rode at anchor off the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It may have given him a shock when he saw her carried across those very waves she had faced 300 years ago aboard a vessel without sail, 100 times her size.

If so, the shock he had yesterday must have been well-nigh overwhelming when there advanced to the side of the ship that had carried her a huge engine of wood and iron that, with hissing and puffing and rattling, let down two enormous tentaclelike arms, and, grasping the steel slings that held her, first lifted her high in the air, then put her lightly on the water.

That was the way they put the second Half Moon afloat in the harbor yesterday in the rain.

The Soesdyk of the Holland-America Line that carried her riveted to her steel deck by red steel slings, left Quarantine at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock or thereabouts dropped anchor off the Cob Dock, in the Navy Yard.

Right away Lieut. Land set his men to work. First they had to get a steel rivet hammer to loosen the Half Moon from the deck. Then out came the great crane Hercules, that can lift 150 tons, so that to her the Half Moon was a light weight.

Two tugs brought the Hercules alongside the Soesdyk. Her arms, with the chains at the ends of them, rattled up and then down over the steamer, then fastened the cables to the iron rests or standards like the wooden ones on which toy boats are held upright in shop windows. Those on the Half Moon had two bars across the deck of the craft that fastened to the stand on each side. The crane then swung the boat high up in the air.

Slowly they lowered her; a curious picture, this once mighty vessel, so helpless in the hands of a modern marine engine, and many people watching commented on the anachronism of it. The lowering must have occupied an hour. She swung there, a frail, painted shell, graceful in outline, between the huge iron crane, with her two puffing tugs, and the great, black, iron body of the modern steamer.

Then at last she touched the water and rested there, floating low under the weight of her steel crate, and it took another hour to loosen the bolts of the crate and drop it to the bottom.

But that once done, the Half Moon, freed, floated as she was meant to float, easy and graceful, and high out of the water. One of the seamen of the Soesdyk called out, "She floats like a duck, but he added, "I wouldn't sail far in such as her."

Then they towed her through the rain over to the Cob Dock, and as she moved from between the enormous engines, the steamer and the crane, the wind, though light, drove her toward the steamer. When compared to that big hull of steel, it seemed as if she must be smashed like an empty egg shell. But they warded her off in time.

High sterned, low waisted, and low bowed, she followed the little launch to which they tied her. Along the railing of her poop were painted white clouds on a blue field; on her stern was the white half moon, bold featured and looking rather gloomy, with a large nose and chin. Below that, in yellow, were the initials of the company, and some patriotic emblem beside them.

The trimmings of the forecastle were of yellow, too. There was some of the same color about the bow, and under the socket of the bowsprit, stretched full length, as if by the bowsprit's weight, lay the carved red lion of Holland.

C. L. FREER BUYS A WHISTLER?

"Valparaiso" One of Two Painted in Chile by the Artist in 1860.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Charles L. Freer of Detroit, who is believed to have bought Whistler's "Valparaiso," is touring Europe and probably is in London, according to Director Griffith of the Detroit Museum of Art. The director also says that, while he does not know positively, it is quite possible that Mr. Freer has purchased the Whistler painting.

The Whistler painting has been sold in London to an American. Although the name of the purchaser is not given, it is believed that Mr. Freer is the man.

Charles L. Freer of Detroit owns the largest Whistler collection in America, including the famous "Peacock Room."

The picture "Valparaiso" was last seen in public at the Memorial Exhibition of Whistler's works in London, in 1905. At that time it belonged to George McCulloch.

The picture, which is also known as "Nocturne in Blue and Gold," is 29½ inches high and 19½ inches wide. A pier stretches out into the water, and on it many people are walking about. A fleet of warships is in the middle distance, their lights and masts reflected in the water. To the extreme left a rocket is falling. There is a mountainous distance and a bright blue sky.

This picture is one or two which the artist painted in Chile, and is sometimes called "Valparaiso Bay." As the "Battersea Bridge" picture had also been named "Nocturne in Blue and Gold" by Whistler, Pennell in his biography is often unable to distinguish between the two in his reports of exhibitions.

The other "Valparaiso" is called "Crépuscule in Flesh Color and Green," and represents the Bay of Valparaiso, with a fleet of ships.

E. G. Kenneday of the firm of Wunderlich & Co., 220 Fifth Avenue, was a friend of Whistler and knows much of the artist's painting.

"These two pictures were the only result of a trip which Whistler and his brother made to Chile about 1860," said Mr. Kenneday yesterday. "They had some idea of becoming soldiers of fortune in a revolution which was going on down there, but by the time they arrived the revolution was over. Whistler painted these two pictures and one of Southampton on his way back. They are very good work of this period in his career. I think the 'Nocturne in Blue and Gold' was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

"I don't know who has bought the picture for America, but it is quite possible that Mr. Freer has. He owns the largest Whistler collection in this country. However, it may have been secured for some public gallery."

Coler Offers Job to a Republican.

Alderman George A. Morrison, a Republican, received from Borough President Coler of Brooklyn yesterday the offer of the office of Superintendent of Buildings made vacant by the removal of David F. Moode. It is belieed that Mr. Morrison will refuse the place. He is a builder in Flatbush and is a close personal friend of Mr. Coler.

PASTORS UPHOLD DR. ELIOT'S VIEWS

Dr. Knox, However, Thinks He Has Ignored the Force of Revivals in His New Religion.

HIS IDEAS NOT NEW TO JEWS

Father Brann Says Dr. Eliot's Address Justifies Bishop McFaul's Attack on American Universities.

The views of Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, on the "new religion" have created great interest among the ministers of this city. Many of them said yesterday that he had put into words the practical belief of thousands of men who have drifted away from the churches and yet try to live upright lives. With his conclusion that religion would develop along the same lines as are manifested now there was not the same agreement.

It was pointed out that President Eliot overlooked the force of the spiritual revivals which have periodically swept over mankind. On the other hand, the Jewish leaders here asserted yesterday that Dr. Eliot had expressed absolutely the spirit of Judaism.

The view of the Roman Catholic Church was expressed last night by the Rev. Dr. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, 141 East Forty-third Street. He could see in President Eliot's pronouncement, he said, direct justification of the attack made on American universities a few weeks ago by Bishop McFaul of Trenton. He asked whither a religion without an authoritative basis would tend.

"If the opinions of President Eliot," he said, "are correctly reported, they justify to the letter Bishop McFaul's attack on American universities. It is no longer individual professors who speak, but the ex-President of one of the greatest universities. He ought to know.

"The sum of his new religion is to 'love God and serve your fellow-men.' But if religion has no dogmatic basis but this, then Mohammedanism and Christianity are essentially identical and we may as well be Turks as Christians. Every religion has fundamental dogmas and on them the moral code is founded, as a house rests on its foundations. The credo is as necessary as the code, for the credo gives sanction to the code.

"Dr. Eliot says that 'the new religion will not be based on authority, either spiritual or temporal.' Hence we shall have universal anarchy, and the teaching of St. Paul, which Dr. Eliot must have read, that 'all authority is from God,' and he who resists authority 'resists the ordinance of God,' has no meaning. A sad condition of human affairs must necessarily follow.

"I have been particularly astounded in the lack of information implied in Dr. Eliot's statement that 'incense' is the only sacrifice among the Christian sects. There is not one of them that teaches such a doctrine. Incense is only used as a symbol of prayer. The great and ancient church, of which I am a member, believes that sacrifice is the very essence of religion. The mass, as we call it, which is the essence of the Catholic religion, is the continuation in an unbloody form of the sacrifice of Calvary, where the God Man was crucified, the divine Messiah of the Hebrew creed. The essence of the Hebrew creed was sacrifice."

Dr. Brann went on to declare that President Eliot's utterance showed lack of logic and religious training, and the superficiality of the great universities. He argued that if the universities taught that Christ was not divine they would reduce Christianity to a mere philosophy, and Christian men should not send their sons to them.

"Let the universities," he concluded, "send out well-trained logicians, honest and learned scientists, not fellows trying to fly with one wing, and the Christian young men may be safe in them."

The Rev. Dr. George W. Knox, Professor of the Philosophy of Religion in the Union Theological Seminary, discussing President Eliot's address, said yesterday:

"It seems to me to be a very able summary of what the intelligent men of the present day think, whether they are in or out of the churches. Perhaps they have never formulated their thoughts and would not, if you asked them, admit that such is really their belief. But yet it is such ideas as these which really influence their lives.

"But when President Eliot goes on to prophesy that the Church of the future will hold these views he treads on much more dangerous ground. He forgets, it seems to me, the history of religion. He dismisses in a few words some very important forces at work to-day the outcome of which we cannot yet foresee.

"He does not, in my opinion, take sufficient account of the non-rational beliefs of the day. A very large number of men are interested in such matters as Spiritualism, Christian Science, the Emmanuel movement, and all those matters which deal with the subconsciousness. I find in talking to men that there are far more people interested in them than are not.

"Now, if you turn to Butler's Analogy, which was written at the beginning of the eighteenth century, you will see the question raised as to whether there is any such thing as a Christian religion at all. Yet Burke, at the end of the century could say that the Deists had entirely disappeared. The revival of Wesley, which swept through England and Wales in the middle of that century, caused this complete change in the situation, and it may well happen that something of the same sort will again occur and prove President Eliot's prophecy is wrong.

"He is right in what he says of the decay of authority. The growth of democracy all over the world, the increase in scientific habits of thought, which demand proof, and not assertion, and the universal feeling that the race is steadily progressing, which now for the first time for many centuries, is dominant, make men refuse to take things on the strength of mere authority, however high.

"I do not, however, agree with Dr. Eliot when he says that there are no such things as the change of character in the twinkling of an eye. It may be uncommon, but it assuredly does happen in very many instances, and if the spiritual influence be only strong enough, it will change a man's character not merely temporarily, but permanently."

The conversions at Jerry McAuley's mission were suggested as an illustration of this, and Dr. Knox replied:

"Certainly. There are undoubted instances of a man entering the mission a hopeless drunkard and coming out with all desire for liquor gone."

The Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes of the Shearith Israel Congregation, Central Park West, was much interested in President Eliot's views, as he held they corresponded with the spirit of Judaism. He dictated a statement, in which he said:

I have read the report of President Eliot's address on the "New Religion," but naturally, with Jewish eyes.

The basis of the Jewish religion is found in the words "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy might." Christians do not know that we teach this to our children, that they and we recite it every morning, without exception, when we rise, and every night, without exception, before we lie down. We further recite the succeeding verses which solemnly declare that this love of God must be in our hearts.

We teach it diligently to our children. We make it the guide of our speech, our deeds of whatever we put our hands to, and of our thought. And our religion further commands us to make it the guide of our homes and the guide of our social and political life. President Eliot will find this passage in the sixth chapter, 4-9, of Deut.

Our religion in Levit., xix., commands us, "Thou shalt not hate thy brother in * * * but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and in the same chapter it commands us "Thou shalt love the stranger as thyself."

And Christians do not know that the very first command given to the founder of our faith was, "Be a blessing," which means give your service to your fellow-woman.

President Eliot, however, is perfectly correct in demonstrating that religion as developed to-day does not illustrate the Bible teachings above mentioned, which he very properly enatains are the basic principles of religion, and of the new religion the advent of which he hopes for. But is not the new religion after all a revelation of the old religion which has been obscured by men's elements?

President Eliot makes a strange mistake when he says that the ancient Hebrews were or that God was propritiated by human sacrifices or tolerated them. There is nothing which they detested more vigorously. Surely the professor must remember the emphatic command against the worship of Moloch or child sacrifice.

Perhaps a great deal of the misconception of God arises from the mistranslation of the word in the Hebrew text. The word means power, force, the power which makes for higher things, the force which rules nature and enacts nature's laws. This God or power is revealed in every human being, and is the cause of the higher motives or ideals. This God or Force is revealed in the onward march of human thought, which is always moving toward a realization of higher ideals.

There is a beautiful thought in the teachings of our sages that the use of the Hebrew words translated God and Lord in Holy Writ is not accidental; that when the word which is translated God is used it means the demontration of Divine law, and whenever the other word is used it means a demonstration of Divine love. President Eliot in his new religion recognizes just these two factors, Divine law which makes every part of nature dependent upon each other.

Dr. J. L. Elliott, one of the leaders of the Ethical Culture Society, was unwilling to discuss at length President Eliot's views.

"I should not care," he said, "to comment at present at all fully on the utterance of a man so eminent as President Eliot, who has given such distinguished services. But if the newspaper reports may be taken as accurate, he seems to me to have confused most unfortunately the religious and ethical life and agencies with those of social betterment. In putting down the skilled surgeon as necessarily contributing to social advancement-he appears to me to be mistaking the means for the end. A skilled surgeon might use his abilities for very unworthy purposes."

MISS O'NEILL ENGAGED.

New York Girl to be the Bride of Congressman Kinkead of Jersey City.

Congressman Eugene F. Kinkead of the Ninth New Jersey District, who lives in Jersey City, announced yesterday his engagement to Miss Anna O'Neill of 319 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan. The marriage will take place in November. Mr. Kinkead's uncle, the Rev. Father M. P. Kinkead of Youngstown, Ohio, will officiate.

Miss O'Neill is one of four daughters of Mrs. Anna O'Neill, whose husband, T. J. O'Neill, the New York merchant, died twelve years ago. Miss O'Neill is a guest with her mother and sisters for the Summer at the Monmouth, Asbury Park.

On Aug. 1 Mr. Kinkead with his mother will sail for a trip through Europe. Miss O'Neill may accompany them.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Charles F. Rand and her daughters, the Misses Marjorie and Florence Rand, sailed yesterday on the Friedrich der Grosse for Paris and Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Iselin will go to Newport on Aug. 10, having taken apartments at the Halcyon cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery of 37 Madison Avenue, are spending the Summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster are spending July and August at Northeast Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are expected at the Crossways in Newport next week from Garrison-on-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., are spending the Summer at Seabright, N. J.

Mrs. Charles Francis and Miss Francis of Troy are at the Hotel St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer are at their cottage at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, who have been at Massapequa for some weeks, arrived in town yesterday before going to the Adirondacks for the rest of the Summer.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Col. and Mrs. John W. Vrooman have been the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Van Etten at their Adirondack camp near Saranac Inn. District Attorney Jerome was their guest last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon of 247 Fifth Avenue, who have been abroad since the early part of June, will not return till the Fall.

Mrs. James G. K. Lawrence of 58 West Fifty-first Street is occupying the home of David H. Burnett at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones of New York, who have been making a tour of Europe, will return in October.

SHUBERTS GET DANIELS.

Comedian Engaged for the Leading Part in "The Belle of Brittany."

The Shuberts have engaged Frank Daniels, the comedian, to appear as a star under their management in "The Belle of Brittany," a London musical comedy which they will present here in the Autumn season. Mr. Daniels, who is now abroad, will sail for home on the Mauretania on Aug. 14 to rehearse for the new production. It will be open in Boston for an engagement of three weeks about the middle of September, and will then come to New York for an indefinite run.

"The Belle of Brittany" is in two acts. The book is by Leedham Bantock and P. J. Barrow; the lyrics are by Percy Green bank, and the music is by Howard Talbot and Marie Horne, the former known as the composer of "A Chinese Honeymoon."

Mr. Daniels's rôle is that of the Marquis de St. Gautier, the part played in England by George Graves. He has recently been playing under the direction of Charles Frohman and Charles Dillingham.

E. H. Peple Gets an Injunction.

Edward H. Peple, author of "The Prince Chap" and "The Hornet's Nest," now called "The Love Route," obtained an injunction yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Bischoff restraining F. Ray Comstock of Comstock & Gest from producing the latter play except as provided for in their contract. Peple says he gave Comstock the exclusive right to produce the play in first-class theatres in the United States, Canada, and Cuba, but that the agreement was violated and the play put on at "stock" theatres, and that no royalties were forthcoming.

Divorce for Mrs. Charles J. Gebest.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted to Mrs. Caroline E. Gebest yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Brady from Charles J. Gebest, musical director for George M. Cohan's shows. The case was heard before a referee, who recommended that Mrs. Gebest have the custody of their son and $15 a week alimony. The Gebests have been separated for four years.

Aid for a Starving Woman.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from "C. W." for Mrs. Margaret Kelly, who was picked up starving in Long Island City on Wednesday night, as told in Thursday's TIMES, and removed to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. "Sorry I cannot send more," writes "C. W." The money was forwarded to Mrs. Kelly in care of the Superintendent of the hospital.

ANGELO RICCADONNA DEAD.

He Was a Nephew of the Founder of the Restaurant Business.

Angelo Riccadonna, 45 years of age, nephew of the late Abele Riccadonna, who established the restaurant in Union Square which brought him fame and fortune, died yesterday in the French Hospital. Angelo Riccadonna came to this country from Espradella, Italy, his birthplace, when he was seventeen years old, and went to work with his uncle. When the latter died seven years ago he took the management of the business.

Mr. Riccadonna had to give up active business some time ago on account of failing health.

Newton G. Aldrich.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., July 23.—Newton G. Aldrich, a member of the State Board of Charities, former Assemblyman from Warren County, President of the Bank of Gouverneur and former Vice President of the United States Tale Company, died here to-day.

Want a desirable Furnished Room? See Page 13.

RAIN FAILS TO STOP BAY SHORE'S SHOW

Ring Fetlock Deep in Mud, but the Horses Are Again Put Through Their Paces.

MORE PRIZES FOR WATSON

Norena and Kitty Grey Capture the Eagle Cup—R. P. McGrann's Tinker Bell Defeats Lord Baltimore.

Rain fell in torrents during the second day's judging at the annual exhibition yesterday of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association at Oakwood Driving Park, Long Island. Up to noon it was doubtful whether the exhibition would be held, but the necessity of holding a morning session to-day together with the uncertain weather conditions brought about a decision on the part of the management to hold the events despite the inclement weather. The riders and drivers in the different classes were compelled to wear cravenettes, rain coats, and mackintoshes. The attendance was in striking contrast to that of the opening day, not more than 100 persons being present, and the large majority of these were professionals. A few of the ardent amateur followers of the equine beauties, however, braved the elements and watched the work of the judges with interest born of true sportsmanship.

The success of the stable of C. W. Watson on the opening day repeated itself, although the feature event of the day was a hollow victory, as the Watson horses found no entry to oppose them. The event was for the best pair of carriage horses of any height for the Eagle Cup. Kitty Grey and Norena won the class in 1906 and again two years later. Three victories were necessary to give the owner of the winners absolute right to the trophy, and when Mrs. C. W. Watson received the massive silver cup it was awarded outright. Mr. Watson's second entry, Lord Baltimore and My Maryland II., received the reserve ribbon.

The defeat of Lord Baltimore, a many-times champion, was a severe blow to Mrs. C. W. Watson, who drove the horse. The competition was for single-harness horses for the Brewster Cup. Mrs. R. P. McGrann drove Tinker Bell. Lord Baltimore had an off day, while Tinker Bell was on his best behavior. In spite of this the Fairmont Farms entry gave Mr. McGrann's horse a hard fight, but the odds were too heavy, and Tinker Bell captured the coveted trophy.

Mrs. Watson is not only one of the most expert whips in the country, but also one of the gamest of losers, and most sportsmanlike exhibitor. After the decision she congratulated Mrs. McGrann and said: "The old fellow was not himself, but it is a great pleasure to be beaten by a better horse, and Tinker Bell deserved his victory."

It was another great day for Mr. Watson's international winners, as they won three blues, four reds, and one yellow, a total of eight ribbons. Richard P. McGrann, owner of the Grand View Farms, was second on the list, with three first pries, two of which were captured by Tinker Bell, which showed to better advantage than she did on the opening day.

The weather conditions were very poor for the horses. The driving track was fetlock deep with mud, making it difficult for the harness horses to display their customary action, while the blinding rain worried the high-bred animals. Under the conditions it was remarkable that there were no accidents, especially in the jumping classes, where the horses found it difficult to secure a foothold.

Rain fell in torrents when the combination harness and saddle horse class was called. The drivers were enveloped in rubber coats of all descriptions. The decision rested between Fantasy and Glorious Prince Lonnie, both exhibited by the Sequatogue Farm. Final choice fell on the former. Only two entrants answered to the trumpeter's call in the class for pairs of harness horses. C. W. Watson's international champions, Lord Baltimore and My Maryland II., had no difficulty in adding another blue ribbon to their owner's already big collection. They traveled well together and outclassed Sunrise and Sunset, exhibited by Mrs. Sophie D. Gummey.

The judges awarded the blue rosette to John T. Spratley's old campaigner, Jet, in the single harness horse class. Although opposed by George Watson's champion Ben Hur, C. W. Watson's Moonshine, and other good performers, the veteran appeared at his best and showed better action in the mud.

The competition in the saddle horse class up to carrying 200 pounds was very keen. It was one of the biggest fields of the day, but Udo M. Fleishman's chestnut gelding Royalist was on his best behavior and showed plenty of quality and manners. He was entitled to the premier award over Miss Margaret S. Whitney's Midnight and Joseph Larocque's Somerset, which were placed second and third, respectively. The same owner's chestnut mare, Mayo, repeated her victory of the previous day and outclassed the other entries in the ladies' saddle class. The Sequatogue Farms captured second money with Fantasy.

Richard P. McGrann's imported pony, Sir Horace Brookdale, won the ponies in harness class. Lehman Strauss won second prize with a bay gelding named Billiken. The Faber Cup, for harness horses, was a gift for the international champion, Lady Baltimore, from the C. W. Watson string. Her stable mate, My Maryland II., was second, and Brook Farm's Roundelay third.

Hunters occupied the centre of the field for nearly an hour before a decision could be reached. Performances over four feet jumps were the chief requisite of the class, and Allan Pinkerton captured first and second prizes with Talisman and Highball, respectively, each of which made clean records and topped the timbers without an error. Mrs. J. E. Davis was placed third with Irish Maid. Twelve jumpers lined up for the high jump, which was at five feet, and so close was the competition that extra jumping was required to bring about a result. In the final effort the Pontiac Stables captured first and second with Pinkum and Lord Lodo, respectively, while Allan Pinkerton's Highball was awarded the yellow ribbon.

Miss Margaret S. Whitney's chestnut gelding Marksman won the saddle horse class over a big field. It was an interesting class, and Marksman had hard work to beat Somerset Farm's Royalist, which was placed second.

The tandem class resolved itself into a drawing duel between Frank Palmer and Frank Winterbottom. The former drove Richard P. McGrann's Tinker Bell and Peter Pan, while Winterbottom handled the ribbons over C. W. Watson's Lord Baltimore and My Maryland II. The final award went to Tinker Bell and Peter Pan, with Lord Baltimore and My Maryland II. second.

The Summaries.

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses, Suitable for Harness and Saddle Purposes; to be Shown Before an Appropriate Vehicle and to be Judged as a Horse Best Suited for Harness Purposes.—Won by Sequatogue Farm's ch. m. Fantasy; Sequatogue Farm's ch. g. Glorious Prince Lonnie, second; John F. Beatty's ch. m. Gretha, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses, Over 15 and Not Exceeding 15.2 Hands; to be Shown to an Appropriate Vehicle; Conformation, Quality, Style, and All-Around Action to be Considered.—Won by Fairmont Farm's (C. W. Watson) b. g. Lord Baltimore and b. g. My Maryland II.; Mrs. Sophie D. Gummey's ch. g. Sunrise and ch. g. Sunset, second.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 Hands or Over, Up to Carrying 200 Pounds; to be Judged by Their Quality, Manners, Paces, and Conformation.—Won by Somerset Farm's ch. g. Royalist; Miss Margaret S. Whitney's blk. g. Midnight, second; Joseph Larocque's b. g. Somerset, third.

Harness Horses, Over 15.2 Hands; to be Shown to an Appropriate Vehicle.—Won by John T. Spratley's blk. m. Jet; George Watson's b. g. Ben Hur, second; Fairmont Farm's (C. W. Watson) ch. m. Moonshine, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, Not Exceeding 15.1 Hands; Manners to Count 50 Per Cent, Quality 25 Per Cent., Style of Going and Conformation 25 Per Cent.—Won by Somerset Farm's ch. m. Mayo; Sequatogue Farm's ch. m. Fantasy, second; Joseph Larocque's blk. m. Roxana, third.

Ponies in Harness, 13 Hands or Under.—Won by Grand View Farm's b. g. Sir Horace Brookdale; Lehman Strauss's b. g. Billiken, second; Miss Marjorie Hubb's rn. m. Miss Lonnie, third.

Harness Horses, Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, Any Height, by Standard Bred Trotting Stallion, or Out of a Standard Bred Trotting Mare.—Won by Fairmont Farm's (C. W. Watson) b. m. My Mary and; Fairmont Farm's (C. W. Watson) b. g. Lady Baltimore, second; Brook Farm's b. g. Roundelay, third.

Hunters Suitable for Ladies; Performance Over Six Jumps; Four Feet Performance to Count 40 Per Cent., Manners 30 Per Cent., and Conformation 30 Per Cent.—Won by Allan Pinkerton's b. g. Talisman; Allan Pinkerton's gr. m. Highball, second; Mrs. J. G. Davis's b. m. Irish Maid, third.

Saddle Horses Over 14.1 and Not Exceeding 15 Hands; To Be Judged by Their Quality, Manners, Paces, and Conformation.—Won by Joseph Larocque's blk. m. Roxana; Jack O'Day's ch. g. Peter Pan, second; Godfrey Preece's ch. g. Prince Edward, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses; for Any Height; To Be Shown to an Appropriate Vehicle; Conformation, Quality, Style, and All-Around Action to be Considered.—Won by Fairmont Farm's, (C. W. Watson,) ch. m. Kitty Grey and ch. m. Norena, (Mrs. C. W. Watson;) Fairmont Farm's, (C. W. Watson,) b. g. Lord Baltimore and b. g. My Maryland II., (Charles Baudouine,) second.

Jumpers; Performances Over Six Jumps; Minimum Weight 140 Pounds.—Won by Pontiac Stable's gr. g. Pinkum; Pontiac Stable's ch. g. Lord Dodo, second; Allan Pinkerton's gr. m. Highball, third.

Saddle Horses Over 15.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Margaret S. Whitney's ch. g. Marksman; Somerset Farm's ch. g. Royalist, second; Miss Margaret S. Whitney's blk. g. Midnight, third.

Tandems; Wheelers To Be Over 15.1 Hands and to Have Conformation, Quality, and Substance; Leader Must Be Showy, Well Bred, All-Around Actor with Good Manners.—Won by Grand View Farm's, (R. P. McGrann,) ch. m. Tinker Bell and ch. g. Peter Pan; Fairmont Farm's, (C. W. Watson,) b. g. Lord Baltimore and b. g. My Maryland, second; Mrs. Sophie D. Gummey's ch. g. Sunrise and ch. g. Sunset, third.

STRICKEN IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Frederick Holder, Speaker of Australian House, Dies Suddenly.

MELBOURNE, July 23.—An all-night sitting of the Commonwealth Parliament ended tragically at 6 o'clock this morning, when Sir Frederick Holder, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was seized with a fit. The House immediately adjourned. Sir Frederick, who was the first Speaker of the Commonwealth Parliament, died soon afterward.

Sir Frederick William Holder was born at Happy Valley, South Australia, May 12, 1850. He held many high public offices in the Commonwealth, and on two occasions was Premier and Treasurer. He was elected first Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1901.

W. Newton Sharp.

W. Newton Sharp, for nineteen years financial editor of The Evening Sun, died on Thursday night at the New York Hospital after a long illness of kidney trouble. Mr. Sharp, who was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1865, was the son of Capt. William Sharp, formerly of the United States Navy, who resigned to side with his State when the civil war broke out, and was an officer on the rebel Merrimac at the time of that vessel's famous fight with the Monitor. Mr. Sharp came to this city in 1887, and after a short time in the offices of the London Assurance Company and the Seaboard National Bank, joined the staff of The Evening Sun, nineteen years ago. The body will be taken to Norfolk for burial.

Jesse Seligman's Widow Dead.

Cable advices have been received from Europe at the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co. that Mrs. Henrietta Seligman, widow of the late Jesse Seligman and mother of Henry, Albert, and Madeline Seligman, died at Marienbad, Austria. Henry Seligman, who was to sail for home to-day on the steamship Mauretania, has deferred his departure and gone to Marienbad.

George M. Webb.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—George M. Webb, a native of Canada, a well-known horse trainer and for sixteen years manager of E. T. Stotesbury's stock farms at Chestnut Hill, died to-day at the farms. He was 59 years old.

In his service with Mr. Stotesbury he had trained all of his thoroughbred horses and won more than 300 blue ribbons and a number of championships.

Obituary Notes.

H. LEROY RANDALL, 53 years old, Treasurer of the New Milford Savings Bank, died at his Summer home at Lake Waramaug, in New Preston, Conn., yesterday, of Bright's disease. He was a prominent Mason, and for many years was a leader in the town affairs, being a Democrat. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Savings Bank Association. A widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

MRS. CHARLES L. BEACH, widow of Charles L. Beach, former proprietor of the Catskill Mountain House, died at Catskill, N. Y., yesterday.

Miss ANNA ROSSELL, a member of one of the oldest families in Trenton, N. J., died on Thursday in her home in that city in her eighty-second year. She was a daughter of Zachariah Rossell, for many years Adjutant General of New Jersey. She was a great-great-granddaughter of William Trent, one of the early Chief Justices of New Jersey, for whom the City of Trenton was named. Miss Rossell's nearest surviving relatives are a nephew, Col. William Trenton Rossell, U. S. A., and a niece, Miss Nannie Rossell of Catskill, N. Y.

HORACE RICHMOND JOHNSON, formerly well known among newspaper men in this city, who was for many years connected with The Daily News, died of consumption on Thursday at Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil, after a three years' illness. He was the son of former Judge Johnson of Syracuse, N. Y. He married Miss Irene Ackerman, an actress, who survives him.

JESSE C. PIERREZ, manager of the Pierrez Rubber and Supply Company of 69 Warren Street, died suddenly at his home, 349 Convent Avenue, on Thursday of heart disease, in his fifty-sixth year. He organized the Pierrez Rubber Company fifteen years ago. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Adeline Van Pelt, daughter of the late William Van Pelt, for many years Superintendent of the New York Post Office.

JULIUS GEMEINERT, who had lived in one house in Bloomfield, N. J., for the last fifty-five years, died there on Thursday night. He was born in Germany in 1833 and came to this country in 1856. He was in business in Newark until 1893, when he retired. He was a widower, and is survived by an adopted daughter, Mrs. W. E. Bond, of Newark.

FRANCIS H. BRITTON died at 217 West 115th Street yesterday morning, aged 64 years. Almost every prominent legislator in the State here thirty years knew him as a trainman for the Hudson Division of the New York Central, on which he was employed for thirty-seven years. He was a member of the 153d Regiment during the war, enlisting at the age of 17.

CAROLINE TURNER, widow of Chester T. Turner, died at her home, 665 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born ninety-three years ago in New Jersey. She was the grandmother of Frederick G. Buckland, a Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

JAMES HAGEN died on Thursday at his home, 65A Somers Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland seventy-nine years ago, and served in the civil war in the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers. He was a prisoner for many months in the Andersonville Prison. Two sons and four daughters survive him.

FROHMAN ANNOUNCES HIS SEASON'S PLANS

Host of New Plays for This Country and More English Stars Than Any London Manager.

COQUELIN IS COMING HERE

In Rostand's Play, "Chantecler," in February—New Plays by George Ade, Thomas, Gillette, and Others.

Returning yesterday from a stay of seven months abroad, Charles Frohman announced his plans for the coming season in this country, as well as those for productions in London and the British provinces, and in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He will go to London again in November to look after his foreign productions.

Mr. Frohman will start work next Monday on many plays to be presented in this city, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

John Drew opens the Empire Theatre on Sept. 6 with last season's "Jack Straw" for two weeks, after which he will appear in a new play. Then will come Maude Adams in her last season's play, with special performances of "Twelfth Night," in which she will be Viola. The rest of the programme for that house includes a brief engagement of Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore, and Ethel Barrymore's engagement in Pinero's new play, "Mid Channel."

"Arsene Lupin," a detective thief play, which made a success in Paris, will open the Lyceum Theatre on Aug. 26, beginning in London at the same time under Mr. Frohman's management. "Penelope," with Marie Tempest, follows "Arsene Lupin," and then comes Billie Burke in a new play. That star will then go to Paris to play in a French company under Mr. Frohman's management.

At the Criterion Theatre on Aug. 30, "The Flag Lieutenant" will begin its season, and there will be a special production for Chicago if it goes well.

Miss Hattie Williams will start the season in Michael Norton's "Detective Sparkes" at the Garrick on Aug. 23, to be followed by Francis Wilson in his own play, "The Bachelor's Baby," then by William Collier in his own play, name unknown. After that Mr. Collier will appear in London in his American successes.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's new London success, "The Fires of Fate," will be produced during the season at the Hudson Theatre, and Henri Bernstein's "Israel" will be put on at the Gaiety Theatre, with a cast including Constance Collier, Holbrook Blinn, and Edwin Arden. After Miss Margaret Anglin's season at the Savoy Theatre, a new play by Pierre Wolfe, the French author, will be produced there.

"The Dollar Princess" will be put on at the Knickerbocker. This is a musical play, and will be followed by another musical play called "The Arcadians." "Our Miss Gibbs," at present playing successfully in London, will be produced here some time in the coming season by Mr. Frohman, who hopes to have Miss Gertie Millar come to play in the original part of Miss Gibbs.

Kyrle Bellew appears on Oct. 4 in Alfred Sutro's "The Builder of Bridges," Otis Skinner in a new play called "Your Humble Servant," and Marie Doro in a new comedy by the authors of "Love Watches." She has been playing a long season of "The Morals of Marcus," which she will give again here for a few weeks in August, after which she will rest until December.

The long-heralded "Chantecler," by Edmond Rostand, will be produced here in February, with Henri Hertz, manager of the Porte St. Martin Theatre in Paris, and Jean Coquelin. Mr. Frohman announces also a season of Bernard Shaw plays, and he expects Mr. Shaw to visit New York when they are put on.

Henry Miller and his company, under Mr Frohman's management, are to go to London, opening in "The Great Divide" at the Adelphi Theatre, and presenting "The Servant in the House" before returning to this country. This will be Mr. Miller's first London appearance.

J. K. Hackett will go on the road in "Samson," and William Crane with "Father and the Boys." G. P. Huntley comes for another tour in "Kitty Grey," and Miss Ellaline Terriss in the "Dashing Little Duke."

Mr. Frohman has a new comedy by J. M. Barrie, another by Haddon Chambers, and new plays by Henry Arthur Jones, Granville Barker, John Galsworthy, Capt. Robert Marshall, H. V. Esmond, Cosmo Hamilton, the English text of the German comedy "Gretchen," a new comedy by Mr. Fulda, author of the German "Lost Paradise," and a play by Henri Lavedan, author of "The Duel."

Mr. Frohman announces that he has secured plays by the following American authors: Augustus Thomas, Tarkington and Wilson, Paul Armstrong, George Ade, William Gillette, Winchell Smith, Paul M. Potter, Ramsay Morris, Rida Johnson Young, Thompson Buchanan, William Collier, and George V. Hobart.

If his répertoire theatre in London is a success, says Mr. Frohman, he will have one in New York next season. He contemplates the establishment of a répertoire theatre in each of the five or six principal cities in America, each to have its own company, and to be run separately from the other theatres in those cities.

He purposes to have his leading stars play short engagements in them, appearing in new or old plays. He desires to produce in these répertoire houses special plays, not meaning by that plays of a "freak character often called artistic or literary plays."

Mr. Frohman will have more theatres in London and more English stars and actors under his management this season than any one English manager. At his Globe Theatre in London during the London season, June, July, and August, when the American season is over, he will present American actors in their home successes at matinée performances, thus trying them out in the English capital without interfering with their American season.

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If you hope to go
If you want to go, and can't,

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in the New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MARVIN.—July 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marvin, a daughter.

Married.

KOBBE—METCALFE.—At Strawberry Hill, Stockbridge, Mass., on July 23, 1909, by the Rev. Dr. David Reid, Helene Frances, daughter of Mrs. Frank J. Metcalfe, to Herman Kobbe, son of Mrs. Philip Ferdinand Kobbe.

AITCHISON—FRASER.—July 19, Martha Fraser to Edward W. Aitchison.

BARBER—FITZPATRICK.—July 22, Summit, N. J., Josephine Fitzpatrick to Frederick Barber.

BECK—FALLER.—July 21, Sophie Faller to George Beck.

BETRAN—GRIMMINGER.—July 21, Jersey City, Clementina Grimminger to Gonzalo Betran.

BROESRIEBT—MEZO.—July 21, Hudson City, N. J., Margaret Mezo to Gustav Broesriebt.

KROLL—KOEHLER.—July 21, Hoboken, Georgine Koehler to Harry Kroll.

SCUDDER—RUDDICK.—July 21, Bessie Ruddick to John Scudder.

TOBEY—HILLEBRAND.—July 20, Marie Hillebrand to Frederick Tobey.

TRANDT—SHUTE.—July 21, Florence L. Shute to Stephen C. Trandt, Jr.

Died.

BASSETT.—At his residence, Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 21, Dr. Frederick E. Bassett, in his 56th year. Funeral private.

BEECHINOR.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 21, 1909, Robert J. Beechinor, aged 64 years. Funeral at Church of Sacred Heart on Saturday at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary. San Francisco papers please copy.

CARY.—At Montclair, N. J., on July 23, 1909, Ida Louise, eldest daughter of Edward V. Cary. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAIGHEAD.—At Saratoga Springs, July 23, Harriet Van Auken, widow of the Rev. James G. Craighead, D. D., and daughter of the late Jesse and Susan Adams Van Auken. Interment Saturday, 4 P. M., Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

ELLIS.—On July 23, at her late residence, 140 West 129th St., Susannah, wife of Matthew Ellis, in the 77th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Maron (Ohio) papers please copy.

HAZELTINE.—On Thursday evening, July 22, Carrie B., daughter of the late Leonard and Emma Bogart Hazeltine. Funeral services Saturday morning, July 24, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George J. Weaver, 850 West 71st St.

HONEYMAN.—July 22, at the residence of her daughter, 155 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, Elizabeth Depue, widow of Col. Robert R. Honeyman. Services and interment at New Germantown, N. J., Saturday, July 24, at 4 P. M.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, at her home, 77 Livingston Av., Yonkers, on Thursday, July 22, Grace Dodd Jackson, wife of R. Halsey Jackson, in the 27th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—July 22, Horace Johnson, aged 67. Services at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St. (Frank Campbell Building,) Saturday, 1 P. M.

KELLEY.—At his home, 340 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, July 22, 1909, the Rev. R. H. Kelley, in his 77th year. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M., in the First Reformed Church, now used by the Central M. E. Church.

KIMBALL.—July 22, Frederick A. Kimball. Service at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St. (Frank Campbell Building.)

PIERREZ.—Suddenly, on July 22, Jesse C., husband of Adeline R. Pierrez. Service will be held Saturday afternoon, July 24, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, 349 Convent Av., New York City.

ROBINSON.—At Glen Cove, L. I., Friday, July 23, 1

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Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
Houston Oil Pfd.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Hudson Navigation 6s
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Pacific Telephone & Tel. Com.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Firm—Call Money Rates, 1¾@2 Per Cent.

COPPERS SHOW STRENGTH

Further Advances in Metal—Wheat Prices Decline Again on Good Prospects—Bank Statement Forecasts.

In the final hour of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday the receipt in the financial district of dispatches from Washington foreshadowing an early agreement by the members of the conference committee of the two houses on tariff legislation served to lift the market out of the rut in which it had been traveling through the day, establishing a final price level somewhat higher than that of Thursday night. Throughout the first four hours of business transactions made up a total at least 200,000 shares under that of the previous day, and the only interesting fact about the market as a whole in this entire period was its failure to duplicate the sinking spell which had been a fixture in every earlier session of the week. An effort was apparently made by bearishly inclined traders to depress prices in connection with the weakness in Interborough-Metropolitan issues, to explain which there was set afloat the story that the company had encountered difficulty in carrying out new financing along lines it decided to follow. Prompt denial of this report was forthcoming, and the effort to provoke a reaction with its help was abandoned. The copper shares were bought in a larger way than at any time for weeks past, and prices responded to this renewal of interest. In London copper metal quotations were again advanced, and in the local metal market for the fourth consecutive day higher prices were fixed. Grain markets, which are very closely watched just now as barometers of crop conditions, were extremely weak, July wheat falling some 2 cents and other options 1½ cents a bushel. Excellent thrashing returns from Winter wheat and the prospect of early harvesting of Spring wheat in the Dakotas, along with favorable weather for corn, made up the day's news from the crop country. Outside of the developments in Washington in tariff matters, these in themselves being highly important, since they promise early termination of the long-drawn-out negotiations, the day's happenings were of minor importance. It is of interest, however, to note that bank exchanges throughout the country, as compiled for the week, disclosed not only a great increase over the clearings of last year, but an advance of 17.3 per cent. over the exchanges for the same week in 1906.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicate a loss of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in cash by the banks, but there is reason to believe that purely local financial operations have been so far from unfavorable that the actual statement, after showing a fair expansion in loans, also will reveal increases in deposits and cash sufficient to leave surplus practically unchanged. On transactions with the interior the banks have again gained, a showing which, together with the movements of exchange at inland points, seems to promise excess receipts from this source for some little time to come yet.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad.
Electric Co. of America.
Havana Electric Railway.
J. G. White & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Aug. 1 to holders of record to-day.
Nevada-California Power Co.
West Penn Railways—Dividend payable Aug. 2 to holders of record to-day.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Co.
Kansas Natural Gas Co.
Tanana Valley Railroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@2½ per cent. for ninety days, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months, 3¼ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $343,783,695; balances, $16,797,711; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,831,746.

Sterling exchange firmer, with demand quoted at $4.8740@$4.8745, sixty days at $4.8595@$4.86, and cables at $4.8770@$4.8780.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16¼ less 1-64@5.16¼ less 3-64 for cables, 5.16¼ less 3-32@5.16¼ less 1-16 for sight, and 5.18⅛ less 1-64@5.18⅛ plus 1-32 for sixty days; reichsmarks, 95 7-16 less 1-64@95 7-16 plus 1-32 for cables, 95⅜@95⅝ plus 1-32 for sight, and 94⅞@95 1-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; New Orleans, commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; St. Paul, 80c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London was quoted 1-16d lower, at 23⅝d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c lower, at 50¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Stronger on Unsettled Trade—Closes Steady 13 to 22 Points Up.

Cotton continued very nervous yesterday, with an advancing tendency. The close was steady at a net advance of 13 to 22 points. The market opened steady at an advance of 5 to 8 points in response to higher cables, and the early weather map did not show as much precipitation in the Southwest as had been suggested. Liverpool buying was an early factor.

Weekly total crop movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 9,853,666 bales, (206 bales added receipts season,) against 8,343,208 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,272,356 bales, against 830,979 bales last year; Southern mill takings, 2,255,100 bales, against 1,991,000 bales last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, 12,693 bales, against 47,340 bales last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 13,393,709 bales, against 11,212,527 bales last year.

Movement is for 326 days this season, against 328 days last season. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	11.97	11.73	11.97@....	11.75
August	11.94	11.75	11.93@11.94	11.75
September	11.84	11.78	11.89@11.92	11.74
October	11.94	11.68	11.93@....	11.77
November	....	....	11.93@11.95	11.77
December	11.98	11.72	11.96@11.97	11.81
January	11.95	11.70	11.93@11.94	11.78
March	11.96	11.73	11.94@11.95	11.80
May	11.96	11.73	11.95@11.96	11.82

Spot cotton was quiet, 15 points higher, at 12.35 for middling upland and 12.60 for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,521 bales; delivered on contract, 300 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston quiet, ¼c lower, at 12c; sales, 5 bales. Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 12¼c; sales, 23 bales. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 12¼c; sales, 87 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 12½c; sales, 2 bales. Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 11¾c; sales, 100 bales. New Orleans steady, 1-16c lower, at 11⅞c; sales, 725 bales.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales July 23, 1909..... 457,170
From Jan. 1, 1909..... 107,972,270
Corresponding period last year..... 95,078,016

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	15	100	Allis-Chalmers	15	15	15	15	...
51⅞	52½	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+¼
84⅝	84½	28,300	*Amalgamated Cop	84½	84½	83⅝	84½	+1
44½	45	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	44	44½	44	44½	– ⅝
46¼	46½	6,900	Am. Beet Sugar	46¾	46½	45¾	46⅜	+ ⅛
94⅞	96	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
11⅞	12	700	Am. Can	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	– ⅛
82½	82¾	1,000	Am. Can pf	82½	82½	82	82¼	– ⅜
62⅜	62½	3,100	Am. Car & Foundry	62½	62¾	62	62½	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	700	Am. Cotton Oil	74½	74½	74¾	74½	– ¼
7¾	8	100	Am. Hide & Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
40	40¾	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	40¾	40¾	40	40	– ⅜
40¾	40½	4,200	Am. Ice Securities	40⅜	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	– ⅜
16	17	200	*Am. Linseed	16½	16½	16½	16½	– ½
44	45	200	*Am. Linseed pf	44	44	44	44	– ½
62½	62¾	300	Am. Locomotive	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
9⅛	9½	400	Am. Malt	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	54	200	Am. Malt pf	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	...
94⅜	95	19,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95	95¼	94½	94⅞	– ⅛
111½	112½	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	– ⅝
88	88½	400	*Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	88½	88½	88¼	88½	+ ¼
54½	55¼	235	Am. Steel Foundries	54½	55	54½	55	+1
127	127½	50	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	127	127	127	127	– ⅛
140¼	140½	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	140½	140½	140¼	140¼	– ⅛
100⅝	101¼	200	Am. Tobacco pf	101	101	101	101	...
102¾	103⅜	300	*Am. Woolen pf	103¼	103¼	103	103	...
48⅛	49¼	6,100	*Anaconda Cop. Min	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	116¾	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅛
104½	104⅞	800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	105	105	104¾	104⅞	– ⅛
131½	133	100	Atlantic Coast Line	133	133	133	133	+ ⅝
120¼	120⅝	8,600	Baltimore & Ohio	120⅝	120⅝	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
95	95¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	– ⅛
4⅞	5	200	Batopilas Mining	5	5	5	5	...
29½	30	100	Bethlehem Steel	30	30	30	30	– ⅛
60	61⅞	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	–1⅜
78	78½	1,300	Brook. Rapid Transit	78¼	78¼	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅛
186¼	186½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	186¼	186½	185⅝	186¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	800	Central Leather Co	32¾	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	...
105¼	105⅜	500	Centr. Leather Co. pf	106	106	105¼	105¼	– ⅛
78⅝	78⅝	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	78⅝	78⅞	78¼	78⅝	– ⅛
68¾	69¼	200	Chicago & Alton	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68¼	– ⅜
⅞	1	1,800	Chicago Gt. Western	⅞	1	⅞	1	– ⅛
24¼	24⅝	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
4	4⅛	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
155⅜	156	5,414	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	155⅞	156⅛	155¼	156	+ ½
169⅝	169⅞	31	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	169⅝	169⅝	169⅝	169⅝	...
183⅜	184	300	Chi. & Northwestern	183⅝	184	183⅝	184	+ ⅛
43⅞	44¼	1,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44	44	43¾	44	– ⅛
56	56½	460	Colorado & Southern	56	56	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
81½	82	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
80½	81	150	Col. & South. 2d pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
64⅞	65	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	– ¼
139½	140⅛	50	Consolidated Gas	139½	139½	139½	139½	...
22⅞	23	600	Corn Products Ref	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	– ⅛
86½	87	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜	– ¼
47⅝	48	200	Denver & Rio Grande	47½	47½	47½	47½	– ½
84	85	50	Den. & Rio Grande pf	85¼	85½	85¼	85¼	...
38	38½	1,200	*Distillers' Securities	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
36½	36⅝	1,700	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	54⅜	500	Erie 1st pf	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
43	44	100	Erie 2d pf	43	43	43	43	– ½
166½	167½	800	General Electric	167½	167½	166⅞	167	– ½
102	103	500	Granby Consol	100	102½	100	102½	+2½
150¾	151	3,303	Great Northern pf	150¾	151	150¼	150⅞	+ ⅞
73	76	1,000	*G. N. certs. ore prop	73	75	75	75	...
104	108	100	*Hocking Valley t. r	106	106	106	106	+1½
151½	155	600	Illinois Central	155	155	154½	154½	– ⅝
14½	14⅝	10,900	Interborough-Met.	15½	15⅝	13⅝	14⅝	– ⅝
45⅜	45⅝	18,100	Interborough-Met. pf	47¼	47¼	44⅝	45½	–1½
16	16¼	2,950	Intern'l Paper	16½	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
65	65½	200	Intern'l Paper pf	65	65¾	65	65½	+ ¼
39⅜	40	600	Intern'l Steam Pump	40	40	40	40	...
88	88½	800	Int. Steam Pump pf	87¾	88¼	87¾	88	– ½
29⅜	30	700	Iowa Central	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	56¾	1,100	Iowa Central pf	56½	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	200	Kansas City South	45½	45⅞	45½	45½	+ ⅛
72	72¼	700	Kan. City South. pf	72	72	71¾	72	...
142¼	142½	700	Louisville & Nash	142	142⅜	142	142⅜	+1⅛
81¼	81½	400	Mackay Cos	81	81¼	81	81¼	+ ¼
145	146	100	Manhattan Elevated	145	145	145	145	– ¼
6⅞	6⅞	300	Mercantile Marine	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	21¼	900	Mercantile Marine pf	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅛	...
143	144	300	Minn. St. P. & S.S.M	144	144	143¾	143¾	+ ⅛
159	162	100	M. St. P. & S. S.M.pf	160½	160½	160½	160½	...
88	89¾	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	89⅜	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
		1,000	Mo., Kansas & Texas	41½	41⅝	41½	41½	– ⅛
		100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	...
		1,100	Missouri Pacific	73	73	72⅛	72¼	–1
		800	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf	53¾	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
		1,033	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅜	– ⅛
		200	*Newhouse M. & S	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
		18,200	N. Y. Central	135⅛	135½	134¼	135¼	+ ⅛
		100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	85	85	85	85	+1
		290	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	139⅞	139⅞	139⅝	139⅞	+ ⅛
		800	N. Y., Ont. & West	53	53	52¾	53	+ ⅛
		2,200	Norfolk & Western	94⅛	94⅛	93¾	94⅛	+ ⅛
		100	Nor. & W. pf.,sel.20 fl	92	92	92	92	...
		200	North American	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ⅛
		2,700	Northern Pacific	152½	153⅜	152½	153⅛	+ ⅛
		3,727	Pennsylvania R. R.	137⅝	137⅝	137⅛	137⅛	– ⅛
		400	People's Gas, Chi	115½	115½	115⅝	115½	...
		3,450	Pittsburg Coal	13½	14⅜	13½	14¼	+1¼
		2,400	Pittsburg Coal pf	50	51½	50	51⅜	+⅜
		500	Pressed Steel Car	46⅜	46½	46	46	– ¼
		182	Pressed Steel Car pf	106	106	106	106	–1
		100	*R'way Steel Spring	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	– ⅝
		44,500	Reading	154⅝	155⅛	154¼	155	+ ⅜
		2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
		2,250	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	109	109	108½	109	–1⅛
		44,700	Rock Island Co	36⅜	37⅝	36⅛	37⅝	+1
		6,500	Rock Island Co. pf	74½	75¼	74½	75⅜	+1¼
		2,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	54⅝	56	54⅝	55¾	+1½
		500	St. Louis Southwest'n	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	– ½
		200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	– ⅛
		20,300	Southern Pacific	133¼	133⅝	132⅛	133⅝	...
		200	South. R'way ext	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
		100	South. R'way pf., ext	69½	69½	69½	69½	– ¼
		1,850	*Tennessee Copper	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+1⅛
		300	Texas & Pacific	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
		1,000	Third Avenue	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
		600	Tol., St. L. & West	49⅜	50¼	49⅜	50¼	+ ¾
		200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	– ⅛
		200	Twin City R. Transit	103½	103½	103½	103½	–1⅛
		51,900	Union Pacific	198¼	198½	197⅝	198¼	+ ⅜
		1,300	Union Pacific pf	105⅜	105⅜	104½	104⅝	– ⅛
		100	*United Dry Goods pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	...
		500	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	31½	31½	31	31¼	...
		800	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	83½	83½	83½	83¼	+ ⅛
		1,000	U. S. Realty & Imp	82	83	82	82⅜	– ⅜
		800	U. S. Red. & Ref	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
		63,950	U. S. Steel	70⅜	71	70¼	71	+ ⅜
		500	U. S. Steel pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
		5,000	Utah Copper	49½	51	49½	50⅞	+1⅜
		200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	52½	52½	52	52	+ ½
		215	Vulcan Detinning	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1¼
		200	Vulcan Detinning pf	65	65	65	65	...
		100	Wabash	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
		900	Wabash pf	55½	55⅝	55¼	55½	– ⅛
		2,100	Western Maryland	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅜
		500	Western Union Tel	71⅜	72	71⅜	72	...
		200	Westinghouse E. & M	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
		200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	+ ½

*Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101½
2s, c., 1930	100¾	101½
3s, r., 1918	101	102
3s, c., 1918	101	102
4s, r., 1925	117	118
4s, c., 1925	119½	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	101½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	101½
D. C. 3-65s	108	..
Adams Exp.	218	..
Alb. & Sus.	224½	..
Am. Ag. C. pf.	103	..
A. C. & F. pf.	118	119
Am. Coal	120	150
A. C. O. pf.	103¾	105¾
Am. D. Tel.	20	30
Am. Exp.	228	230
A. Loc. pf.	120¼	121
Am. Snuff.	250	300
Am. Sn. pf.	100	104½
A., S. R. pf.	123	125
A. T.	76	86
Am. W. Co.	34½	35½
Ann Arbor.	15	30
Ann A. pf.	..	80
Asso. M. 1st pf.	107¾	..
Asso. M. 2d pf.	107½	..
B. Un. G.	141½	143
Bruns. City.	17	18¾
B., R. & P.	90	99¾
B., R. & P. pf.	121	133
B. & S. pf.	..	65
But'k Co.	31¾	34
Canada So.	68	69
C. R. R. of N. J.	288	290
C. & S. A. Tel.	110	..
C. & A. pf.	72	74
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	116	150
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	57½	59½
C., I. & L. pf.	40	80
C. & N. W. pf.	221	225
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	158	164
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	175
Chi. T. T.	1½	2
C. T. T. pf.	12	18½
C. U. T. cts.	..	5¼
Stamped	4½	..
C. U. T. pf. ctfs.	12¾	14
C., C., C. & St. L.	73½	74½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103¼	..
Cleve. & P.	175½	..
C. F. & I. pf.	77¾	90
Crex Carpet.	57	61
Del. & H.	190	192
D., L. & W.	620	640
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	15
D. & M. pf.	..	96
Det. U. R.	66	70
D., S. S. & A.	16¼	17
D., S. S. & A. pf.	31¾	33
Ev. & T. H.	60	75
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	95
F. M. S.	72	88
F. M. & S. pf.	88	90
Fed. S. pf.	91	100
Gen. C. Co.	78	85
Gen. C. Co. pf.	104½	..
G. R. & W.	..	80
Hav. E. R. ex div.	60	61
Hav. E. R. pf., ex d.	83½	86¼
Hock. V. pf.	92	95¼
Homestake.	90	91
Ill. C. 1. l.	98	..
Inger.-Rand.	55	..
Inger-Rand. pf.	90	..
Int. Harv.	85½	86½
Int. Harv. pf.	121¾	122
Int. Power.	..	39
Jol. & Chi.	168¼	..
Kan. & M. rec.	57	61
Kan. C., S. & Mem. pf.	77	78½
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Kn. L., Chi., pf.	60	67
Lacl. Gas.	104	..
Lacl. G. pf.	..	98
L. E. & W.	25	27
L. E. & W. pf.	58	61
Lake Shore.	300	400
Lon. Island.	67	69
Mackay Cos. pf.	73½	74¼
Mah. C. R.	310	..
Man. Beach.	4	6
Md. C. pf.	70	..
Met. St. R.	16	20
Mich. 'Cent.	140	180
M. S. T. pf.	..	90
M. & St. L.	55	56
M. & St. L. pf.	84	88
N. C. & St. L.	130	135
Nat. Bis.	105	106
Nat. B. pf.	123½	127
Nat. Enam.	15⅞	16¼
Nat. En. pf.	88	90
Nat. Lead.	86	86¼
Nat. L. pf.	108½	109
N. Cent. C.	40	53
N. Y. & H.	86	89
N. Y., C. & St. L.	55	57
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. D. Co.	40	46
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	82½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	168½	169
N. O. T. & M.	23½	28
Ont. Mining.	3	4
Pac. Coast.	94	100
P. C. 1st pf.	99	101
P. C. 2d pf.	96	100
Pac. Mail.	30	31
Peo. & E.	23	26
Phelps D'ge.	200	..
P. C. C. & St. L.	91½	93
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	109½	120
P. Ft. W. & C.	174½	..
Pullman Co.	188	190
Quicksilver.	7	7¾
Q'ksil'r pf.	6¾	7
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	105¼	105½
Rdg. 1st pf.	91	93½
Rdg. 2d pf.	97	100
Rems. & S.	195	..
R. W. & O.	125	..
Rutland pf.	36½	38½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	72
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	150	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	67	69
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	116	125
Sears-R. pf.	..	117½
S.-S. S. & I.	82½	82¾
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	83	86
Texas. Cent.	35	..
Tex. C. pf.	70	..
T. P. L. Tr.	91¼	93
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	8⅝	13½
U. B. & P.	13	..
U. B. & P. pf.	78	80
Un. Cig. M. pf.	107	108
U. Rys. In.	35	38
U. Rys. In. pf.	53½	54
U. S. Exp.	86	90
U. S. L. pf.	110	120
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	35½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dulness and Irregularity.

Little spurts of activity, periods of extreme dulness, and a fair average of trading for a dull day describe the doings in the market yesterday. For the brief periods when a semblance of activity was shown traders were inclined to hope that some betterment might be expected from the point of view of the trading interest. It was not so much the direction in which stocks might go as the fact that prices would move with some degree of activity in one direction or another. The market could be only described as professional, and certainly in the average office there was so little doing that no other explanation could be readily accepted. In one office, for example, where the senior member trades for himself in a small way, never exceeding probably 1,000 shares of stock at a time, he figured out that yesterday he was the firm's best customer. That could be readily believed by taking into consideration the appearance of the office and the dullness as well in the telephone department. Brokers say that outside trading is extremely spasmodic. There are some days when their customers seem to get a slight fever for trading, which is followed invariably by a chill lasting several days.

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Possible Speculative Stimulant.

There are no news developments calculated to inspire material activity, although there is much rumor and many things in abeyance that may make for greater activity in the market. For example, the Steel meeting of Tuesday next is extremely important. It ought to be a speculative factor. On the other hand perhaps anything that the Directors may do has been discounted.

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Steel Trade Facts.

According to supposedly good information steel prices will be advanced in the coming month. Whether the advance in the price of the metal will stimulate further prices for the various Steel stocks remains to be seen. Steel men are figuring that within a short time conditions in the trade will not only be normal but will approximate those existing during the good times preceding the recent panic. They do not say that conditions in the near future will reach the high point of the so-called prosperity that existed before the financial trouble developed. In their estimation there were many things in the situation at that time which are not at all desirable at present, and which would operate against complete health in the trade. Usually Steel men express themselves conservatively, and for that reason there is a greater disposition to take their opinions at their face value than would be the case if at other times they had minimized undesirable conditions or exaggerated possibilities of expansion in the trade. Naturally the steel trade is watched very closely, and it is a little easier to detect flaws in stories of prosperity in that business than in many others. Further, the plan of publicity makes exaggerated statements undesirable.

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Tractions Show Unrest.

Some acrobatics in the Tractions yesterday attracted attention to these securities, raising doubts as to their procedure during the next few days. It has often been noted that when the Tractions show unrest in a dull market it is likely to be merely preliminary to some movement a little later, when there is a semblance of activity in the list. The way in which some of the Tractions acted inspired the belief that professional activity was the legitimate answer. That there was some professional activity in these securities was an undoubted fact. Interborough preferred broke easily and rallied easily, and the floor explained it simply on the ground that in the first instance it was a drive by professionals, and in the next that it was a precipitate retreat of the shorts. Either explanation was of the obvious order, consequently its value was limited. The gossip on the Tractions was too indefinite to be interesting and not original enough, either.

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Ultimate Monetary Conditions.

Gains from the interior and losses by reason of gold exports and Sub-Treasury transactions did not offset each other this week, according to the estimates, the figures indicating a loss in cash of about $2,000,000. Further losses of this kind may stimulate something more than the present expert curiosity as to what will result if gold continues to go out and the money situation changes, as expected, for the worse. It is accepted as an accurate forecast of the money situation that brokers are not likely to have to worry about their funds at any time during the year. The reason for this is the present low rates for call and time funds, the comparative ease with which money over the year may be secured at low rates, the enigmatic Aldrich Currency bill, with its possibilities, and the growth of a feeling that days of stringency in the money market are over. The financial district can conjure up rose-colored possibilities just as easily as it can picture dire developments, which it certainly can do in days of stress or money stringency. Those who have expert knowledge or inside information concerning the money situation are talking conservatively, but the average speculator professes not to hear, or, hearing, not to understand.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Bearish crop news, with continued big receipts, led to a severe break in prices yesterday. The primary movement of 962,000 bushels, compared with 1,093,000 bushels, a year ago. Weaker cash markets throughout the country promoted selling in the last hour, when lowest prices were reached. Harvesting has commenced in Minnesota, and will begin next Monday in South Dakota, with large yields. Except for a ⅝c advance at Berlin, foreign markets were generally lower, including 5½d decline at Liverpool. Cash wheat in New York closed: Old No. 2 red, $1.40, in elevator; new, $1.30, elevator, and $1.18¾, free on board, afloat, end August; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.38, and No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.04, both nominal, free on board, afloat. Exporters took 10 loads.

CORN.—Continued active buying of near months advanced September corn in Chicago, and gave the market a strong undertone yesterday up to the last half hour, when it reacted a little. Anxiety was increased by unfavorable reports from Oklahoma and Western Kansas, where there has been insufficient moisture, and it was also said the Texas outlook was poor, and that considerable corn had been bought in the market for Texas account. There was no change in Liverpool. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 79½c, elevator, and 78¼c, free on board, afloat, both nominal; No. 2 corn, new, 65¾c, free on board, afloat, Winter shipment.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.30	$1.20¾	$1.29⅝	$1.30
September	1.16⅛	1.14⅜	1.14⅝	1.16¼
December	1.13¼	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.13⅝
May	..	..	1.13⅝	1.13¼
Corn—				
July	..	..	80½	80
September	..	..	76	75¾
December	..	..	67¼	67

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.13	$1.11	$1.11⅝	$1.13⅝
September	1.08½	1.06⅞	1.07	1.08½
December	1.06½	1.05⅛	1.05¼	1.06
Corn—				
July	72⅛	71¼	72¼	71¾
September	68	67	67¼	66⅞
December	57½	56¾	57⅛	56⅝
Oats—				
July	46	45⅜	45½	45¼
September	40¾	40¼	40⅜	40⅜
December	41⅛	40½	40⅜	40¼
Lard—				
September	11.75	11.72	11.72	11.75
October	11.70	11.67	11.67	11.70
Ribs—				
September	11.40	11.37	11.35	11.42
October	11.10	11.05	11.05	11.10
Pork—				
September	21.07	21.05	21.05	21.07
January	17.80	17.70	17.70	17.80

EUROPE'S CAPITAL TURNING THIS WAY

Banker Warburg Says Our Securities Are Finding a Wider Market Abroad.

PRICES HERE HIGH ENOUGH

Prosperity Discounted, He Thinks—Paul Morton Criticises French Attitude Toward Our Securities.

Paul M. Warburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was one of the returning financiers yesterday whose European vacations gave them opportunities for examining conditions abroad. Mr. Warburg spent the greater part of his time on the other side in Germany, but he also visited Paris and London, and was able to closely observe business and financial conditions in those centres.

He brought back encouraging news of the increase in foreign interest in our securities, which, he said, are finding a much wider market in Europe, but he was cautious in finding satisfaction in the rapid upturn in things here during the last few months. "It seems to me," he said, "that the much heralded coming prosperity has been to some extent discounted by the present and recent high prices of securities."

Speaking of the attitude toward our securities abroad, Mr. Warburg said that restoration of confidence in American securities has been growing and there is an inclination to buy American securities, not only among bankers and other financiers, but among the people generally.

"There have been very few, if any, defalcations on interest payments or dividends on any of the securities of the United States dealt in in London, Paris, or Berlin in recent years," he said, "and investors there find that American securities yield a larger return in interest than investments of like amount of home securities."

Mr. Warburg thought the heavy taxation of security investments in most of the European countries was of some influence in directing foreign eyes toward our markets. He said:

"There is no doubt that the heavy taxation in Germany, France, and England is proving to be largely in favor of this country at the present time. In Germany the Government is compelled to borrow 500,000,000 marks to meet governmental necessities this year, and, of course, every one is acquainted with the great shortages existing in the budgets of England and France, to meet which requires greatly increased taxation in both of those countries.

"Apart from the governmental financing difficulties in European countries at the present time, everything else seems to be flourishing. Business in most lines is exceedingly good, and the financial situation in the three countries which I visited is on a very solid and sure foundation. The flurry in the financial world occasioned by the money panic of 1907 in this country has produced an ultra-conservatism which is proving to be very beneficial. Future conditions for the United States, so far as European business is concerned, are brighter now than ever before, so far as I am able to judge."

FOUND UNREST ABROAD.

Paul Morton Raps France for Her Attitude Toward Our Securities.

After a stay of three months in Europe, Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has returned to this country. He cut his stay abroad and sailed for this side, leaving his wife at Carlsbad in order that he might attend the jubilee of the company, which is to take place the first three days of next week. Mr. Morton was a passenger on the Cunarder Lusitania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. He was optimistic as to business conditions here, but he thought that abroad, while the outlook was not dismal, there was more unrest.

"There is a feeling of uneasiness in England," he said. "The principal subjects agitating the people there at present are the budget and the question of increased taxation. The interest in the budget is universal, and everybody is watching the situation. It is a subject of conversation among all classes. In France, where there is always more or less social unrest, the condition of affairs when I left were influenced by the uncertainty as to Cabinet changes."

Mr. Morton was asked as to what he had heard in Paris about the refusal to list United States Steel common on the Bourse. He replied:

"As to France favoring the listing of certain securities, a peculiar hypothetical question was put to me by a man high in French official life as to whether if France should permit the listing of certain American securities without going through the regular form would it be possible for this country to make a preferential tariff arrangement with the United States?

"I told him that personally I could not answer for the Government or the American people, but I did not believe American legislators would for a moment consider such a proposition. As a matter of fact, we can get along without France much better than she can get along without us. About three-fourths of the sales of Paris shopkeepers in the season are to Americans. We are their best customers. Our trade is enormous, and if we were to leave France alone for a time this would teach her a lesson.

"I do not believe the American people care whether American securities are listed there. The Frenchmen are not investors, they are speculators. They buy to sell after holding on for a short time."

Mr. Morton went on to say that the French Government had made no further progress on the subject of the income tax. Mr. Morton visited Germany and Spain. In the former country he said that there was unrest in the financial world since in Germany the Government was borrowing great sums to meet immediate expenses. In Spain he declared the conditions were good. Spain, he said, is recovering from the late war with us, and is again getting on her feet.

Mr. Morton paid a visit to Mr. Harriman.

"I spent a whole day with Mr. Harriman at Semmering, Austria," he said. "Mr. Harriman looks remarkably well, and is improved in health. A man of his temperament cannot stop thinking and working. His mental dynamo is constantly going."

ADOLPH LEWISOHN RETURNS.

Copper Co. President Found Conditions Improving Abroad.

Adolph Lewisohn, President of the United Metals Selling Company, returned from abroad yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. He was optimistic as to conditions on the other side, and while in London he studied the copper situation. He said that he found a considerable amount of metal stored in the warehouses, all of which is included in the visible supply. There had been a lull in the demand and a resultant drop in copper prices. This condition he attributed to the fact that consumers had been buying metal only for immediate use.

"The visible supply," he said, "has been very small, and the outlook is good. From the statistics I have seen it is shown that the consumption has increased since the first of the year."

As to the copper situation here, Mr. Lewisohn said that he doubted whether there would be the same activity as in other trades until the tariff question was finally settled.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Trading More Cheerful—Tone in Paris and Berlin Firm.

LONDON, July 23.—Money was plentiful on the market to-day, with a moderate demand. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was much more cheerful under the influence of a smart rise in American shares, home rails, and copper shares, the latter improving with the metal, and New York buying, while home rails were strong with broadening business on dividends and the prospects of a settlement of the coal trade dispute. Foreigners and diamond shares hardened on Paris support, but gilt-edged securities were checked by the gold export.

American securities opened steady, a small fraction higher. Good buying of Amalgamated Copper, the Harriman issues, and Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé strengthened the list, and at noon the tone was firm with prices ranging from ⅛ to ⅞ over yesterday's New York closing. The advance was maintained until the afternoon, when New York sold the market down fractionally, and although there was a slight recovery the final tone was easy.

Bar silver easy, 23⅝d per ounce.

Money, ¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1 7-16 per cent.

PARIS, July 23.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was firm. Copper shares were higher.

At closing three per cent. rentes were 97f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

BERLIN, July 23.—There was a firmer tone on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	84 3-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	84 3-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	10	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅜
Atchison	119¾	116⅝	116⅝	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	190⅝	185⅞	186	— ⅛
St. Paul	159⅛	155⅝	155½	+ ¼
Erie	37⅝	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	53½	54½	54	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	158½	154½	154½	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	147⅞	144	*141¼	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	138½	135	135⅛	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	70¼	136⅞	137⅜	— ⅛
Reading	79¼	154¼	154⅜	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	136⅜	132⅞	133⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific	206⅞	198¼	107⅜	+ ½
U. S. Steel	72⅝	70⅞	70⅞	..
U. S. Steel pf	120½	120¼	120½	— ¼

*Ex dividend.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	95	96
German consol 3s	85	86
Prussian Government 4s	102½	103½
Bavarian Government 4s	101½	102½
Hessian Government 3½s	94½	95½
Saxony Government 3s	85	86
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85½
City of Berlin 4s	101½	102½
City of Cologne 4s	101	102
City of Augsburg 4s	100	101
City of Munich 4s	101	102
City of Frankfort on Main 3½s	95	96
City of Vienna 4s	97	98
Mexican Government gold 5s	101¼	102¼
Russian Government gold 4s	101½	102½
French Government rente 3s	97¼	98¼
British consol 2½s	84	85

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 7 3	Esperanza	2 16 3
Tomboy	1 1 0	Dolores	1 5 0
El Oro	1 5 9	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 23.—There was more activity in the Boston copper shares at the opening to-day than for months. The tone was especially strong and prices were well maintained throughout the day. The strength in these shares is based on the improvement in the price of the metal both here and abroad, which seems to be of a substantial character and the result of a demand by consumers. There were reactions at times, due to profit taking, but the tone was one of confidence, and prices of the active issues are higher all around as a result of the day's trading. The market closed strong and at the high level of the day. Complete list of transactions is as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
14,500	A., G. & W. I. S.S. 5s	73½	73¼	73¼
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98	98	98
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	103	103	103
2,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	104½	104½	104½
14,000	Shannon 6s, $25 paid	108	107	108
30,000	Western T. & T. 5s	100¼	100	100

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison	116½	116½	116½
50	Boston & Suburban	17¼	17¼	17¼
14	Boston & Albany	229½	229	229½
60	Boston & Maine	147	146½	147
5	Boston & Maine pf	152	152	152
35	Boston & Worcester	13	12½	13
21	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	120½	120½	120½
15	Fitchburg pf	130½	130½	130½
235	Mass. Electric	13	13	13
42	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	169¾	170
400	Union Pacific	198⅝	107⅞	108¼
11	Union Pacific pf	104½	102	104½
22	West End	93⅞	93	93⅝
63	West End pf	106	106	106

TELEPHONES.

418	American	140½	140¼	140¼
5	Cumberland	139	139	139
32	New England	133½	133	133
507	Western	11¼	11	11¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Chem.	44½	44	44
82	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	105	104½	105
15	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	10¾	10¾	10¾
240	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf	30½	29½	30
60	Am. Pneu. Service	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
172	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	19½	19	19
35	Am. Sugar Ref.	127½	127¼	127¼
48	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	125	124⅜	124⅝
10	Am. Woolen	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
54	Am. Woolen pf	104	102⅜	103
8,013	Am. Woolen rights	16	14	14
300	East Boston Land	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
24	General Electric	167½	167	167½
18	Massachusetts Gas	63½	63¼	63¼
10	Mass. Gas pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
13	N. E. Cotton Yarn	95	95	95
70	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	107¾	107¾	107¾
9	Reece	11	11	11
9	Seattle Electric pf	104½	104½	104½
212	Swift	109	108½	108½
20	Torrington, Class A	23	23	23
92	United Fruit	139	138½	139
125	United Shoe	62	61	62
10	United Shoe pf	30½	30¼	30¼
1,763	U. S. Steel	71	70½	70¾
9	U. S. Steel pf	120¼	120¼	120¾

MINING.

450	Adventure	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
5,251	Amalgamated	84½	83⅜	84⅝
5	Allouez	43½	43½	43½
765	American Zinc	30½	30	30½
10	Arcadian	4¼	4	4
680	Arizona Commercial	43	42¾	42¾
320	Atlantic	9½	9	9
25	Batopilas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4,505	Boston Con	16	15¼	15⅜
1,050	Boston & Corbin	20¼	19⅝	20¼
2,113	Butte Coalition	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛
545	Calumet & Arizona	105¾	104¾	105¾
10	Calumet & Hecla	633	630	630
765	Centennial	24	23	23
1,761	Copper Range	84	83	84
25	Daly-West	8	8	8
1,270	East Butte	13	12	13
250	Franklin	17½	17½	17¾
2,550	Giroux	10	9⅞	10
150	Granby	102	100	102
2,475	Greene-Cananea	10⅛	9⅞	10
100	Hancock	11	11	11
575	Helvetia	6⅜	6	6¼
395	Isle Royale	27	26	26
50	Kerr Lake	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2,015	Lake	25⅛	24¼	24¾
235	La Salle	14½	14	14¼
800	Mass.	9¼	8½	9
400	Mayflower	60c	60c	60c
310	Mexico	5	4¾	4¾
1,050	Miami	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
155	Michigan	10½	10¼	10¼
65	Mohawk	63	63	63
520	Nevada	23⅝	23½	23⅝
150	Newhouse	3¼	3	3
487	Nipissing	11⅜	11	11⅜
8,345	North Butte	57¾	55½	57¼
1,665	North Lake	9	8½	8½
135	Oilway	12	12	12
201	Old Dominion	56	55	55
81	Osceola	138	136	138
625	Parrot	33	32½	32½
237	Quincy	90	87½	90
75	Santa Fe	2½	2	2
811	Shannon	16⅝	16¼	16¼
475	Superior Copper	47⅜	47	47⅜
250	Superior & Boston	15½	15	15¼
1,750	Superior & Pittsburg	18	17½	17⅝
45	Tamarack	70	70	70
180	Trinity	12¼	11½	12¼
30	U. S. Oil	32½	32½	32½
4,937	U. S. Smelting	50½	49⅝	50¼
672	U. S. Smelting pf	49½	49¼	49½
15	United Copper	9¾	9½	9½
775	Utah Apex	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
825	Utah Con.	44½	43¾	44
905	Utah Copper	51	49½	51
215	Victoria	5	4⅝	4⅝
230	Winona	6¼	5½	6½
10	Wolverine	150	150	150
235	Wyandotte	3	2⅞	3

Arizona Smelting Reorganization.

As provided in the plan for the reorganization of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, the committee appointed by the depositing stockholders has chosen a Board of Directors. The new board, which will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, is composed of the following: William Schall, Jr., Charles A. Kittle, Victor Cumnock, Julius Kessler, Edwin S. Heeley, Charles A. Greene, and Frank A. Dillingham.

William Schall, Jr., of Muller, Schall & Co. is scheduled for election to the Presidency of the company.

WHITRIDGE GIVES OUT MORE OF HIS LETTERS

With Remarks from St. Paul as to Silencing the Ignorance of the Foolish.

HITS P. S. VALUATIONS AGAIN

And Includes a Few Comments to the Service Board's Secretary on the Great Value of Common Sense.

Receiver Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railroad made public yesterday the second volume of his correspondence with the Public Service Commission, with this brief quotation from the First Epistle to Peter:

"For so is the will of God, that by well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."

The volume contains correspondence relating to a great many matters which have been the subject of public controversy between Mr. Whitridge and the commission, but is prefaced by a few remarks by the Third Avenue's receiver on the subject of the physical valuation which the commission's representatives are making of the Third Avenue's properties, among others. Mr. Whitridge, as was told a few days ago when he gave out letters he had exchanged with the commission, does not believe in physical valuations, either as a standard for determining rates or capitalization. He says now in his introduction:

> This second volume of correspondence with the Public Service Commission is paged consecutively to the first, and is as dreary as the other. The commission have, to my great regret, forced an issue with me on the subject of the valuation of the properties under my care. It is perhaps not fair to judge the commission about this until they have disclosed the purpose, manner, and scope of that valuation. At present they have refused to answer all questions in respect thereto. I am informed, however, that they have had for the last ten months from twenty-five to sixty men continually employed on what they call "a valuation." I find nothing in the law to authorize it, or which would make a "valuation" of any legal efficacy if made. The origin of a State valuation of properties was, I believe, the notion that it has some relation through nominal capitalization to the fixing of rates, but that notion is now pretty well exploded. I suppose the commission have the right to educate themselves in any way they please, but a State valuation of these street railroads is legally unwarranted, economically unsound, and practically futile and mischievous, and I am bound to confess that the public money is squandered in making it.
>
> I have added to this correspondence the complaints and answers in two suits brought against me by the commission for the recovery of penalties. The first is identical with six other complaints. The first of these cases came to trial and the complaint was dismissed by the court. Subsequently the commission moved to dismiss six other complaints of the same class, and in the case in respect to the Fort George loop, the commission brought an action to recover $75,000, and recovered a verdict of $1. I should be surprised if the commission had, before bringing these suits, consulted their own counsel, and I had intended to say something about them after they were tried.
>
> On the record made by the commission, however, it appears to me that any just comment would be cruel, and I am only justified in pointing out that I have been subjected to much expense by the commission without warrant or result.

Remarks on Common Sense.

The letters of Mr. Whitridge to the commission are in keeping with the tone of his introduction to the volume. One in particular attracts notice. It related to complaints received by the commission that motormen on the Sedgwick and Jerome Avenue lines in the Bronx did not pay attention to the approach of cars on the intersecting line at the corner of Burnside and Sedgwick Avenues. Secretary Whitney of the commission called the attention of Mr. Whitridge to the possibility that the motorman should watch for the approach of another car, and where it was near by, wait for the passengers to transfer. Mr. Whitridge replied:

New York, April 5, 1909.

Travis H. Whitney, Esq., Secretary, Public Service Commission:

My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 3d in respect to the inconvenience to passengers at the junction of Burnside and Sedgwick Avenues, owing to failure of connection between Sedgwick and Jerome Avenue lines. I quite agree that occurrences such as you describe are most exasperating. I have myself been the victim of such occurrences and I shall be happy to do what I can to remedy them. As you truly say, "These incidents seem to show that considerable annoyance and unnecessary delays are caused which could be easily prevented by requiring the cars' crews to use a little more common sense." That observation is not only true, but it is profound, and it appeals to me particularly, because I have been endeavoring for a year to require people to use a little more common sense, only a very little in many cases, but still some, and if the Public Service Commission, with its multitude of rules, regulations, statistics, orders, and other paraphernalia, has arrived at a formula by which a requisition for common sense can be made effective I should feel intensely grateful if you would let me have it. This is a tempting text, but if I were to write about it, evil-minded persons would say that I was indulging in personalities, so I only add that I do the best I can and that I will instruct the crews of the cars on these two lines hereafter, when they see a car coming a block away, to wait for it, although such instructions are already printed and posted.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, Receiver.

A Dispute Over Flagmen.

Yesterday brought news of a fresh exchange of compliments between Mr. Whitridge and the commission, this time in regard to the operation of the Third Avenue's cars over the tracks of the New York Central at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The Third Avenue has been paying for two flagmen of the four stationed at this crossing under a ten-year contract with the Central. The Public Service Commission received a complaint from A. S. Wheeler, manager of a real estate company at 607 West Forty-second Street, to the effect that the Third Avenue's cars were dangerously operated. Mr. Whitridge was notified and gave orders that his conductors should run ahead of their cars and see that the coast was clear. This, however, had to be abandoned, because when the conductors left the cash box of the pay-as-you-enter cars there was a chance that some one would sneak in without paying his fare.

The commission suggested that Mr. Whitridge employ flagmen and Mr. Whitridge replied that he already did so. The commission investigated and found that the flagmen whom the Third Avenue helped to support gave all their time to watching the Central's engines. In the end, Mr. Whitridge promised to put flagmen of his own on the crossing.

WAKEFIELD WANTS SUBWAY.

Committee Proposes a Plan for Its Extension to the City Line.

Urging the construction of a subway connection up White Plains Avenue to the city line at Wakefield, a big delegation of the Rapid Transit Committee of Williamsbridge, Wakefield, and Van Nest held a conference with Commissioner Eustis of the Public Service Commission yesterday.

The committeemen told Commissioner Eustis that the old Rapid Transit Board laid out a route from the West Farms terminus of the present Subway, up West Farms Road, thence along Morris Park Avenue to White Plains Avenue, and so on to Wakefield.

Now the request is made that the commission apply to the Board of Estimate for a change of this old route to conform to the extension of White Plains Avenue, now under way, south to Westchester Avenue. From Westchester Avenue to Wakefield will then form a thoroughfare some four and a half miles long to the city line. It is through this that the extension is desired.

Commissioner Eustis took the matter under consideration.

William J. Baldwin of Griggs, Baldwin & Pierce, counsel to the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company, was present and heard some of the argument by the committee, but had no comment to make.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee was more active yesterday and ruled steadier. The close was steady, net unchanged to 15 points higher. Sales were reported of 24,250 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Thursday's Close.	Thursday's Close.
July	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.05
August	..	..	6.20@6.35	6.10
September	5.75	5.70	5.75@5.80	5.65
October	..	..	5.45@5.50	5.35
November	..	..	5.35@5.45	5.25
December	.40	5.30	5.35@5.45	5.25
January	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.25
February	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.30
March	5.45	5.35	5.40@5.45	5.30
April	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.30
May	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.55	5.35
June	..	..	5.50@5.60	5.35

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911	..	99½
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912	98	98⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Jan., 1910	100¼	101
Atl. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910	100⅞	101⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	101	102
Interborough 5s, March, 1910	101⅛	101⅜
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	104	104½
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912	99⅞	100⅛
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910	99⅞	101⅛
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅞
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910	101⅛	101⅜
Mich. Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅞	100⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99½	100
N. Y. Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Norf. & Western 5s, May, 1910	100⅞	101⅛
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910	100⅞	101
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1915	102⅜	103½
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s, Aug., 1910	100⅞	101⅛

Interest to be added.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange announces that there will be a special clearance of contracts in full-paid subscription receipts, when and as issued, for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway 4 per cent. convertible bonds on July 26 at noon. Separate sheets and tickets and separate checks for drafts must be furnished. The price is 115 and interest for twenty-six days. Allotments will be made at 9:30 A. M. on July 27.

The committee on stock list of the Stock Exchange has listed these securities: Southern Pacific Company's $82,000,000 convertible 4 per cent. bonds, due in 1929; General Chemical Company's $1,500,000 additional preferred stock, and Wabash Railroad Company's $113,000 additional first refunding and extension 4 per cent. bonds, due in 1956.

As the result of an offer of a cash bonus of $150,000 tax exemption for ten years, free water, and other concessions, the Southern Iron and Steel Company has decided to abandon the old rod and nail mill at Ensley and to rebuild it at Gadsden. This will be an adjunct to the company's steel mills and blast furnaces there. The abandoned site at Ensley, it is understood, has been acquired by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

All holders of first mortgage bonds, preferred and common stock of the Albany & Hudson Railroad Company, have been requested to deposit them with the Trust Company of America on or before Aug. 15, in accordance with a plan for reorganization formulated by R. A. C. Smith, Myron T. Herrick, and E. L. Rossiter in anticipation of the foreclosure of the first mortgage, suit having been instituted for the purpose of foreclosing.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The official closing quotation for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.03	Julia	.04
Alpha Con	.07	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con	.04
Belcher	.50	Mexican	.90
Best & Belcher	.38	Occidental Con	.15
Bullion	.18	Ophir	1.22
Caledonia	.13	Overman	.20
Challenge Con	.10	Potosi	.29
Chollar	.16	Savage	.21
Confidence	.68	Sag Belcher	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.70	Sierra Nevada	.33
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con	.42
Crown Point	.40	Utah Con	.03
Gould & Curry	.14	Yellow Jacket	.07
Hale & Norcross	.20		

Silver bars, 50¾; drafts, sight, 26@2½ cents premium; telegraph, 4@5 cents premium.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	.81	Crackerjack	.01
Jim Butler	.08	Daisy	.23
McNamara	.22	Diamondfield	.02
Midway	.19	Goldfield C. M.	6.25
Montana	.63	Great Bend	.06
Tonopah Extension	.44	Jumbo Extension	.16
West End	.22	Kendall	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Red Hills	.06
Adams	.01	Sandstorm	.08
Atlanta	.00	Silver Pick	.10
Blue Bell	.03	BULLFROG.	
Combination Fract	.60	Montgomery Mtn	.03

Mexican dollars, 49@51 cents premium; telegraph, 4@5 cents premium.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Subway was fairly active again, with the price at 19¾. Quaker Oats yielded ½, to 140, in the early trading. Extreme dulness ruled on the local Exchange the greater part of the day. Edison shares were easier and Match extended its gain. Other changes, as a rule, were of little consequence. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Trade Seventeenth St. Lofts for Uptown Apartment Houses —Broadway Block Front Sold on Heights— Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for A. Fillmore Hyde of Morristown, N. J., to William Steiner, Sons & Co., clients of Robert P. Zobel, the nine-story fireproof loft building at 257 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, on plot 127 by 92. The purchaser took a twenty-one-year lease on the property about a year ago. Mr. Hyde takes in part payment the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, and also the corner at 166th Street and Park Avenue, a plot of ten lots.

Block Front Sold on Heights.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Charles R. Buckley & Brother to George Huber the block front on the east side of Broadway, between 157th and 158th Streets. It is the largest unimproved plot on Broadway at a Subway station corner.

Broadway Lots Sold at 180th Street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Samuel Winters to the Barnard Realty Company (Alonzo B. Kight) the plot of five lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and 180th Street, with frontages of 122 feet and 105 feet, respectively. The site will be improved immediately with a six-story elevator apartment house, similar to the one now under construction by Mr. Kight at the southeast corner of Broadway and 180th Street.

Purchase Near New Theatre.

The Ginsburg Realty Company has bought from Jean Burger the five-story triple flat 18 West Sixty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5. The parcel is in the rear of the Reichhart plot at 5 to 15 West Sixty-third Street, which was recently acquired by Shubert interests with a view to erecting a playhouse there.

A corporation formed by Warren McConihe was the buyer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street, reported yesterday. They now control a plot 80 feet on Madison Avenue and 39 feet on the street.

Front Street Building Sold.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for the estate of H. O. Havemeyer 126 Front Street, 90 feet north of Wall Street, a four-story brick office building, on plot 20 by 80, for $50,000.

Dwelling Sold on West 26th Street.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for Hugh Cavanagh 107 East Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20.10 by 98.9.

Mrs. H. E. Schroeder Burley has dissolved her real estate partnership with George Nicholas by buying out his interest in their hitherto joint property, a five-story loft building, at 536 Fifth Avenue, and taking a mortgage of $26,753 on the remainder, dwellings at 20 to 26 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Edward B. Corey, whose purchase of 116 West Forty-ninth Street was reported yesterday, announces that plans are being drawn to erect there a modern twelve-story bachelors' hotel, and not an amusement place, as first reported. The new building is to cost about $400,000.

Buyer for West 21st Street Dwelling.

Robert G. Furey has sold for John Peel to William F. Donnelly 451 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

The First Church of Christ Scientists yesterday took title from William N. McLean to the property on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street, subject to a mortgage of $250,000.

More Apartment Buildings Planned.

Plans have been filed for three six-story apartment houses, one to be erected at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 174th Street, on a plot 100 by 114.8, for the H. G. Realty Company, at a cost of $150,000. Young & Gronenberg are the architects. Plans also for a six-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Morningside Avenue and 120th Street, a plot 101.10 by 118.4, for the Joseph H. Davis Building Company, at a cost of $100,000, George F. Pelham, architect; also, for a third at the northeast corner of Broadway and 157th Street, a plot 99.11 by 67.6, for George Hubener, at a cost of $200,000. Neville & Bagge are the architects of the last named.

Plans have also been filed for a six-story dwelling to be erected at 107 East Thirty-eighth Street, with a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 70 feet, for Dr. James W. McLane of 51 West Thirty-eighth Street. R. H. Robertson & Son, the architects, estimate the cost at $40,000.

Seventh Avenue Lofts Planned.

Plans have been filed for two twelve-story loft buildings, one to be erected on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, on a plot 100 by 90.5, for M. Coleman, Schwartz & Gross, at a cost of $300,000. N. B. Marcus is the architect. Also, for a similar building to be erected at 31 and 33 East Thirty-first Street, on plot 42.10 by 88.9, for T. Williams, at a cost of $170,000. J. R. Gordon, 402 Fifth Avenue, is the architect.

Tenants for Dwellings and Stores.

Benjamin R. Lummis has leased for Stein & Blaine the third loft in 12 West Thirty-third Street.

George N. Bruno & Co. have leased for Mrs. Augusta Briefner the six-story tenement and store at 213 Chrystie Street for a long term of years.

E. T. Newman & Co., through Herbert Pallin, have leased 584 Fourth Street, west of Ninth Avenue, furnished, for V. R. Haig to A. Wauters, at $2,000 per annum.

Bronx Dwellings Sold.

John Mossimino has sold 43 West 177th Street, a four-story two-family house. This is one of a row of nineteen houses erected by Mr. Mossimino at Tremont Avenue and 177th Street, three of which were sold by him last week.

H. H. Marx has sold to W. F. Sheridan 2,214 Aqueduct Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on plot 45 by 102.2.

Brooklyn Sales.

Charles A. Wessell has sold for a client of B. Berenberg to a builder, for improvement, a plot of six lots on the northeast corner of Rogers Avenue and Beverley Road. The buyer will erect six three-story flats and stores.

Amdur Brothers, clothing manufacturers, of this city, have leased 30,000 square feet of space on the fourth and fifth floors of the Bush Terminal Company's model loft building No. 1, near the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, and will move its entire plant there. The Bush Terminal Company is to erect a number of tenement houses in the vicinity of its loft structures to accommodate the workmen's families.

Alfred C. Green of the A. C. Green Realty Company sold to an investor the two brick stores 606 and 608 Coney Island Avenue. The consideration was $18,000.

The Dunton Lodge Realty Company has sold to Myron J. Hayden a plot on Metropolis Avenue, to George Chorpenning a plot extending from Van Wyck Avenue to Rockwell Place; also, to Albert J. Wick a plot on Dakota Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Marx.

Murray St, 72, s s, about 100 ft w of West Broadway, 25x75, four-story stone-front loft and store building; foreclosure sale; to Mary J. Hener, owner of the fee, for $8,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

67th St, 216 to 220, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 120x100.5, three six-story brick tenements and store apartments; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiffs, Garson Hyman and others, for $170,763.

119th St, 85, n s, 138 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Hyman Horowitz had on March 16, 1900; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 174th St, for a six-story brick tenement and store building, 100x114.8; H. G. Realty Co. of 127 West 24th St, owner; Young & Gronenberg, architects; cost, $150,000.

52d St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 150x90.5; M. Coleman of 120 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross and N. B. Marcus, architects; cost, $300,000.

31st St, 31 and 33 East, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 42.10x88.9; T. Williams of 31 East 31st St, owner; J. R. Gordon, architect; cost, $170,000.

38th St, 107 East, for a six-story brick dwelling, 25x70; Dr. James W. McLane of 51 West 38th St, owner; R. H. Robertson & Son, architects; cost, $40,000.

Morningside Av, n w corner of 120th St, for a six-story brick apartment building, 101.10x118.4; Joseph H. Davis Building Co. of 312 West 109th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broadway, n e corner of 157th St, for a six-story brick apartment building, 99.11x87.6; George Hubener of 45 West 95th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200,000.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

23d St, 118 West, to a five-story brick store; L. Connor of 532 Madison Av, owner; Westervelt & Austin, architects; cost, $15,000.

6th Av, 938, to a four-story brick store, &c.; W. J. Bowe of 157 West 105th St, owner; M. R. Grind, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 23.

ARTHUR AV, n w s, Lot 89, map of Union Hill, 50x124; Giuseppe Jamascio to Tommaso Giordano, (mtg $3,800,) $100.

BASSFORD AV, 2,315, n w corner of 84th St, 20.11x47; Bassford Av, 2,317, 19.0x46.8; Mosholu Realty Co. to Johann B. W. Lange, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

BLONDELL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Evadnor St, 62.4x100; William M. Fleischmann to Joseph Polchinski, (mtg $800,) $100.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 77th St, 105.5x110.4; Henry L. Eno to Charter Construction Co., (mtg $200,000,) $100.

BRONX RIVER ROAD, w s, Lots 213 to 219, map of part of Hyatt Farm; Henry F. Vogt to Leonard P. Ernst, $7,000.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.2x100; Esther Ginsberg to Jessie Lamport, (mtg $45,000,) $1.

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Annie T. Mellon to Katherine J. McKenna, $100.

BUSH ST, w s, 110 ft e of Creston Av, 48.4x92.4; Ernest Wenigmann to Robert S. Ament, $100.

CENTRE ST, 43 and 45, w s, 32.8x47.7; Walter Bowne to Samuel Green, quitclaim, $1.

DAWSON ST, 876, 40.7x100; Theron S. Johnson to Woolf Rosentall, (mtg $27,000,) $100.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 24.4 ft s of 173d St, —x—; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Louise C. Squire, $75.

GREENWICH ST, 878, w s, 21.2x91.9; Greenwich St, 820, w s, 21.5x91.10; Charles T. Galloway to Minerva Realty Co., $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,475 and 1,477, 50x84; Helen Heilman and others to estate of John Faeth, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

LOT 252, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Henry A. Huribut and others to John M. Bauer, $1.

LOT 10, map of Wardsville, 50.1x117; J. C. Julius Langbein to Minor O. Russ, $100.

LOT 138, map of William Adee; Thomas C. Arnold and another, executors, to George W. Smith, $1,450.

LOTS 316 to 318, map of Sister of Charity; Huldah to Davidson to Abraham I. Kantrowitz, $1.

LOTS 522 to 524, map of Laconia Park; Irving Realty Co. to Melrose Realty Co, (mtg $750,) $700.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 115th St, 101.5x irregular; Morningside Av East, e s, 31.10 ft s of 115th St, 95.5x irregular; Adolph Altman to Florence Cohen, (mtg $80,000,) $100.

PELHAM BAY PARK, n s, 272.11 ft e of Monument No. 40, at centre line of Park Av, 544.11x—; William B. Randall to Evelyn Randall, (mtg $25,750,) $18,500.

PERRY AV, e s, 250 ft s of 207th St, 25x100; August Shaubacher to Margaret E. Weinuell, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

ROAD from Westchester to Old Ferry Point, e s, adjoining land of Morris, 220.3x—; Joseph Furst, executor and referee, to Christian Bohl, $14,000.

RYER AV, w s, 220.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; Anna F. Hodgins to Mary E. Kennedy, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

UNION AV, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x90; Max A. Herzog to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON ST, 792 and 794, w s, 39x69.10; Minerva Realty Co. to Charles T. Galloway, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 10, map of Wardsville, 50.9x114; David A. Telley to J. C. J. Langbein, $100.

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of St. Lawrence Av, 50x—; Henry F. Muller to Lena Rupp, $1.

WHITTIER ST, w s, 260 ft n of Garrison Av, 36.9x159.11; John J. A. Sheridan to Peter Ryan, (mtg $700,) $1.

3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 63d St, 25x100; Jean J. Reubell to John T. Bauer, $100.

7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 26.6x100; George A. Andrews to Edward A. Isaacs, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

8TH AV, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x200; John Livingston to William M. MacLean, $100.

65TH ST, 168 and 170 West, s s, 49x100.5; Charles W. Culver, referee, to Harris Yondelman, $5,000.

69TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Paul Tuckerman to Chauncey B. Spears, (mtg $55,000,) $100.

76TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25x102.2; Louis Platt to Mary Sadusky, $100.

77TH ST, s s, 110.4 ft e of Broadway; William P. Eno to Charter Construction Co., $100.

86TH ST, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Amalia Selg to Amelia Grob, (mtg $13,000,) $1.

97TH ST, 228 East, s s, 25x100.11; Rosa Marino to Angelo Marino, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

97TH ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100.11x200; William N. McLean to First Church of Christ, (Scientist,) (mtg $250,000,) $100.

101ST ST, 219 East, n s, 25x100.11; Rosa Marino to Angelo Marino, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

110TH ST, 126 East, 25x100.11; Louis Breslauer to Jennie Kuretsky, $100.

131ST ST, 132 West, s s, 20x99.11; Max Blanck to John S. Marratt, (mtg $11,500,) $100.

153D ST, 124 West, 12.6x99.11; Jessie T. Fard to Alema Realty Exchange Co., (mtg $5,000,) $1.

154TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Arthur S. Luria, referee, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $32,500,) $16,000.

154TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Arthur S. Luria, referee, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $32,500,) $16,000.

154TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Arthur S. Luria, referee, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $32,500,) $15,000.

154TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Arthur S. Luria, referee, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $32,500,) $16,000.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ACME DOCK CORPORATION to Allen Marquand and others; 118th St, n s, 498 ft e of Pleasant Av; due Aug. 1, 1914.....$70,000

AMENT, Robert S., to Excelsior Mortgage Co.; Bush St, n s, 110 ft e of Creston Av, 48.4x—; due Jan. 22, 1910, 6%.....$10,000

AMENT, Robert S., to George E. Buckbee; Bush St, n s, 110 ft e of Creston Av, 48.4x—; due, &c., as per bond.....$2,650

BAUER, John T., to Jean J. Reubell and another; 3d Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 63d St, 25x100; due July 15, 1914.....$55,000

CHARTER CONSTRUCTION CO. to William P. Eno; 77th St, s s, 110.4 ft e of Broadway, 50x102.2; due, &c., as per bond.....$40,000

CHESTER IMPROVEMENT CO. to Commercial Finance Co.; Lot 231, map of Ston homestead, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6%.....$500

CHESTER IMPROVEMENT CO. to Commercial Finance Co.; Lot 231, map of Seton homestead, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6%.....$500

DI PAOLA, Frank, to Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co.; Elizabeth St, 244, demand, 6%.....$800

ERNST, Leonard P., to Harlem Savings Bank; Bronx River Road, w s, Lots 213 to 219, map of part of Hyatt farm, 1 year.....$4,000

ESTATE OF JOHN FAETH to Helen Heilmann; Lexington Av, 1,475, prior mtg $15,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$4,000

FORBES, Helen F., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 44th St, 147 West, due, &c., as per bond.....$5,000

GENOVESE, Salvatore, to Italian-American Trust Co.; 11th St, 416 and 418 East, prior mtg $40,000, demand, 6%.....$3,000

GENOVESE, Salvatore, to Emma Keller; 11th St, 418 East, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

GENOVESE Salvatore, to Emma Keller; 11th St, 416 East, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

GENOVESE, Salvatore, to Emma Keller; 11th surance and Trust Co.; 11th St, 416 and 418 East, 3 years.....$32,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Gennaro Del Pezzo; Arthur Av, n w s, Lot 89, map of Powell estate, 1 year, 6%.....$3,000

GOLDSMITH, Rebecca I., to Max Seligman and another; Cannon St, 93 and 95, prior mtg $50,000, 8 years, 6%.....$18,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Edgar Whitlock; Centre St, 43 and 45, prior mtg $79,000, 3 years, 6%.....$32,000

GREEN, Samuel, to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; Centre St, 43 and 45, 5 years.....$79,000

HAIGHT, Samuel C., to Anna A. Schultz; Arthur Av, n w s, Lot 89, map of Powell estate, 1 year, 6%.....$3,000

GOLDSMITH, Rebecca I., to Max Seligman and another; Cannon St, 93 and 95, prior mtg $50,000, 8 years, 6%.....$18,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Edgar Whitlock; Centre St, 43 and 45, prior mtg $79,000, 3 years, 6%.....$32,000

GREEN, Samuel, to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; Centre St, 43 and 45, 5 years.....$79,000

HAIGHT, Samuel C., to Anna A. Schultz; Eastern Boulevard, n s, 200 ft e of road from Westchester, 223.2x—, prior mtg $1,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$500

KAZEMIER, Julius, to George Ehret; 118th St, 531 and 533 East, demand, 6%.....$1,500

KENNEDY, Mary E., to Anna F. Hodgins; Ryer Av, w s, 220.10 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100, due Aug. 1, 1911.....$2,250

LAIGHTON, Paul De B., to Irving E. Raymond; 63d St, s s, 148.4 ft e of Broadway, 100x100.5, prior mtg $406,340, due, &c., as per bond.....$110,000

LANGBEIN, J. C. Julius, to David A. Telley and another; West St, s w s, Lot 10, map of Wardsville, 3 years.....$3,700

LONGVALE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Kelly St, e s, 230 ft n of Longwood Av; 3 lots, each 40x100; 3 mtgs, each $27,000, 1 year, 6%.....$81,000

MacLEAN, William N., to Johnston Livingston; 8th Av, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x200, due Aug. 23, 1914, 4½%.....$250,000

MELROSE REALTY CO. to Irving Realty Co.; Lot 522, map of Laconia Park, 2 years, 6%.....$125

MELROSE REALTY CO. to Irving Realty Co.; Lots 523 and 524, map of Laconia Park, 2 years, 6%.....$500

MOSHOLU REALTY CO. to Johann B. W. Lange; Brook Av, 1,515, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

O'BRIEN, William R., to Thomas W. Strong and another, trustees; Irving Place, 53, 5 years, 4½%.....$3,000

RANDALL, Evelyn, to Georgianna MacKay; Park Av, centre line, 230 ft s e from Monument No. 9, map of land of R. C. Black and another, containing 91 48-100 acres, and other lands at Pelham Manor, 3 years, 6%.....$17,000

ROSENTALL, Woolf, to Theron S. Johnson; Dawson St, e s, 740.4 ft n of Longwood Av, 40.7x100, due May 27, 1912, 6%.....$4,000

RUPP, Lena, to Martin D. Fink; Westchester Av, s w corner of 172d St, 59.11x—, due July 1, 1912, 6%.....$3,500

RUSS, Minor O., to J. C. J. Langbein; West St, s w s, Lot 10, map of Wardsville, prior mtg $3,700, 3 years, 5½%.....$2,309

SAUVE, Nellie, to Charles F. Mueller; Grace Av, e s, Lot 81, map of St. Raymond Park, due July 1, 1914, 6%.....$3,000

SCHAEFER, Sarah J., to Henry Lubbe; Vyse Av, e s, 172 ft s of 180th St, 35x113, 5 years.....$18,000

STAKER, Alice M., to Hermann G. Unger; 2d Av, s s, Lot 402, map of Wakefield, due Aug. 1, 1912, 5½%.....$4,250

STREEBROOK REALTY CO. to Dwight C. Harris; Vyse Av, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 37x114.1, 5 years.....$18,000

STREEBROOK REALTY CO. to Dwight C. Harris; Vyse Av, e s, 137 ft s of 180th St, 55x113.6, 5 years.....$18,000

TESSIER, Edw. M., to Henry Brown; Lots 37 and 38, map of land at Kingsbridge of William O. Giles, due, &c., as per bond.....$7,500

TOPLITZ, Harry L., to William A. Campbell; 7th Av, 1,973 and 1,971, prior mtg $42,000, 2 years, 6%.....$8,000

TOPLITZ, Harry L., to William A. Campbell; 7th Av, 1,971 and 1,973, prior mtg $42,000, 2 years, 6%.....$8,000

VAN ALST, Alice MacD., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 78th St, 150 West, due, &c., as per bond.....$2,000

VAN ALST, Alice MacD., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 78th St, 150 West, prior mtg $2,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$500

WACKER, Catherine, to Josephine B. Tichenor; Avenue A, e s, 41.5 ft n of 82d St, 20x77.10, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

WEINDELL, Margaret E., to Charles J. Schmitt; Perry Av, e s, 250 ft s of 209th St, 25x100, 2 months, 6%.....$250

WEISBERGER, Ignatz, to Jane J. Thayer and others, trustees; 117th St, 433 East, 5 years.....$20,000

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT & SON to Theresa Kramsall and another; Briggs Av, 2,667, due &c., as per bond.....$5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 98th St, 101.7x98.3x100.11x108.6; Standard Carpenter Works against Century Holding Co., owner and contractor, $3,250.

GRAND ST, 387 and 389; Brettholz-Krumholz Construction Co. against Samuel Friedman and August Anger, owners; Stephen J. Scherer, contractor, $265.

LONGWOOD AV, s s, whole front between Beck and Kelly Sts, 200x119; Adams & Clements against Rentiel Construction Co., owner; Indelli & Confortl Co., contractors, $3,185.

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

51ST ST, 614 and 616 West; Arthur J. H. Brooks against Astor estate and others, July 22, 1909, $28.

Lis Pendens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 52.6 ft n of 113th St, 51.8x111.9x50x98.7; New York Trust Co. against Robert E. McDonnell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

2D AV, 2,284; Joseph Ungaro against Rocco Marquette and others, (partition;) attorney, M. Keve.

AQUEDUCT AV, 2,344; Elizabeth C. Van Nest, executrix, against Francis J. N. Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

AQUEDUCT AV, 2,346; Bronx Investment Co. against Francis J. N. Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

AQUEDUCT AV, 2,342; Elizabeth K. Upham against Francis J. N. Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

AQUEDUCT AV, 2,336 to 2,340, three actions; Addie H. Challoner against Francis J. Connor and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

RIVINGTON ST, 345; John Bergmann against Bella Bassinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Katz & Sommerich.

9TH AV, s w corner of 53d St, 50.5x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others against William Kell, Jr., and others, to set aside contract;) attorneys, Arnstein, Levy & Pfeiffer.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 184 ft n of 105th St, 17.4x75; Helen H. Greene against Lillian P. Dyer and others, (partition;) attorney, T. Woodhull.

JOHNS ST, e s, 62.2 ft s of Cliff St, runs e 37.2x n 29x s e 3x s w 28.6x s e 17.3x n w 31.4x n w 20.3 to beginning; Fulton St, e s, 98.6 ft n w of Cliff St, 17.6x irregular, and property in Kings County; William Stephens against Katharina B. Stephens and others, (partition;) attorneys, Ehrenberg & Manne.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6; Fannie Rechson against Louis Noschese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Keve.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 360.10 ft s of 180th St, 25x145; Thomas O'C. Sloane against Marie Bernstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Allen & Sabine.

LAFAYETTE ST, 126 to 130; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Hugh L. Fox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Alexander & Green.

BROOME ST, 3 and 5; Goerck St, 13 to 19; Hannah Straus and others against Isaac Male and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Hellinger.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY. | REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY.

Manhattan Beach Estates
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES

Offers You the Following:

A BUNGALOW or HOUSE SITE in a properly restricted residential and park-like community, with sewers ALREADY IN, *Concrete Sidewalks, Macadamized Streets, Curbs, Water* and *Lighting Mains* installed. Good present *transportation. Prices within your reach* on liberal terms. It is being sold at private sale.

EASY TO REACH MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES:

By the B. R. T. trains, running every 10 minutes during the day, and every 20 minutes to the half hour all night long, from New York City Hall, Brooklyn Bridge; running time 35 minutes. FARE 10 CENTS. Get off at Brighton Beach Station, take the Marine Railroad, or a pleasant short walk on the board walk to the "MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES" Office.

REMEMBER, elevated trains every ten minutes and trolleys from New York and Brooklyn every two minutes practically day and night.

Offices on property, between the Manhattan Beach Hotel and bathing pavilion, also at Manhattan Beach entrance of Sheepshead Bay Bridge. Also 31 Nassau St., New York.

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JOHN R. CORBIN CO HOUSES — "As Good as a Corbin House." THE ACME OF QUALITY— THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON. — JOHN R. CORBIN CO HOUSES

Builders and brokers who have examined the "Corbin Houses" realize they are unequaled, and cannot be duplicated at their price; and, in their zealous efforts to sell other and inferior houses, by endeavoring to raise them, by comparison, to that high standard of construction occupied by the "Corbin House," involuntarily admit their superiority; for who would select anything but the VERY BEST as an object of comparison?

Why Are They The BEST?—Why Are They Selected As The MEDIUM OF COMPARISON?

Because—Architecturally and mechanically PERFECT, faultless in interior arrangement and decoration, and built for comfort and health;

Because—Constructed under the Direct Supervision of the Superintendent of each of our various departments, who are the BEST MECHANICS obtainable in their particular branches;

Because—Built by Standardized Construction, of the BEST MATERIAL, purchased in enormous quantities at WHOLESALE PRICES, saves the purchaser from 20% to 25%.

Because—The Mortise and Tenon method, which is used throughout, insures RIGID CONSTRUCTION, thereby reducing the cost for repairs in after years to a MINIMUM.

Our Reference:—OWNERS of "Corbin Houses."
Our Motto:—TRUE REPRESENTATION.
Our Goal:—PROGRESS and PERFECTION.
We Have Convinced Others, And Can Convince YOU.

Don't Delay! Call to-day and see what we have to offer you in "CORBIN HOUSES" in

SOUTH MIDWOOD, EAST MIDWOOD, MIDWOOD MANOR, AND SLOCUM PARK
the most exclusive section of Beautiful
FLATBUSH.
at $5,900—$6,900—$7,300—$7,800 up to $16,000.
TERMS:—Small amount down. Balance Same As Rent.
Write for our illustrated booklet "T."
John M. Demarest, Sales Manager.
JOHN R. CORBIN COMPANY,
The Largest builders of houses of Quality in the World.
Foster Avenue and Brighton Beach R. R., Brooklyn.
Take Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk Ave. Station.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GRANT AV. DWELLINGS
163d St. and Grant Av. Inspection invited. Three-story, two-family brick and limestone houses; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St. 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises.

ONE FAMILY BRICK HOUSES.
All latest imp'm'ts; open for inspection daily; Briggs Av., North of 194th St., Fordham. Wm. H. Wright & Son, Owners.

Will sacrifice plot 75x100, with old buildings, on 155th, between Courtlandt and Morris Avs. PRICE $17,000; EASY TERMS. Address Charles Galewski, Elizabeth House, Arverne, L. I.

Will sacrifice plot 50x116, with old buildings, on 152d St., near Courtlandt Av. PRICE $12,000; EASY TERMS. Address Charles Galewski, Elizabeth House, Arverne, L. I.

Bargain! 4-story brick flat on Courtlandt Av., near 153d St.; lot 23x100. PRICE $13,000; TERMS TO SUIT. Address Charles Galewski, Elizabeth House, Arverne, L. I.

2-family, 13-room houses, steam heat, $9,000 each; terms easy. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET

Lots, $175; improvements; overlooking ocean; $10 cash, $5 monthly; restrictions. Refined, 161 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSTON & HENDERSON,
Timber and Agricultural Lands,
Room 605, 115 Broadway.
A most desirable tract virgin timber, Transylvania Co., N. Carolina; cuts 8,000 ft. hemlock, oak, chestnut, poplar; sawmill on property ready to set up; near R. R.; price low; terms easy.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Long Island country estate wanted; elegant, modern; Jericho Hills or within motoring distance Manhattan. D 32 Times, Times Square.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Small farms, half-acre plots, $200; easy payments; booklet mailed. Lebkamp, Bible House, Manhattan.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

In the schedule of a recent DECREE AND FINAL ACCOUNTING the following item appears: "Loss on the sale of bonds $10,070.88." This represents almost 1-10 of the total estate charged to the Trustees. Had the money been invested in our

Guaranteed Mortgages

there would have been no loss.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.,
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $6,000,000
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
184 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO BUILDERS
Northeast corner of 151st St. and Bradhurst Av.; 165x125; 146th St., between Lenox and Seventh Avs., 75x100; northwest corner of MacComb's Road and 153d St., 75x90. All of the above are great bargains. Can make loans if wanted.
INTER BOROUGH REALTY CO., 10 Wall St.

Geo R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 33th St.

Horace S. Ely & Co
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St

Nothing is Cleaner and Brighter than
WHITEWASHING
well done. F. J. FLECK & CO.,
407 West 18th St. Tel. 99 Chelsea.

West Side.

WILL SACRIFICE northeast corner Pleasant Av. and 120th St.; three-story and basement dwelling, 16 rooms; must dissolve partnership at once; no reasonable offer refused. Exchange considered. Attorney, P 148 Times Downtown.

Washington Heights.

Beautiful corner apartment house, all rented; fine location; all improvements. Address George Mueller, Yorkville Hotel, corner of 89th St. and 3d Av.

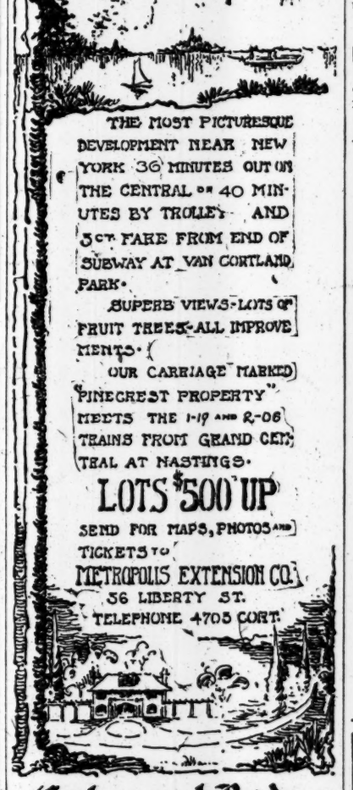
Sacrifice—Fine 2-family house and stable, Washington Heights, 169th St., $11,000; ground worth more; little cash required. White, 316 West 42d St.

East Side.

Sacrifice—Fine brownstone private ten rooms, all improvements, East 121st St., $7,300; ground worth more; little cash. White, 316 West 42d St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SCENIC PINECREST ON-THE HUDSON IN NORTH YONKERS AND HASTINGS



THE MOST PICTURESQUE DEVELOPMENT NEAR NEW YORK 30 MINUTES OUT ON THE CENTRAL OR 40 MINUTES BY TROLLEY AND 5CT. FARE FROM END OF SUBWAY AT VAN CORTLAND PARK.
SUPERB VIEWS-LOTS OF FRUIT TREES-ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
OUR CARRIAGE MARKED "PINECREST PROPERTY" MEETS THE 1-19 AND 2-06 TRAINS FROM GRAND CENTRAL AT HASTINGS.
LOTS $500 UP
SEND FOR MAPS, PHOTOS AND TICKETS TO
METROPOLIS EXTENSION CO.
56 LIBERTY ST.
TELEPHONE 4705 CORT.

Colonial Ridge
PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK
The ideal location for a home, with wide streets and every modern convenience; trees and beautiful views and surroundings; the advantages of a city of 15,000 persons; all trains operated by electricity; 42 minutes from Grand Central; express station.
Plots 8 to 7 City lots in size.
Send for price list and booklet, and let us show you the best site for a home.
Attractive prices. Easy terms.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
537 Fifth Avenue, New York.

RIVER VIEW MANOR,
AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON.
Is the best improved and best located suburban home property suitable for all-year residence; forty minutes' commutation; excellent neighbors; established churches, schools, and society.
VILLA PLOTS VERY LOW IN PRICE.
HASTINGS HOMES CO.,
47 West 42d St.

FORECLOSURE SALE
of two new (8 and 9 room, all conveniences) houses at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., at 2 and 3 P. M. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.
EASY TERMS.
Particulars, B. C. MEIGHAN, Att'y,
38 Park Row, N. Y.

Sacrifice two corner lots, 50x100, Hawthorne, N. Y.; 57 minutes from Grand Central; commutation 7 cents daily; location best section of village; present value $450; will sell for $300 cash only; money needed; best opportunities for speculators and builders. Owner, 1,904 Amsterdam Av.

NEW ENGLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—In the Town of Redding, Conn., the home of Mark Twain, Miss Gilder, and many other prominent people, about 100 acres of land at $100 per acre; if you are looking for an ideal spot for a country home, see this property. Address E. O., owner, R. F. D. 34, Bethel, Conn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BELLE HARBOR
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

TO THE PUBLIC

During the past three years we have sold to homeseekers and investors plots and building sites for a total of $2,750,000.00.

Having Now Unsold Only a Limited Number of Building Sites, THE WEST ROCKAWAY LAND CO. Announces That It Will Hold No Sales at Public Auction This Year

—AT—

BELLE HARBOR

We have placed MINIMUM PRICES on all plots which we now offer at private sale.

ON AUGUST 1 the prices of all plots then unsold will be materially advanced.

Contracts closed before August 1 will enjoy the benefits of our minimum prices.

Belle Harbor, situated on the Rockaway Coast, is within 35 minutes of Manhattan. It is desirably located between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay, and has magnificent beaches extending along its entire water front. Its development may well be called high class, having an excellent sewerage system, macadamized boulevards from 70 to 100 feet in width, cement sidewalks from 5 to 8 feet in width, and absolutely pure water supply. Gas, electric light, and telephone service have been installed throughout the property.

Belle Harbor attracts not only those who desire to spend the summer months amidst delightful surroundings, but, because of its great accessibility and its many other attractive features, attracts those who desire to live there throughout the entire year. Two large churches have been built at Belle Harbor, and excellent schools are within easy reach of its residents. Unl

WEEQUAHIC PARK TRACT

Lehigh Valley "Park View" Station at Property.

NEWARK, N. J.

15 MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF NEWARK

Directly Opposite Weequahic Park.

The accessibility of property is one of the most essential factors in determining values and promoting development.

This tract is only fifteen minutes from Broad and Market Streets.

"Mt. Prospect" and "Main Line" trolleys pass the property. "Clifton" Line now runs to within 100 feet of property at Hawthorne Avenue and Bergen Street, with the prospect of being extended through the tract very soon. "Broad Line" within 3 minutes' walk.

THESE LOTS ARE ALMOST AS ACCESSIBLE FROM NEW YORK AS FROM THE CENTRE OF NEWARK.

Lehigh Valley "Park View" passenger station within 150 feet of the property. The Lehigh Valley Railroad operates its line into New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and ferries and will use P. R. R. North River tunnels upon completion of same. This means 20 minutes to New York without change of cars.

This Will Revolutionize Values in This Section.

Title Guaranteed. Monthly Payments.

Maps and Further Particulars,

FRANK J. BOCK 800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, OR OFFICE ON PROPERTY, ELIZABETH AND MEEKER AVES.

FREE EXCURSIONS TO HILTONIA

LOCATED AT NEWARK, N. J.

1,300 Improved Lots H 1,300 Restricted Lots

The Tunnels Are Now Open!

This Brings HILTONIA 10 Miles Nearer to NEW YORK

HILTONIA is nearer to Herald Square than the Bronx, Jamaica, Staten Island and other realty developments where lots are selling for **FIVE AND TEN TIMES** Hiltonia prices. The lot you purchase here to-day **WILL POSITIVELY** bring you FIVE TIMES your investment soon. **WE GUARANTEE A PROFIT.**

SPRINGFIELD AVENUE TROLLEY LINE
100 FOOT WIDE MACADAMIZED BOULEVARD

HILTONIA HAS ALL CONVENIENCES

Concrete sidewalks, curbing, shade trees, macadam avenues, city water, gas, electric lights, etc.; schools, churches, stores, post office, railroad station, etc., close by. THE SPRINGFIELD AVENUE TROLLEY LINE PASSES THE ENTIRE PROPERTY.

WE WILL FURNISH You Money to Build a Home and We Will Guarantee You a Tenant

if you build a two-family house on one of our $350 lots; your rental will be as large as if built on any $2,500 lot located in the heart of Newark.

$10 SECURES ANY LOT PRICES BEGIN AT **$200** MONTHLY PAYMENTS, **$5**

FREE Excursions on Saturday and Sunday

Take new Hudson Tunnel train to Pennsylvania station, Jersey City, where our representatives, wearing Red HILTONIA badges, will meet you at 2:30 P. M. each day at upstairs Hudson Tunnel elevator exit in Pennsylvania station, Jersey City, furnishing you with FREE TICKETS; or take any railroad to Newark, transfer to Springfield Avenue trolley marked "Maplewood," and tell the conductor to let you off at our office: 5-cent fare from Newark direct to property. And whether you purchase or not your EXPENSES will be refunded to you at our office on the grounds.

FEIBLEMAN & Co. Write for Illustrated Booklet

Largest Lot Owners in the State of N. J.

738 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J. Agents Wanted

Farms, bungalow locations, country residences, acreage, numerous extraordinary bargains; catalogue. Kennedy. 108 Fulton St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

LIFE BUILDING
21 WEST 31ST STREET.
For rent, handsomely furnished apartment, Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, by the month or year. Apply William Harvey, Supt.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Woodlawn Heights.—For rent, detached house, 11 rooms, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat; 86 East 236th St.; beautiful location; two blocks east of Jerome Av.; rent $40.

Bronx.

For Lease—923 East 162d St., a three-story, two-family brick and stone dwelling; upper part may be sublet; excellent locality; low rent. William E. Diller, 101 West 66th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Rent furnished month August gentleman's place, 15 rooms, shady lawns, shrubbery, vegetables, fruit, chickens, tennis court; $100. Box 379 Ridgwood, N. J.

SARATOGA Furnished cottages to let at prices SPRINGS, to suit every one. G. H. OLMSTED, N. Y. Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY PROPERTY WANTED.

Have buyer for 25 to 50 acres, good house, mile from depot, less than 70 miles out; West Shore or Erie. Principals only. Goodwin, 1,564 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER BUILDING TO LET.

7th St., corner Hall Place, opposite Cooper Union, 70x75; for business or manufacturing; reasonable rent. Sokolski & Son, 354 Grand St., or your agent.

7-story factory building, 24-8 Downing St., near Bleecker St., 60x75; unusually light; long lease; 125 h. p. engine; 2 elevators. Owners can be seen on premises ANY DAY BETWEEN 1 AND 3, or 748 Melrose Av. 'Phone 2,257 Melrose.

To Rent—A large, light office, on the first floor, in the Hebrew Free Loan Building, 108 2d Av., five windows, big skylight; suitable for photographer, architect, dentist, lawyer, dressmaker, real estate, &c.

Handsome store, suitable for butcher shop, No. 959 Morris Av., near 164th St. William E. Diller, 101 West 36th St.

942 Madison Av.—Ground floor, suitable for doctor, milliner, or corsetiere.

SEA GIRT

IN THE PINES
AT THE OCEAN.

You like the seashore, of course—but you probably are tired of the usual seashore resort, with its cheap amusements and crowds and sand and more sand and very little else.

Now at Sea Girt we offer you not only the sandy bathing beach—as good as the best—but we offer you green grass and trees and beautiful surroundings and ideal climate and fine train and boat service—everything you desire in a location for a Summer home.

The only way to appreciate what a world of good it will do you and your family to have a home there is to go down and see how its pine-laden air affects you.

Our ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells more about it. Send for it.

SEA GIRT COMPANY,
Owner and Developer,
Suite 1698, 115 Broadway, New York.

Stock, Crops and Tools Included. Income $1,800 Last Year.

Growing crops estimated to be worth $1,500, two horses, 8 cows, 200 chickens, 4 hogs, wagons, machinery, etc., thrown in to insure immediate sale; 112 acres; neat 2-story stone house, maple shade; convenient to everything; good outbuildings; lots of fruit; advanced age forces sale; $4,300 takes all; see Page 119, "Strout's Farm Buyers' Guide," just out, copy free; R. R. Fare Paid. E. A. Strout Co., Dept. 1,093, 47 West 34th St., cor. Broadway, New York.

Nifty little farm, 1½ acres, on beautiful hillside, one hour out, five minutes from station, fine orchard of over 20 trees, grape vines, splendid well, old house, five rooms, adjoining millionaire's estate; price $2,000; can be seen Saturday and Sunday. Jespersen, Mahwah, N. J.

Five full lots for $500 on high ground in Westfield, N. J.; full but moderate restrictions; near 2 street cars and depot; everything first class; $10 cash and $5 per month; guaranty policy free. H. C. Lockwood, 141 Broadway, New York.

Farm and country home, six acres, delightfully situated; magnificent view; convenient; house, 10 rooms, bath; every variety fruit; beautiful shade trees, barn, chicken house; moderate price. Quackenbush, Ridgewood.

FOR SALE.—Two family house, containing all improvements; excellent neighborhood; Jersey City Heights. Apply Owner, H. J. Woltman, 225 5th Av., Room 649.

For New Jersey real estate, write Franklin P. Mayo & Co., 788 Broad St., Newark, N. J. A Square Deal. Established 1894.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. LARGEST ALL-WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND**

LANDING AT DREAMLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE):
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.30, 7.45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.15, 2.00, 2.45, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St. Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10.40, *11.25 A. M., 12.10, *12.55, *1.40, 2.55, 3.40, *4.25, 5.25, 6.10, 7.10, *7.55, *8.40, *9.25, *10.10, 10.40 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 40 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets, 129th St., 50 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave 129th St., N. R., 7:00 A. M.; 22d St., N. R., 7:40 A. M.; Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and Tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. Yonkers, 8.30 A. M.
Lv. Foot 129th St., N. R., 9.30 A. M., *12.30 P. M.
Lv. 22d St., N. R., 10.15 A. M., *2.00 P. M.
Lv. Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 10.40 A. M., 2.30 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12.30 P. M., 5.30 P. M.
Trip marked * transfers to Str. "Grand Republic" at Pier 1, N. R.
Round Trip Tickets, 50c., Children, 25c., include admission to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamer Rosedale leaves 129th St. at 9.00; West 22d St., 9.45, 2.30 P. M.; Battery, 10.15 and 3.00. Leaving Seaside Landing, Rockaway, 5.30 P. M.

Sunday Excursion UP THE Hudson
To West Point & Newburgh
Str. Homer Ramsdell AND Wm. F. Romer
Leave foot FRANKLIN ST., 9:00 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.
Returning, leave NEWBURGH, 6:00 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 Cents
DINNER SERVED ON BOARD, 50c.
TROLLEY CONNECTS with Steamers at Newburgh for ORANGE LAKE PARK, 35 minutes' ride from dock to this beautiful Summer resort and amusement park. Music, boating, and all modern attractions.
Excursion tickets from New York to Orange Lake Park, $1.10. Tickets sold on Steamers.

WHY NOT KEEP COOL
Take Str. CITY OF WORCESTER
50c. AFTERNOONS 50c.
UP THE HUDSON and return, 6-hour sail. Lve. E. 24th St., 2 P. M.; Battery Landing 2:30 P. M.
50c. EVENINGS 50c.
UP THE SOUND and return, 5-hour sail. Lve. W. 131st St. 6:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 8 P. M.; E. 24th St. 8:20 P. M. Return land E. 24th St. only.

BRIDGEPORT EXCURSION SUNDAY
PALACE Str. City of Worcester.
75c. ROUND TRIP FARE **75c.**
Landing Port Jefferson, L. I.
Lve. Pier 29, E. R., foot Market St., 10 A. M.; Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 10:30 A. M.
Music. Dancing. Refreshments.
Dining service management Harlem Casino.
For Staterooms or Information 'Phone Orch. 606.

SIGHT SEEING STEAMER ZEPHYR. Around Manhattan Island. Lvs. Daily & Sunday, Battery 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M.; E. 24th St. 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Lecturer. Fare $1.00. Above Steamer for Charter Evenings.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
Up the Picturesque Hudson to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany." Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex,) 8; Debrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40; W. 42d St., 9:00 and 10:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M. Returning on either down boat due 42d St. 5:30 or 8:40 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Debrosses St. 1:45; W. 42d St. 2:00; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M., where close connection for New York is made with Day Line steamer "ALBANY." Excursion fare $1.00. Also choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Cent. train or Cent. Hud. Str., $1.10, giving ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

UP THE HUDSON EVERY SUNDAY
To Highland Falls—West Point.
Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Screw, Steel Steamer "MONTAUK"
Lve. L. I. City, L. I. R. R. Dock.. 9:30 A. M.
" 24th St., E. R., N. Y..... 9:45 A. M.
" James Slip, (ft. New Chambers St., E. R.).....10:00 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq., N. Y.).....10:20 A. M.
" 131st Street, N. R., N. Y....10:45 A. M.
Ret. due N. Y., 7:00; L. I. City, 8:00 P. M.
Round Trip, 75c.
Music and refreshments.

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO
Sunday, July 25th, **$1.50**
BELLEWOOD
Every Sunday, **$1.00**
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
Trains leave New York, Penn. Ferries.

	For Mauch Chunk.	For Bellewood.
23d St.	7.55 A.M.	8.55 A.M.
Desbrosses St.	8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cortlandt St.	8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY UP THE SOUND
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD
Str. "Nantasket" lvs. Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y., 9:25 P. M. On Sundays lvs. Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:50 A. M. Additional boat on Sun. when necessary. Ret. lve. Glenwood 5:30 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON Long Island Sound
NORWICH LINE: On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. for Stonington, connecting there for New London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. For New Haven and Bridgeport Line Service see regular advertisement. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N.Y.

UP THE SOUND
Best Sunday Excursion OUT OF NEW YORK
BRIDGEPORT 75c Round Trip.
AND RETURN
Every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., from Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, by Elegant Fast Str. EDGEMONT, stopping a short time at City Dock, Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 2700 Beekman.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Leave N. Y., E. 34th St. Sta., (via Long Island R. R.,) week days, (4.10, Hammel only,) 6.30, 8.20, 9.10, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.50, *1.20, 1.50, *2.20, 2.50, 3.40, 4.30, 5.30, 6.40, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Sta.,) 6.00, 6.50, 7.10, 7.34, 8.14, 9.20, 10.00, 10.42, 11.15 A. M., 12.10, *12.50, 1.06, *1.40, 1.56, *2.15, 2.28, *2.57, 3.17, 3.57, 4.27, 4.48, 5.07, 5.27, 5.47, 6.07, 6.32, 7.05, 7.50, 8.21, 9.45, 10.40, 11.20, 12.10 P. M.—*Saturdays only.

SEE THE OCEAN
Yacht OBSERVATION. From Battery Park Landing, near South Ferry, at 1:15 P. M. daily to Sandy Hook Light Ship, returning in four hours.
SIGHTSEEING YACHT HALCYON around Manhattan Isl. every day at 10:30, 2:30.

SEEING NEW YORK—STEAM YACHT
Leave W. 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in world; tel., 4944 Gram. *Seeing N. Y. Autos, from Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av., hourly.—Adv.

COOL VACATIONS AFFORDING PLEASURE AND REST

DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIPS TO OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, D. C., or BALTIMORE
VIA
OLD DOMINION LINE
The only direct line to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk without change.
Steamers are all equipped with the United Wireless Telegraph System.
Round Trip Tickets, including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer.
Old Point Comfort or Norfolk Richmond, Washington or Baltimore
$14 STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEKDAY AT 3 P. M. **$15**
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The Most Charming Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.
Special Excursions $7.00
Ten-day, non-transferable excursion tickets from New York to Portland, Maine, and return for Seven Dollars.
Sailings from New York, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 10:00 A. M., Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 4:00 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, New York. Tuesday, Wednesday & Saturday steamers **Stop at Martha's Vineyard.**
MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

ARGENTINE
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by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the **LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**
Sailing from New York 9th and 30th each month,
16 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO
23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES
For rates, etc. apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
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CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
To Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.
From Pier 36 N. R., (Spring St.,) at 1 P. M.
Huron.....July 24 | Comanche.....July 28
Mohawk.....July 27 | Arapahoe.....July 30
Pier 36 N. R. and 290 B'way, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
(2 splendid Steamers — Splendid Service
Through Long Island Sound and Narragansett Bay—Fall River Line route to Boston.
In all the world no more picturesque water trip than this.
Fall River Line Steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like. Fare to Boston..... **$3.65**
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "HENDRICK HUDSON," "ROBERT FULTON," "ALBANY," and "MARY POWELL," of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Lve. Read Down.				Arr. Read Up.		
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Daily, ex. Sun.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:00	.....	†	B'klyn Annex	†	6:20	.....
8:40	9:40	1:45	Desbrosses St.	11:45	6:00	.....
9:00	10:00	2:00	West 42d St.	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	2:20	West 129th St.	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	.....	Yonkers	.....	4:30	7:35
.....	.....	4:50	Highl'd Falls.	8:40	.....	.....
11:50	1:00	5:00	West Point..	8:35	2:50	5:45
.....	*1:25	5:25	Cornwall ..	8:15	.....	*5:20
12:25	1:45	5:45	Newburgh ..	8:00	2:15	5:03
.....	.....	6:15	New Hamb'g	7:30	.....	.....
.....	.....	6:30	Milton ..	7:15	.....	.....
1:15	2:35	6:45	Po'keepsie ..	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10	.....	.....	Kingston Pt.	.....	12:25	.....
.....	.....	7:45	Kingston ..	6:00	.....	.....
3:25	.....	.....	Catskill ..	.....	11:00	.....
3:40	.....	.....	Hudson ..	.....	10:40	.....
5:10	.....	.....	Albany ..	.....	8:30	.....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

*Connecting at Cornwall with O. & W. Ry.
Special trains to Catskill Mt. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-half and one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on any down Day boat. Meals served a' all hours. Music.

STR. MARY POWELL See columns above.†
Perfect Afternoon Outing. Leave Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., connecting at West Point with
STR. ALBANY, due West 42d St. 8:40 P.M. Orchestra on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
†UP THE HUDSON BY SEARCHLIGHT.
PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY
Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave New York, weekdays and Sundays, Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE TO TROY
Magnificent new steamers Trojan or Rensselaer leave New York, weekdays and Sundays, Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th St., at 6 P. M., and Yonkers, 7 P. M.
Splendid accommodations. Best service. Direct connection at Albany or Troy with trains for points North, East or West. Tickets and staterooms secured at piers and principal ticket offices in Greater N. Y. Horses, carriages and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.
Express Freight Service. Quick Delivery.

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Direct All-the-Way-by-Water Route. Metropolitan Line. Luxurious Express Turbine.
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Leave Pier 45, N. R., near ft. Christopher St., New York. Week Days and Sundays 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M. next day. Same schedule returning. Staterooms and through tickets to all points East at Pier and principal Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices in Greater N. Y. Folders at all Hotels and Ticket Offices or address Metropolitan Line, Pier 45 N. R., New York.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston.
From Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., weekdays (except Saturdays) 4 P. M.
Saturdays 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
For WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and intermediate landings, weekdays (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.
Saturdays 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P.M.
SUNDAYS 9 A. M., Pier 24 N. R. 9:30 A. M., West 129th St.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill Mountains, all points, Hudson, Coxsackie. Leave, week days, foot Christopher St., 6 P. M.; foot W. 129th St., 7 P. M. Also Saturday "Special" 1 P. M., foot Christopher St., 1:20 P. M., foot W. 129th St. Summer resort directory free. Address Pier 43, N.R.

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Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. & Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sats., 1:00 P. M. Str. "Montauk" Mon., Wed. & Fri. for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings, 5:30 P.M. Runs through to Block Island on Fri.

HARTFORD LINE.
From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Consult the Automobile Exchange in next Sunday's New York Times. You can find a car which may make up for past disappointments. Good P. M. cars of every make at bargain prices.—Adv.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
All Modern Safety Devices, (Wireless, &c.)
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG.
KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA, 25,000 tons.
Leaving N. Y. Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, & Palm Garden. Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant.
†Amerika...July 24, 10 AM | Pennsylva..Aug. 11
*Cleveland..July 31, 9 AM | *P. Lincoln..Aug. 18
*P. Grant...Aug. 4, 1 PM | *Cincin'ti..Aug. 21
†Kaiserin A.V.Au.7, 10 AM | Bluecher...Aug. 25
†Ritz-Carlton a la carte Restaurant. *New.
ITALY Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar. *Calls Azores.
S. S. HAMBURG, *Aug. 14, 3 P. M.; Sept. 30.
S. S. MOLTKE, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.; Oct. 21.
TRAVELERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

"Cincinnati" 80 Days $325 up
LEAVES N. Y. JAN. 29, 1910.
20th Annual Cruise.
Most Comprehensive Arrangements.
Interesting Itineraries.
Finest and Largest Vessel Ever Sent.
ORIENT CRUISE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15 N. R. at 10 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis.....July 24 | St. Paul.....Aug. 14
Philadelphia...Aug. 7 | New York....Aug. 21

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
Minneapolis.Jy.24,10:30 A.M. | Min'aska..Aug. 7
Minnetonka..July 31, 9 AM | Min'haha..Aug. 14

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R. at 11 A. M.
New York—Dover—Antwerp
Vaderland....July 24 | Kroonland.....Aug. 7
Zeeland.....July 31 | Lapland (new).Aug.14

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Arabic..July 24, 10 AM | Cedric..Aug. 7, 10 AM
Celtic.July 31, 9:30 AM | Baltic.Aug.14, 9:30 AM
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Majestic.Jy.28, 9:30 AM | Teutonic.Au11, 9:30 AM
Oceanic.Au.4, 9:30 AM | Adriatic.Au.18, 9:30 AM
NEW YORK & BOSTON TO ITALY.
Via Azores and Gibraltar.
Cretic.Aug. 4, 12 noon | Romanic.Sept.15, 11 AM
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52-56 North River.
QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
LONDON—PARIS
Lusitania..Jy.28, 10 AM | Campania...Aug.11, 10 AM
Caronia.July31, 10 AM | Carmania.Au.14, 10 AM
Mauretania.Au4, 10 AM | Lusitania.Au.18, 10 AM

Mauretania, Lusitania — Largest and Fastest Steamships afloat—sail WEDNESDAYS
Caronia, Carmania — These Luxurious steamships now on the Liverpool service, sailing SATURDAYS — Fortnightly—will cruise to EGYPT Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 19, Mch. 5.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME, VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
Pannonia..Aug. 19, noon; Oct. 7 | Carmania....Nov. 6
*Carpathia..Sept. 2, noon, Oct. 21 | Caronia.....Nov. 27
*Also calls at Genoa.
Travelers' Checks issued—Good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 21-24 State St., Opposite the Battery.

North German Lloyd
Large, Fast and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships. Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.
K. William II..July 27 | P. Frid. Wilh..Aug. 17
Kronprinz Wm.Aug. 3 | Cecilie.....Aug. 10
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Twin-screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.
Kurfuerst.....July 29 | Bremen.....Aug. 12
Washington....Aug. 5 | Fried. D. Grosse.Aug. 26
George Washington—Sails Aug. 5—27,000 tons Newest and Largest German Ship afloat.
Every innovation known to the shipbuilder's art.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA
Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.
Berlin (new)..Aug. 14 | K. Albert.....Sept. 11
P. Irene.....Aug. 28 | Berlin (new).Sept. 25
Independent Around the World Tours.
Travelers' Checks good all over the world.
Apply OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Caledonia.July 24, noon | Columbia..Aug. 7, noon
California.July 31, 9 AM | Furnessia..Aug. 14, noon
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 TO $125.
SECOND CABIN, $42.50 TO $50.
THIRD CLASS, $27.50 AND $28.75.
Apply for New Illustrated Book of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD
By S. S. Cleveland, 18,000 tons, brand new, Oct. 16, '09, from N. Y., and Feb. 5, '10, from 'Frisco, $650 and up.
12th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 5, '10, $400 up, by Lloyd S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst." 73 days, including 24 days Egypt and Palestine.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM VIA BOULOGNE
Noordam....Aug. 3, 9 PM | Ryndam..Aug. 17
Rotterdam..Aug. 10, 10 AM | N. Am'dam..Au. 24
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINE
THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO MARSEILLES, VIA NAPLES
Germania..July 24. Sept. 4 | Madonna..Aug. 14, Sep 29
Venezia...Aug. 7, Sept. 23 | Roma...Aug. 27, Oct. 13
J. TER KUILE, G. P. A., 39 B'way, N. Y.

$65
Special Summer Tour to
JAMAICA
12 days round trip.
SS. Thames, August 7, Clyde, July 24.
Bookings to Colon, Colombian and Pacific Ports
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
SANDERSON & SON, 22 State Street, N. Y.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS.
"Every Other Hour on the Even Hour."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
Direct Connections in New Union Station, Washington, with All Lines South.

Leave New York Daily.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	7:50 am	8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Parlor,	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
(Parlor Car New York to Richmond, Va.)		
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Parlor,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Parlor,	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
Through daily trains to the West.		
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG,	7:50 am	8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED."	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	9:50 am	10:00 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 8 Astor House, 225 5th Av., New York; 55 Av. B, 77 Ridge St., 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.
After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car reservation and full information regarding trains, &c., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone 6850 Chelsea.

TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
via the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.
Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York 7:54 and 11:11 A. M. daily, except Sunday, and 4:02 P. M. daily, and the West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 7:15 and 11:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Also direct connection with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE STRS.
PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

Shipping and Mails

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:48 | Sun sets..7:24 | Moon sets..11:18

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:00	12:30	6:08	6:17
Governors Island	12:08	12:47	6:41	6:42
Hell Gate	1:58	2:37	8:04	8:33

Arrived—Friday, July 23.

SS Louisiane, Havre, July 10.
SS Tuscany, Trinidad, July 12.
SS Banes, Port Maria, July 17.
SS Taff, Tanamao de Cuba, July 17.
SS Romsdal, Baracoa, July 17.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 20.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 20.
SS Allianca, Cristobal, July 16.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, July 17.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, July 22.
SS Ogeechee, Brunswick, July 20.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, —, July 22.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, July 22.
SS California, Puerto, Mexico, July 15.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Progreso	———	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sibiria, Hayti	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Castilian Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

German Decorated China and Earthenware Is Held to be Undervalued.

Various kinds of decorated chinaware were held yesterday by Judge Hay of the Board of United States General Appraisers to be undervalued. The case before the General Appraiser was that of Retsch & Co. of Wunsiedel, Germany. It appeared that decorated jugs and other articles were invoiced at prices deemed by the American customs officials to be inadequate and not representative of the market prices prevailing abroad for similar goods.

The local Appraiser accordingly advanced the values of the merchandise and assessed duty on the higher valuations. The importer then appealed for a reappraisement, but after hearing the testimony in the case the General Appraiser decides that the higher valuations are correct and should stand. In disposing of a protest filed by the Triptis Porcelain Works of Triptis, the board holds that decorated china goods must stand discounts imposed by the customs authorities, which have the effect of raising the duties on the importation.

The board also affirmed the imposition of higher duties on decorated earthenware from A. G. Steingut of Berlin, while the invoiced values of decorated china from Z. Scherzer & Co., Rehau, were found to be correct.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

ALBERT GLICKMAN.—Judge Hough has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on March 10 against Albert Glickman, printer, who used the trade style of the Paragon Press Company, 57 Great Jones Street, on the ground that it was filed by only two creditors, while there should have been three, as he proved that he had nineteen creditors.

WILLIAM E. ALLEN.—William E. Allen of 242 West Twentieth Street, formerly a dairyman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,852 and no assets. He made an assignment on March 3, 1896, at Milton, Vt. The estate realized $4,558, and a dividend of 42 per cent. was paid to creditors. There are fifty-eight creditors in various cities in Vermont and one in New York City.

OSCAR KESSLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Oscar Kessler, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods and notions at Wappinger Falls, N. Y., by these creditors: H. P. Friedman & Brother, $141; Simon S. Hamburger, $108 on two assigned claims, and Abraham C. Bernstein, $258 on two assigned claims. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments of $2,000, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $2,000.

COHEN & ETTINGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sadie Cohen and Mendel Ettinger, composing the firm of Cohen & Ettinger, clothing dealers at White Plains, by these creditors: Abraham Aronstein, $175; S. Phillips & Son, $30; Mendel Freedman, $120; Henry Fischer, $40; Max Spiro & Co., $183, and Boher Brothers, $62. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made preferential payments of $1,500, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,500.

DANIEL FROHMAN & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Daniel Frohman & Co., (corporation,) wholesale dealers in notions and fancy leather goods at 110 Grand Street, show liabilities of $6,776 and assets of $6,473, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $500; accounts, $4,392; note, $50, and cash in bank, $31. Of the liabilities $1,600 are due to New York creditors and $4,793 to European creditors. Among them are W. Loewenthal, Breig, Germany, $1,270; Schindler & Co., Goblenz, Bohemia, $1,072; G. M. B. H. Graphia, Munich, $694.

SAMUEL GELLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Geller, builder of Morris Park Avenue and 177th Street, Bronx, by these creditors: Isidor L. Cohen, $420; Van Nest Woodworking Company, $503, and Nelson Black, $300. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on April 3 gave a mortgage of $4,500 to John, Peter, and Frank Zambetti on property in Clinton Avenue, near 181st Street to prefer them, and on May 14 transferred a house and lot at the southwest corner of 177th Street and Morris Park Avenue to Gertie Lebes, his sister-in-law, for insufficient consideration.

BLOOM & KAUFMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Bloom & Kaufman, wholesale dealers in cotton goods at 67 East Twelfth Street, filed by Isaac S. Kaufman, show liabilities of $120,619 and nominal assets of $132,175, consisting of the proceeds of sale of stock and fixtures by the receiver, $12,570; accounts, $116,125; bills receivable, $2,105; cash in the Phenix National Bank, $1,375. Among the creditors are M. A. Isaacs, $17,166; H. Herman Sternbach & Co., $16,837; Hahlo Company, $12,407; Isaacs Brothers, $10,500; Lesher, Whitman & Co., $10,285; Phenix National Bank, $10,000; L. F. Dommerich & Co., $7,419, and Solomon Friedman & Co., $6,703. Mr. Bloom has individual liabilities of $11,000, of which $10,000 is for indorsing a note of the firm, and nominal assets of $6,200, consisting of an interest in a fund in bank, $2,300; shares of stock, $3,900, being thirty-five shares of the Westinghouse Air and Steam Coupler Company, $3,500, and 400 shares of the Big Bonanza Gold Company, $400.

NAHOUM HATEM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nahoum Hatem, wholesale dealer in dry goods and notions at 98 Greenwich Street, by these creditors: John Summers, $250; W. A. Fuchs, $400, and Julius Davison, $250, all on notes either made or indorsed by Mr. Hatem. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments of $5,000, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $5,000. He came here from Syria in 1897, and started in business in 1898. In January, 1908, he claimed to have a capital of $41,000. His liabilities are reported to be $33,000 and nominal assets $45,000, in merchandise and accounts. Conditions have been such in the past two years that the peddlers have failed to pay their jobbers, and the latter have failed to pay the merchants in the colony here. The colony is very closely connected, they have been helping one another with indorsements and accommodations, and managed to keep afloat, but the whole situation virtually collapsed with the failure on Wednesday of Michael, Korkemas & Co., one of the leading houses.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abeles, Edmond—Sullivan, Drew & Co., $380.
Broder, David, et al.—S. Gill et al., $264.
Berkowitz, Morris, et al.—Same, $264.
Brennan, Robert T.—American Surety Co. of N. Y., $189.
Brennan, Robert T. and Anna V.—Same, $129.
Baker, Mary A.—B. J. Galligan et al., $111.
Barbera, Vincenzo—J. N. Glass, $216.
Boehm, Abraham, et al.—Stanley Advertising Agency, $2,552.
Cunningham, Mary B.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $476.
Coon, Lewis, et al.—Stanley Advertising Agency, $2,552.
Chuberhoff, Michael L.—W. D. Ensor et al., $321.
De Witt, Thomas D.—T. Dimond, $2,937.
Engel, Henry—C. Storm, $282.
Fitzpatrick, Anale M.—J. S. Billings, costs, $107.
Frischman, Herman—M. Damsky et al., $307.
Gideon, Lee—Lafayette Baths and Hotel Co., $251.
Gelbfish, Samuel—Scheuer & Sons, $272.
Glynn, James J., et al.—Harlem Supply Co., $959.
Gallagher, Hugh, et al.—Same, $959.
Green, John—Fifth National Bank of the City of N. Y., $16,712.
Hyman, Gabriel H., et al.—Bank of L. I., $336.
Haff, Luella C. and Robert W., et al.—C. A. Hauck, $3,055.
Kopple, Nathan and Louis—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of N. Y., $358.
Larsen, Forkel, et al.—H. D. Broer, $290.
Levy, Jacob—Edward Smolka & Co., $142.
Landsman, Joseph—Armour & Co., $230.
Logie, James—P. Muller, $270.
Muller, Richard—Charles Schlesinger & Sons, $168.
Musrico, Dominick—M. Guggenheim et al., $299.
Morrissey, Ellen—M. Hasbrouck et al., $455.
Morris, Melvin L., et al.—S. Gill et al., $264.
Meyer, Michael—J. Scholl et al., $236.
Muchita, Barnett—A. J. Bates & Co., $320.
MacQuarrie, Joseph L. and Robert, (not summoned)—Robert A. Keasley Co., $458.
Porter, Gertrude T.—Barrard School for Girls, $199.
Petersen, James H., (not summoned,) et al.—H. B. Broer, $290.
Parcell, Charles H.—David Killoch Co., $131.
Pundt, John F.—A. & F. Brown Co., $252.
Pell, Mary H.—J. W. C. Carroll, $221.
Rosenhain, Julius—C. Kullmann et al., $401.
Robgetti, Amante, et al.—A. Iannucci, $171.
Rosner, Max, et al.—J. Cohen, $120.
Reiser, Aaron, (not summoned,) et al.—Same, $120.
Steckler, Louis—D. Rich et al., $309.
Zuchtman, Leonard—E. Meyer, $104.
Louis Meyer Realty Co.—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $249.
Same—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $487.
Crown Laundry Co., Inc., et al.—A. Iannucci, $171.
City of New York—C. Beckwith, $42,016.
Madison Avenue Hotel Co. et al.—Stanley Advertising Co., $2,552.
Robert W. Haff Realty Corporation et al.—S. A. Hauck, $3,055.
National Steel Plate Engraving Co. et al.—Bank of Long Island, $836.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Abrahamovitch, Jacob—L. Oldsheim, April 10, 1907, $125.
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Co.—J. McKernan., May 3, 1909, $1,168.
Hunter, Earnest—M. W. Skerry, Feb. 19, 1909, $132.
Life Association of America et al.—D. Metzger, June 10, 1908, $2,908.
Townsley, Henry T. and Charles W., et al.—D. Metzger, June 10, 1908, $2,908.
Van Schaick, Eugene, et al.—D. Metzger, June 10, 1908, $2,908.
Leberman, Frances—C. S. Wood, March 20, 1908, $127.
Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Co.—C. M. Lewis et al., July 10, 1906, $112.
Mosely, Benjamin E.—W. B. Rainey, March 11, 1907, $108.
N. Y. City Interborough Ry. Co.—City of N. Y., Jan. 21, 1909, $16,292.
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—J. Lenergan, May 11, 1906, $200.
Same—R. Lonergan, May 11, 1909, $6,147.
Nocare, Giovanni or John, and Rosa—R. Hill, June 9, 1909, $113.
Penfield, William W., et al.—E. A. Acker, July 1, 1909, $114.
Wolf, Julius, et al.—E. A. Acker, July 1, 1909, $114.
Syracuse Steel Plate Engraving Co.—Whiting Paper Co., July 12, 1909, $109.
Wheeler, Charles M.—J. R. Smith & Co., Jan. 6, 1909, $194.
Moore, Henry G.—C. Stumpf, June 1, 1903, (canceled,) $1,787.
Same—W. Jacobsohn, Sept. 21, 1905, (canceled,) $832.
Fitzgerald, Louis—M. C. Mengis, June 16, 1904, (reversed,) $1,112,510.
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—B. Klein, July 20, 1909, (vacated,) $808.
Empire State Surety Co.—Ronalds & Johnston Co., July 6, 1905, (released,) $936.
Berman, Mike—M. Brooks, March 20, 1908, $452.

CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT AND CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Kate Kunige, Franziska Schmitt.
CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Beck vs. Runk—Adam Wiener.
SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hyman vs. Goldstein—S. Howard Cohen. McCarthy vs. McTavey—James C. Brady. Lange vs. Beckman—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Hammerstein vs. Wolf—Maurice J. McCarthy. Dexter vs. Badger—Eugene K. Sackett.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Savings Investment and Trust Co. of East Orange vs. Thomas E. Vermilye—Isham Henderson. Sidney Wallen vs. Charles L. Ullman—Albert Sanders.
CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—Jacob Brown vs. Peter Van Hassett—Philip J. Dunn. Henry Kroger & Co. vs. Peter Kennedy—Leon Laski.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Tull & Gibbs, Portland, Ore.; R. E. Farrell, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square.
Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Mr. Florsheim, carpets; 43 Leonard Street.
Rosenwald & Weil, Chicago, Ill.; M. S. Rosenwald, clothing; 3 West Twenty-second Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Rogers, dress trimmings and buttons; 115 Worth Street.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; M. K. Rodman, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; M. McBride, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square.
Fisk, D. E., Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Metz, flowers; 225 Fifth Avenue.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. G. Grayell, shirts and trousers; 72 Leonard Street.
Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; I. Cohen, gloves and boys' clothing; 100 Fifth Avenue; The Breslin.
Mellon Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; G. P. Bocknell, dry goods; 41 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; O. R. Garman, clothing; 20 East Twentieth Street; Hotel Broztell.
Davison-Nicholson Company, Athens, Ga.; A. H. Davison, notions and carpets; 32 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens; 320 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Hollin, notions and trimmings; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Flanders.
Greene, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. L. Pollak, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.
Hanger & Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.; F. H. Hanger, general merchandise; Hotel York.
Denny, E. R., Wallace, Idaho; general merchandise; Hotel York.
Donaldson, L., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. M. Nordland, housefurnishing goods; H. J. Todd, crockery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Broztell.
Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Hanley, rugs; Hotel Wolcott.
Benedict, Pollak & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; M. S. Pollak, hosiery and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Joseph, cloaks and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Flanders.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. E. Shipler, domestics and dress goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Flanders.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Pauschert, wash goods; H. Pauschert, dry goods; 200 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Latham.
Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; D. McAvoy, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. Trimble, millinery; Miss M. E. Malarky, dressmaking; 2 Walker Street; The Breslin.

SALESMEN.—A well-known skirt house requires salesmen to cover the Middle West, Northwest, South, East, and New England States, also city and vicinity; they make a popular-priced line; none but thoroughbreds need apply; mention references and other details; all communications treated with the strictest confidence; will entertain no men who cannot sell at least $50,000 annually; good proposition made to the right parties. D Box 92 Times, Times Square.

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SALESMEN, experienced in selling to the cloak manufacturing trade; piece goods and trimmings. C. & S. S. Co., 40 East 14th St.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN on cloaks. H. Segalowitz, 58 West 15th St.

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AUTOMOBILE COATS.
Oceanus Manufacturing Co., 18 W. 18th St.
BRAIDS.
Novelty Braid Mills, 25 East 20th St.
BUTTONS.
Atlas Button Works, 13 Crosby, near Grand.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
W. Bloom & Son, 123-125 Bleecker St.
CORSETS.
American Lady Corset Co., 44 East 14th St.
C|B a la Spirite Corsets, 45 East 17th St.
La Reine Corsets, 3 West 19th St.
Princess Corset Co., 406 Broadway.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
David Harris, 122 Fifth Avenue.
J. D. Levy & Bro., 56 W. 22d St., nr. 6th Av.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Friedenberg, 17-19 State St. Est. 1890.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND ROBES.
Royal Embroidery Works, 79 Fifth Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.
Zahner & Schiess Co., 515-17 Broadway.
FLANNELETTE GOWNS, PETTICOATS, &c.
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., Ave. A.
M. & G. Sperling, 336 Canal, (also Aprons.)
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
Freundlich Bros., 13-15 West 28th St.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers, Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
Jewelry Boxes and Window Novelties.
Wolfsheim & Sachs, 85 Maiden Lane.
KNIT GOODS (Underwear.)
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LADIES' SWEATERS AND AUTO COATS.
The "Luxe" Fashion Knit Works, 13 W. 17.
LEATHER GOODS, Novelties, Trav. Bags, &c.
Deitsch Bros., 14 East 17th St.
Grossman Leather Co., Inc., 78 Fifth Ave.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-59 Broadway.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Bachrach Co., 15 West 24th St.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Charles W. Lyford & Son, 141 Fifth Avenue.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
NECKWEAR AND BELTS—Women's.
Amer. Renaissance Novelty Co., 78 Grand St.
Boehm & Levine, 561 B'way, (also Ruchings.)
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.
Mayer & Crowley, 5 East 17th St.
PICTURE FRAMES AND DECORATIONS.
Crucet & Cook Mfg. Co., 308 West 133d St.
RAINCOATS.
L. Felsenheld, 20 E. 17. (Also Auto Coats.)
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
Oceanus Manufacturing Co., 18 W. 18th St.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
STATIONERY.
A. L. Salomon & Co., 345-347 B'way.
SUSPENDERS AND BELTS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
VEILINGS AND NETS.
Louis Hamburger & Co., 91-93 Fifth Ave.
The Ideal Veiling Co., 620 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—SADIE W. FRAME, Plaintiff, against EMLEN P. FRAME, Defendant.—Summons—Action for a divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, May 12, 1909.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To EMLEN P. FRAME:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles L. Guy, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 17, 1909, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 24th, 1909.
Dated New York, June 25th, 1909.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Major B. J. Edger, Jr., Medical Corps, to Fort Meade for duty.
Major C. P. Robbins, Medical Corps, to Fort Terry for duty.
Lieut. Col. H. S. T. Harris, Medical Corps, to Department of California for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, relieving Major J. M. Kennedy, Medical Corps.
Capt. H. W. Parker, Tenth Cavalry, to Fort Ethan Allen for duty.
Capt. F. B. Edwards, Quartermaster, to the office of the Quartermaster General for duty.
Capt. H. A. Eaton, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed for duty with the National Guard of West Virginia during the vacation at the University of West Virginia.
Capt. W. E. Cole, Coast Artillery, to general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.
The resignation of Second Lieut. C. S. Jackson, Eleventh Cavalry, of his commission accepted, to take effect Nov. 30.

The Navy.

Commander H. S. Knapp to home.
Commander J. H. Gibbons to command the Charleston.
Commander J. A. Dougherty to command the Chattanooga.
Commander J. D. McDonald to the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Worden at Provincetown, Wolverine at Gary, Standish at Annapolis, Chauncey, Barry, and Dale at Cavite.
Sailed—Marietta, from Bluefields for Colon; Nanshan, from Hongkong for Woosung; Rocket, from Washington for Norfolk; Dolphin, from Gloucester for New York City; North Carolina, Montana, and New York, from Gibraltar for Provincetown.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 239 failures in the United States during the week, against 206 for the previous week and 263, 155, 171, and 197 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 65, New England 19, Southern 60, Western 61, Northwestern 12, Far West 22, and Territories 0. Canada had 24, against 36 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

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Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.—Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South. Edward T. Judson, Pastor; Edward B. Simmons, Summer Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Religion We Need"; 8 P. M., "A Question in Profit and Loss."

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Dr. T. A. K. Gessler will preach Sunday morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street,
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
Rev. Peter B. Guernsey, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.—8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Fred'k W. Hagar will preach. 8 P. M.—Evangelistic Meet'g & Serv. of Song. All Services in Parish House, Sanders Hall. Strangers Cordially Invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.—BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.,
REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, Asst. Pastor, will preach. Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

LUTHERAN.—Evang. Luth. Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST.—MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th Street.
11 A. M., Preaching by Rev. C. B. McClelland.

Grace Church, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—Preaching by A. R. Kent. 11 A. M., preaching; subject—"Judgment by Comparison"; 8 P. M., preaching; subject—"An Admirable Young Man."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. M. B. Chapman.

NEW THOUGHT.—New Thought Meetings, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th.—Sunday service, 11 A. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers: Rev. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.
Mr. Davis will preach at 11 o'clock. Weekday Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M., at the Church of the Covenant, No. 310 East 43d Street.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., between Broadway-7th Av., Rev. W. MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Rev. George H. Smyth, Jr., preaches at 11 A. M. Services discontinued for Summer. Reopen 2d Sunday in September.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th St. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. REV. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., Minister of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, England, will preach both in the morning and afternoon. Strangers are cordially invited.

Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, Northeast corner of 73d Street. Public Worship 10:30 A. M. Rev. Irving D. Wilday will preach.

Old First Church, Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. Mr. McCague will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—At the morning service to-morrow at 11 o'clock the Pastor will preach. At the evening services at 8 o'clock Mr. A. Cass Reed will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street,
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M., Sermon; subject: "Christ in the Home." 8 P. M., Sermon; subject: "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preacher.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. PREACHER JULY 25, The Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

REFORMED.—True Reformed Church, 21 Bank St.—Sermon by Rev. J. C. Voorhis at 10:45; subject—"The Christian's Rest." All welcome.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. John W. Van Zanten will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. John S. Allen, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Are Church People Hypocrites?" Evening: "Our Task and Our Time."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St., will reopen August 1st.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. WM. I. Chamberlain, Ph. D., of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Morning service only during the Summer.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 144 East 20th St., New York, 11; Washington and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, 10:45. J. Lindley Spicer proposes attending N. Y. meeting.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Religious Society of Friends.—Religious meetings, 11 A. M., at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

UNITARIAN.—All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St.—11 A. M., Union Services of New York Unitarian Churches, conducted by Rev. Leon A. Harvey of Brooklyn. Subject—"SALVATION BY CHARACTER." The public cordially invited.

OTHER SERVICES.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, July 25th, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning service, preaching by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard. Evening service, Rev. W. F. Memminger.

Tent Evangel, 125th, bet. Ams. and Manhattan Avs.—Rev. Tho. Houston, Sunday, 4 and 8 P. M., and nightly throughout week, COMMANDER BALLINGTON BOOTH, Thursday, July 29th, 8 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, also knowledge of typewriting and stenography; steady position and chance for advancement; state salary expected. C 120 Times Downtown.

COOK—French, German, or Swedish preferred, in small family, at seashore for Summer; wages $30. Answer, with references, Box C 37 Times, Times Square.

DEMONSTRATORS.—A large manufacturing concern of years' standing, manufacturing a complete line of toilet articles, desires a few demonstrators for working in Greater New York; applicants must come well recommended, and be of good address. Reply to J. M. R., P. O. Box 645, New York City, stating experience and reference.

LAUNDRESS.—Private family at seashore want experienced laundress. Apply with references Box D 49 Times. Times Square.

MODEL.—A perfect 36 model for cloaks and suits. Goldberg & Siegel, 38 West 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—One who is experienced and competent to handle correspondence and charge sales, make out bills for manufacturing concern; good references are required. Call S. Borchardt & Co., 409-412 East 104th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good paying positions for experienced stenographers through the Remington Typewriter Co., 325 Broadway; call at once; no charge for the service.

STENOGRAPHER wanted to substitute for 2 weeks beginning July 26. J. S. Tapley Co., 355 West 37th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and office assistant of fairly good education; neat; correct; $12 a week. Address "C. S.," Box 4, 153 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

PHOTOGRAPHER — Solar bromide printer wanted; first class only. J. Weela, 28 Cooper Square.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman for cloaks and suits. Perfect Model Cloak and Suit Co., 43 and 45 East 12th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good paying positions for experienced stenographers through the Remington Typewriter Co., 325 Broadway; call at once; no charge for the service.

TEA AND COFFEE SALESMAN.
An old-established importing tea and coffee house of Boston desires an experienced salesman with present acquaintance of the trade on the New York Central Road, Albany to Syracuse, and adjoining territory north and south; only men of first-class ability, with trade in this territory, will be eligible. A salesman desiring to improve his present condition can make a desirable connection, promising favorably for a term of years. Address, stating age and experience, with references. All communications confidential. Box D 85 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Three salesmen, middle-aged, first-class, and of good appearance and address for a high-class New Jersey suburban real estate proposition, where the new tunnels have already created extra activity, and due to which straight canvassers are coming to the front; such are given preference in the selection of territory and with all leads therefrom, thus saving both time and money; only men of character, ability, energy, perseverance, experience, and readiness to devote entire time, talents, and energy need apply, but to such regular contract with the company will be given; no salary or advance, but good commissions on both lots and houses. Call 11-1, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway.

WANTED—At Bellevue Hospital, an electrician's helper; salary $40.00 a month. Apply, with references, to Supervising Engineer.

Wanted—Designer thoroughly familiar with all details of automobile construction. Thomas Motor Cab Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Bright, wide awake office boy; good future in large leather house. C 117 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

Commercial Help.

A.—STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. Phone 5712—Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, secretaries, male, female, furnished free. 4,470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th.

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS.—Jupp's bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 87 Nassau St. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

Domestic Help.

COOKS, $25; laundresses, $25; waitresses, nurse. Flaherty Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED,FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, general office assistant; seven months' experience; neat, refined, accurate; anxious to locate with reliable firm; reference; $7. Miss G., 19 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, thoroughly competent and reliable; excellent references; $15. Qualified, G 20 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, very quick, accurate worker, would substitute; best references. Recherche, P. O. 1,045.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, written up, closed; complicated accounts made plain; books of estates and small businesses posted and proved monthly, and statements furnished yearly or when required; introduction of improved systems at small cost. Address C 101 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, supervised; weekly and monthly arrangement; $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511, 320 Broadway. Telephone 3539—Worth.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, thoroughly experienced; granite a specialty; Government reference. D 76 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; balances, systematizes, audits books; regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

CASHIER—CHECKER.—By German, 26, in restaurant or cafe; unquestionable references; moderate salary. H. Hanseroth, care of R. Flinsch, Huntington, L. I.

COACHMAN, colored, city or country; knows town well; 12 years' references. D. 70 Times, Times Square.

DETECTIVE.—Confidential investigating, shadowing; licensed, bonded. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 3436 Bedford.

FOREMAN.—Man of experience as foreman on outside erection on ornamental iron; best of reference if required. Address J. P. F., Room 12, Post Building, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY.—By stenographer, college graduate, position as secretary to person sailing for Europe; references. Address Secretary, D 58 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line* 1 *time;* 30 *times consecutively or three times a week* $5.00 *a line.*

New York.

"ROCKHURST," Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—30 minutes; large, airy rooms; home cooking; high location. Misses Lesley, 227th St. Tel. 104L Kingsbridge.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line* 1 *time;* 30 *times consecutively or three times a week* $5.00 *a line.*

New Jersey.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, large airy rooms, in beautiful Bronxwood Park, Williamsbridge; rate, $7 to $10 per week. Mrs. L. W. How. Tel. 145 Williamsbridge.

PLEASANT suburban home for adults, $7; send for circular. Write: Home, 2,960 3d Avenue.

ELLISWOOD, HIGHLAND, N. Y.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St.

Long Island.

ARVERNE.—Aug. 1 to Sept. 11, large room, southwestern exposure; three windows and private balcony; excellent table; best location. For terms address Joseph E. Baer, 251 5th Av., New York.

$5 A WEEK.—Boys' Select Mountain Camp, near Plainfield; ball, swimming, wild berries, fruit, poultry. J. E. Williams, 251 5th Av.

Bensonhurst, 180 Bay 25th.—Cool rooms with board; near beach and station; moderate prices.

New Jersey.

WHITLOCK VILLA, KEYPORT, N. J. Select private hotel; excellent table; good fishing, bathing free to guests; rates $6 up.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

23D ST., 418 WEST.—Suite, double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table.

36TH ST., 54-56 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; baths; Southerners; transients accommodated; generous table; moderate.

40TH ST., 271 WEST.—Back and front parlor; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; near Broadway.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, with bath, suitable for family; board optional; near Central Park; references exchanged.

68TH ST., 42 WEST.—Ideal home, private bath; medium rooms or en suite; meals optional; references.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable large and hall rooms; baths; board; terms reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suites; private bath; single room; electric lights; Southerners accommodated.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; 'phone; home comforts; $7 up.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-kept house; Summer rates; table board; references.

82D ST., 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet house; moderate rates; excellent table board.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, airy room; private bath; single rooms; table good; Summer rates.

85D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; beautiful cool rooms; running water; excellent table; lovely home; near Drive.

93D ST, 270 WEST.—Two front rooms, bath; single or en suite; home table.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large room, with board; table boarders; telephone 7442—Riverside; convenient "L."

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; also doctor's or dentist's offices; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; Summer rates; telephone; near Subway; table guests.

142D, 516 WEST.—Private house; running water; refined, Christian family; home atmosphere; references expected.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; highly located, coolest, most beautiful and healthiest spot in New York; The Audubon, first-class rooms and board; select surroundings; accommodations A1; large porch and garden, reception parlor, library, billiard room, telephone; rates $7-$10 one, $12-$16 two.

150TH ST., 525 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; business people; fine residential block; near Broadway; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Finest location in New York City; block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking park and river; private baths; private telephone; superior table; more foliage than country; every convenience.

Aeropolis Hotel, 519 W. 123d. Rooms singly or ensuite; good table board.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, near 5th Av.—Front parlor, private bath; single rooms; parlor dining room; Southerners accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—One block from Park; handsomely furnished rooms, with or without excellent board; parlor dining room; Summer prices.

MADISON AV., 17.—Single and double rooms; facing park; table guests accommodated.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking Wall St.; Subway; three minutes Broadway; accessible seashore house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets; Summer rates.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, Brooklyn.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; desirable house.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BOARD WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

Wanted—Three rooms in private house and board for man, wife, and daughter, between 70th and 100th Sts., west side; will furnish. Address 43 Cedar St., Rooms 1108-1109.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants board in high-class family; state price. Address 127 Duane St., Room 25.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Corner house; cool, well furnished, large, small rooms; home comforts; telephone.

13TH ST., 104. (West of 6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms; adjoining bathrooms; gentlemen.

36TH ST., 39 WEST.
Furnished parlor, single and double rooms, bath; Southerners and transients accommodated. Telephone 656 Murray Hill.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large closets, bath, conveniences; private house; $4 to $7.

42D ST., 300 WEST.—Large, airy room, bath; suitable one or two; gentlemen only. Buhler.

43D ST., 124 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; running water, telephone; good accommodations.

43D ST., 270 WEST.—Large front room, connecting bedroom; conveniences; $6; also single room. Nason.

43D, 264 WEST.—Furnished rooms, $3 up; also two rooms suitable for housekeeping.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished, clean rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 25 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; private bath; parlor, with kitchen attached.

50TH ST, 70 WEST.—Desirable large, cool suites; running water; private baths; well-appointed house.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; daintily furnished; electric lights, telephone; hot and cold water in every room; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Summer rates; large, small rooms; cool, comfortable; private baths; breakfast optional.

69TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool room, suitable for two; twin beds; $4 each; breakfast.

71ST ST., 232 EAST.—Nice front hall room; private family; rent moderate; one flight up.

One-Third Frauds.

The Charity Organization Society recently made an investigation of the usefulness of Help Wanted advertising. Its report tells how two Sunday issues of two New York newspapers with a total of 18,214 Help Wanted advertisements yielded a crop of 6,130 fraudulent or misleading advertisements. There are many kinds of fraudulent Help Wanted advertisements. There are many ways of concealing the fraud. So it requires eternal vigilance to keep them out.

The New York Times recognizes its responsibility in keeping its Want Page clean, and realizes there is no meaner form of fraud than advertising for Help to fill a position that does not exist.

Here's an example: Employment agencies advertise that an excellent position is open. Applicants arrive in numbers. Many of them, long out of work perhaps, spend almost their last ten cents in car fare, to be first on the scene.

They are met upon arrival by some suave gentleman with the information that the particular position has just been filled, but that a deposit of five dollars will place their name on the waiting list.

There are many Employment Agencies in New York doing a business strictly legitimate. The Times has no objection to those who advertise their proposition openly.

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

76TH ST., 125 West.—Cool, handsomely furnished large and single rooms; Summer prices; telephone.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

81ST ST., 102 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; running water; conveniences; reasonable; "L," Subway.

82D ST., 57 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience; telephone; references; private house.

82D, 130 WEST.—Choice rooms for permanent gentlemen; back parlor, with private bath; doctor.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Well furnished large room; also comfortable small room; desirable location.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive; private house; south; cool; large, small; abundant hot water; telephone.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Delightfully pleasant, large front room; running water; breakfast; telephone.

84TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large front double, single room; running water; board optional; reasonable. Lashley.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, bath adjoining; private family; convenient to "L" and Subway; gentlemen.

99TH ST., 200 WEST.—Desirable, cheerful room; private family; convenient Subway express; reasonable; references. Brierly.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Comfortable outside room, elevator apartment; private French family; moderate; references. Bemayad.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—High-class outside rooms; electric lights, elevator; Summer rates. Kenyon.

131ST ST., 204 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; closets; running hot and cold water; telephone.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; ample closets; parlor; refined neighborhood; telephone; reasonable.

149TH ST., 536 WEST.—High-class board and room; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 946, (157th St. Subway.)—Large front room; running water, bath; exceptional conveniences; suitable for one or two gentlemen; private residence.

East Side.

27TH ST., 151 EAST.—Single and double rooms; bath; running water.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms, 2 baths, together, separate. Telephone 5299—Madison.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Handsome suite two large rooms; private baths; all conveniences; moderate rent.

48TH ST., 140 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; private family; terms reasonable. Oredson.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; also suite two rooms; private bath; exceptional Summer rates.

116TH ST., 123 EAST, "The Leland."—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; private baths; $3 up.

IRVING PLACE, 53. (Nicholas Fish Mansion.)—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast (served in room.)

LEXINGTON AV., 665, Near 56th St.—Cool, airy rooms; all conveniences; quiet, select "really clean" house; very reasonable terms; references; telephone; baths.

LEXINGTON, AV., 1,452.—Attractive large room, running water, private house, to steady party with reference.

Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON ST., 56.—Two connecting rooms; running water; near Borough Hall station; telephone.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 23c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 20c. *a line a day.*

I would like to interest some philanthropic gentleman in a young man who needs a little capital; the security he wishes to offer is 50% tact, 50% honesty; that's all. Who helped you? Address Honesty, Box D 98 Times, Times Square.

I have an exclusive contract with a graet company covering the colonization of 200,000 acres of land; this is the best proposition ever presented, and must give a clean profit of more than half million dollars; I want one or two partners with capital willing to work with me. Write Box 158, Hotel Endicott, Manhattan.

IF YOU WANT to make a fortune buy shares of the new light called fog penetrating light, which penetrates fog and avoids disasters at sea or land,
Write Room 301, 304 Broadway.

For Sale—First-class model steam and hand laundry with a West Side branch; price $15,000; rare business opportunity. Address Box C 63 Times, Times Square.

We will finance wholesale merchants and manufacturers situated in the city and out of town and discount all sales accounts. 682 Bankers, Times Downtown.

For Sale—Wholesale dry goods business, first-class location, established trade, with lease; sell quick. Address K. M. K., D 99 Times, Times Square.

To Let.—One of the busiest moving picture vaudeville theatres in the city; it is on Grand St., fully equipped. Inquire Freeman, 107 Attorney St.

Shirtwaist factory, complete, 40 machines; moderate rent; centre of the trade. For further particulars address G 43 Times, Downtown.

$1,675 furniture value; old established boarding house; permanent clientele. Quick, D 102 Times, Times Square.

Chance to open a restaurant; no capital required. 374 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

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Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS,DOGS.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

LOST OR STOLEN.—Scotch collie dog, color sable, white breast, all toes white on four feet; answers by name of "Chance." Reward for return, no questions asked. Geo. Enienberger, 295 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—White Maltese Poodle, male, name "Beauty"; reward. Return to Charles A. Small, 1,153 Broadway.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

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LOST.
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15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

LOST—Gunmetal purse, containing pair large diamond earrings, small diamond ring inscribed "1898," large diamond ring, a two-pearl ring, Union Trust check C. A. C. membership card, personal cards, July 16th, 5 P. M., Brighton Beach station B. R. T.; liberal reward. Return to 350 East 18th St., Flatbush.

LOST—Pocketbook, (black sealskin,) silver monogram W. E. U., July 21, containing money, checks, and cards; payment on checks stopped, but their return would greatly relieve matters; $10 reward. Room 311, 136 Liberty St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, gold watch, fob, two fraternity pins attached to fob ribbon, name Henry M. Childs on gold slide. Finder generously rewarded by returning to owner, 110 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—On train arriving Passaic, N. J., 8:01 A. M. yesterday morning, purse containing commutation ticket and considerable money. Liberal reward. Olsen, 313½ State St., Brooklyn, or telephone 679—Passaic.

LOST.—West 23d St., between 5th and 7th Avs., lady's small gold open-face watch, convex case with raised gold monogram E. S., and fleur de lis pin. Return to Schmoll, 78 West 92d St., against reward.

LOST—Walking stick, gold band and tip, initials on band H. A. F., on Monday evening, July 12, Brighton Beach track at turn under repair; reward. Return to Room 102, 500 Fifth Av., New York.

LOST—In ladies' gallery at Manhattan Beach bathhouse, a lady's gold purse containing rings and other valuables. Liberal reward for return of same to Mr. A. M. Hopkins, Brighton Beach Music Hall.

LOST—Brooch, rough pearl entwined by gold snake, July 20, en route New Canaan to Wanamaker's store via New Haven Railroad and Subway; liberal reward. G. F. Pelham, 507 5th Av.

LOST—Liberal reward paid, no questions asked, for return diamond ring, eyeglasses, and chain, lost Subway, Brooklyn Bridge station, night 19th. Address Box D 91 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold filigree brooch, centre diamond, wild rose shape, July 16, "L" or Subway train, between Sea Gate and Bowling Green Station; reward. Thayercroft Hall, Sea Gate.

LOST—Dress suit case, marked F. V. N., containing personal effects, July 17, from auto en route Mount Kisco to South Salem via State Road. Notify Room 406, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "J. H. C."; open face; fob; Rockaway to Washington Heights via L. I. R. R. and Subway, July 20; reward. Corn, 103 East 125th St.

LOST—July 20, on Sandy Hook boat or 42d St. cross-town car, handbag marked "M. H."; $25 reward; no questions. 753 5th Av., real estate office.

LOST—Countersunk diamond scarf pin; associations its value. Liberal reward if returned to S. S. Mfg. Co., 35 West 31st St.

LOST—Masonic charm, 32 degrees, chapter work under eagles; suitable reward. C. N. Loomis, 18 West 4th St., city.

LOST.—Masonic cnarm, 32d degree, chapter work under eagles. Suitable reward. C. N. Loomis, 18 West 4th St., city.

LOST.—Gold curb chain bracelet, five diamonds, Thursday. Liberal reward. Box 261, West End, N. J.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 181,722, Harlem Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST.—Crescent pin, small diamonds and pearls. Finder rewarded by Mrs. Scott, 23 Bank St.

LOST—Bankbook No. 219,599, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

$25 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of the leather suitcase, containing 2 negatives, taken from coatroom of Hotel Woicott by mistake. Hotel Woicott.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

FOUND.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

FOUND.—July 2, on 43d St., a ring; pearl, surrounded by small diamonds. Owner will please address T. W. Sears, 603 Union Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

FOUND, July 22—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Inquire 9 Morris St.: ON SECOND AV., ELEVATED—Papers, keys, shoes, overalls, stockings, jacket, &c.; package clothes, liquor. ON THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Two umbrellas, purse, bag, sum money, books, gloves, hat, overalls, jacket, shirt, celery tonic, medicine, paints, bolts, &c. ON SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, purse, pocketbook, glasses, books, roll papers, gloves, keys, piece rubber, cap, hat, apron, overalls, patterns, shirt, stockings, shirtwaist, tidy, shoes, &c.; linen coat, piece steel. ON NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, books, photos, handles, hook. IN SUBWAY—Three umbrellas, satchel, bag, purses, pad, papers, roll plans, gloves, teeth, case, shoe, pair shoes, toy boat, fish food.

FOUND.—July 23, L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: 4 packages, umbrella.

FOUND.—July 23, ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: 3 umbrellas, book, bottle of liquid keys, envelope with catalogue, package of papers, ball of twine, package containing some paint brushes, package of rubbers, package of demijohns.

FOUND.—July 23, D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: 3 umbrellas, 2 packages.

FOUND.—July 23, PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City. ON JERSEY CITY TRAINS: A society pin, pair shoes and trees, a veil and comb, a night gown and skirt, umbrella, pair slippers, a pad, a picture, comb and brush, flesh brush, two night shirts.

FOUND.—July 23, N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: 4 packages, 3 umbrellas, book, eyeglasses, railroad ticket.

FOUND.—July 23, CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City. ON JERSEY CITY TRAINS, July 22: 2 umbrellas, rosary beads, book, bundle, dress suit case. ON LIBERTY ST. FERRY: July 22, Cap. ON SANDY HOOK ROUTE, July 22: Package of tobacco.

FOUND, July 22—THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. Apply Pier 19 N. R.: FALL RIVER LINE, S. S. PRISCILLA—Ring, 2 pajamas, fan, night robe, 2 bean bags, nightshirt. PROVIDENCE LINE, S. S. PROVIDENCE—Razor strop, pipe, night dress. NEW BEDFORD LINE, S. S. MAINE—Golf stick.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS, and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.
Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing, delivering, and installing recording pressure gauges in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 2. For hauling and setting two dock hydrants and appurtenances on Pier 61, East River, and removing two dock hydrants and appurtenances from pier at foot of Rivington Street.

No. 3. For hauling and laying water mains in Arlington, Heath, La Salle, and McGraw Avenues; in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and Two Hundred and Eighth Streets, and in Broadway.

No. 4. For removing the existing roof over the engine room and the boiler room, remodeling the building, and furnishing, delivering, and erecting a traveling crane at the Ninety-eighth Street pumping station, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.
The City of New York, July 20, 1909.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, July 17, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from Monday, July 19, until 4 P. M. Monday, August 2, 1909, for the position of INSPECTOR OF LICENSES. (No applications received by the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 P. M. on August 2 will be accepted.) The examination will be held on Tuesday, August 31, at 10 A. M. The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Special, 4; Report, 2; Arithmetic, 1; Experience, 3. The percentage required is 70. Appointees will be called upon to perform the duties required under the laws affecting employment agencies. Salary, $1,500 per annum. One vacancy. The minimum age is 21 years. Application blanks may be obtained at 299 Broadway, Room 1,119.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS, and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 6. For furnishing, delivering, and storing 4,075 gross tons of broken size anthracite coal, 5,795 gross tons of pea size anthracite coal, 9,700 gross tons of buckwheat No. 1 size anthracite coal, 500 gross tons of buckwheat No. 3 size anthracite coal, 1,150 gross tons of semi-bituminous slack.

No. 7. For hauling and laying water mains and appurtenances in Flatbush Avenue extension, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.
The City of New York, July 20, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS, and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.
Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 5. For furnishing and delivering inside screw valves, flexible joint pipe, special castings, valve boxes and covers, and hydrant guards or fenders.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.
The City of New York, July 20, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1909.
Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing and delivering 850 lamp posts in the Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

M. F. LOUGHMAN,
Acting and Deputy Commissioner.
Dated July 20, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

For furnishing and delivering 1,400 lamp posts in the Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

M. F. LOUGHMAN,
Acting and Deputy Commissioner.
Dated July 20, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 East Twentieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M. on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for construction and completion of a 166-foot wood twin screw passenger steamer.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.
Dated July 22, 1909.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RE MARY CORBYN GREY.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 20th May, 1909, made IN the Matter of the estate of John Corbyn, deceased, and in an Action Janson v. Carr, (1909, C. No. 553,) an Enquiry was directed as to whether any and what children of Mary Corbyn Pratt, the granddaughter of the Testator John Corbyn, named in his Will were living at the date of the death of the said Mary Corbyn Pratt, and if so whether any of them are since dead, and if so who are their respective legal personal representatives.

The said Mary Corbyn Pratt described in the Certificate of her marriage as residing at Kennington in the County of Surrey was married to Henry Grey of Woolwich on the 7th June, 1851, and died on the 18th December, 1908.

Any person claiming to be a child of the said MARY CORBYN GREY who was living at the date of her death or to be the legal personal representative of any such child who was living at such date and is now dead is by his or her Solicitors on or before the 1st day of December, 1909, to come in and prove his or her claim at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1909.

SPENCER WHITEHEAD,
Master of the Supreme Court.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS F. BELL, Complainant, against NEW YORK SAFETY STEAM POWER COMPANY, Respondent.

To all creditors of the New York Safety Steam Power Company, a New York corporation.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the bill filed in this cause, the undersigned has been appointed receiver for the above-named company by an order entered in the above-named cause on July 17th, 1909; that the undersigned has duly qualified as such and has entered into and taken possession of the property, assets and accounts, books and papers of the said company located within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

By the said order the undersigned as receiver is directed to require all creditors of the said company to file their respective claims against said company with the receiver on or before the first day of December, 1909, or they may be excluded from the benefit of these proceedings.

By said order all persons whatsoever are enjoined "from taking or removing from the jurisdiction of this court any of the moneys, properties or choses in action of said company; and the institution of any separate suits within the jurisdiction of this court by any of the creditors of respondent corporation is hereby enjoined."

Notice is therefore hereby given to all creditors of said company of the facts and proceedings aforesaid that they may govern themselves accordingly and file their claims with the undersigned as receiver on or before the first day of December, 1909, or they may be excluded from the benefit of the proceedings in which the undersigned was appointed.

Dated, July 22, 1909.

CHARLES P. HOWLAND,
35 Wall Street, New York City,
Receiver New York Safety Steam Power Company.

TELEPHONE 1,000 BRYANT.

The New York Times reaches the highest class help obtainable. Telephone your particular want any

PLAN WARM WELCOME FOR NEGRO FIGHTERS

Tenth Cavalry Will Parade Here on Monday, Following Their Return from the Philippines.

DINNER FOR THEM AT NIGHT

Gen. Wood, Who Saw the Regiment's Bravery at San Juan Hill, to Speak —Stories of Its Heroism.

The Tenth United States Cavalry, the colored troopers who distinguished themselves at San Juan Hill in the war with Spain, will arrive in this city either late to-day or early to-morrow and a rousing greeting awaits them. They are coming on the transport Kilpatrick from the Philippines, where they have been stationed for more than three years.

It is expected that the transport will reach the pier at the foot of Wall Street to-night, but there is a chance, on account of weather conditions, that she may be delayed. The troopers will rest up over Sunday and on Monday they will parade through the city, giving everybody an opportunity to see the colored fighters who valiantly plowed through a hail of bullets in the San Juan engagement.

The parade will start from the Wall Street pier and will pass through to Broadway, up by the City Hall, where Mayor McClellan has promised to review it; up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-fifth Street, and to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, near Twenty-fifth Street on Lexington Avenue, where the cavalrymen will be entertained at dinner. There will be speeches at the armory by Gen. Wood, who participated in the battle of Santiago, and by prominent colored men. In the evening the troopers will be treated to a vaudeville show at the armory, and then will go back to the transport to await their departure on Tuesday for Fort Ethan Allen, near Burlington, Vt.

This will be the first time the Tenth Cavalry has been in New York since the war. In November, 1898, they were transferred from Montauk Point, on Long Island, where they had been temporarily stationed, to Washington, where they were reviewed in parade by President McKinley. At that time they passed around Manhattan Island in boats, and there was no public notice accorded them.

Among those who will welcome the Tenth Cavalry on its arrival will be Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, retired, who was Captain of Troop E during the memorable assault upon San Juan. Col. Ayres is the army officer who was dismissed, two years ago, as an outgrowth of the "overcoat" episode at West Point. Col. Ayres's wife, at the time of the visit of the Tenth Cavalry at Washington after the war, saw that the troopers had a generous feast at Potomac Hill in that city. President McKinley lent the White House steward for the occasion, and all the hotels of Washington sent hampers filled with food. Mrs. Ayres arranged the feast and personally greeted the colored fighters. She will go with her husband, to-morrow, to the transport Kilpatrick.

The Tenth Cavalry is mentioned in histories of the Spanish-American war for its courage at Suan Juan. It went into the war with a complement of twenty-two officers and 450 men. It lost at San Juan two officers and six men, while nine officers and sixty-six troopers were wounded, making a casualty list of eighty-three.

At the Battle of Las Guasimas, on June 24, nine days before the Battle of San Juan, in which the Tenth Cavalry also distinguished itself, twenty-two officers and men were either killed or wounded. The Tenth, the Rough Riders, and the First Cavalry were within 900 yards of the Spaniards at Las Guasimas when the enemy opened fire. There was a gap between the Rough Riders and the Tenth and the former were in danger of being mowed down by the shells of the Spaniards. The Tenth Cavalry, led by Lieut. Col. Baldwin, rushed into this gap, firing a volley into the Spaniards and reinforcing the Rough Riders. This movement, it was said, saved the Rough Riders from a severe loss. The Tenth Cavalry, First Cavalry, and Rough Riders pushed the Spaniards back and took their fortification at Las Guasimas.

In the Battle of San Juan Hill the Tenth displayed the same sort of bravery and won the commendation of Col. Roosevelt. The night of the battle the Tenth Cavalry and the First Cavalry were camped on a hillside about 800 yards from the Spanish fortification. The Rough Riders were on another slope of the hill. During the night an order was given to the Rough Riders to move up the hill to attack the Spaniards. Near the crest was the firing line of the Second Brigade, in command of Capt. Ayres of the Tenth Cavalry.

As the Rough Riders in reserve went slowly up the hill they saw the fringe of men near the top. An order was given to fire, the officer in command believing the men to be Spaniards. Capt. Ayres, jumping up from the ground, where he had been asleep, shouted:

"Don't shoot or you'll kill your own men."

The order to shoot was countermanded. Had the Rough Riders fired they would have mowed down men of their own regiment, for it was the silhouettes of the Rough Riders of the firing line that they had seen.

The Tenth Cavalry in this engagement faced a desperate hail of bullets. The Rough Riders and Seventy-first Regiment were in deadly peril when the Tenth dashed forth into the thick of the fight. It is generally admitted that the work of the Tenth in that battle had considerable to do with the ultimate victory.

Col. Ayres has many thrilling incidents to tell of the bravery of the colored troopers in that battle. When the Spaniards were pumping shells into the advancing enemy, Col. Ayres saw Sergt. Peter McCown of Troop E dash forward with the colors of the troop held aloft.

"Let 'em shoot, boss," cried McCown to Ayres. "They can't hit this flag."

They did shoot the flag—they punctured it with bullets—but the plucky colored Sergeant did not release his hold. He emerged from the battle unscathed.

Private Blue was another colored trooper whom Col. Ayres regards highly. Blue was in the thick of the fight, and when the firing had ceased he had a bullet wound clear through him, just above the right lung. Blue made no mention of it to any one, but bandaged it himself. The next day Blue was waiting upon Capt. Ayres and Capt. Beck at breakfast. They noticed that his right arm hung limp.

"Why don't you hold your arm up?" asked Capt. Ayres.

"I can't, Sir," was the reply.

"Why?"

"Oh, Sir, just because I'se got a bullet wound in me, and it hurts my arm."

Capt. Ayres told him to show the wound. Blue did so. The bullet had entered just below the shoulder blade, and had come out at the back in a straight line. Blue didn't wince. He was turned over to a surgeon and rested up a few hours, then went about his duties.

"The Tenth Cavalry was full of just such men as Private Blue," said Col. Ayres yesterday. "There never were men more brave. The city ought to turn out and give them a welcome the boys will never forget."

The Tenth Cavalry, after going to Washington following its return from the war, went to various posts, and then started on a trip by gradual stages around the world, finally reaching the Philippines. It has taken the troopers sixty-five days to come from the Philippines.

General Biscuit Company Organized.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—A certificate of organization has been filed with the Secretary of State by the General Biscuit Company of this city. John B. Summerfield of New York is President. Arthur N. Taylor of Brooklyn Vice President, and Henry M. Hayiland of Brooklyn Secretary and Treasurer.

HIGHBALL COST HIM $1,250.

It Stupefied Bennett and He Was Robbed on the Bowery.

Michael C. Bennett, a bricklayer living at 1,123 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, was drugged and robbed of $1,250 on Wednesday last, while on his way to deposit the money in the Bowery Savings Bank, according to a story he told yesterday in the Tombs Court.

He said the money was a legacy left by his father. He drew it from the Corn Exchange Bank last Wednesday, getting it in $50 bills. He then started up the Bowery, he said, and in front of 88 Bowery met a man who invited him to have a drink.

Bennett's companion, who was subsequently arrested and said he was Daniel H. Crowley, a cook, of 211 William Street, went into a saloon with Bennett and ordered beer.

"I ordered a highball," Bennett told Magistrate Finn, "and as soon as I drank it I began to feel queer. I ordered another whisky, and left the saloon with another man, who had joined me at the bar."

"Did this man leave the saloon with you?" asked Magistrate Finn, pointing at Crowley.

"I could not swear that he did," answered Bennett. "After the whisky everything seemed to turn around and I didn't know any more."

"Who was the second man that joined you at the bar?"

"I don't know, but afterwards I felt some one going through my pocket and the money was gone."

The Magistrate was about to discharge Crowley when Detective Kelly, who arrested him, declared that the prisoner could tell who robbed Bennett.

The Magistrate then held Crowley in $1,000 bail till to-day, and told Kelly to hunt for the other man.

BAKER AND JEROME MEET.

Police Commissioner and District Attorney Bury the Hatchet.

The marked frigidity maintained for so long between the Police Department and the District Attorney's office terminated yesterday when Commissioner Baker made a call of an hour and a half upon District Attorney Jerome.

When Mr. Baker came out into the corridor he was looking very cheerful.

"I just stepped in to see Mr. Jerome," he said. "I haven't seen him since my appointment. We discussed the best means for the absolute co-operation between my department and the District Attorney's office. As you know they have hitherto been practically at loggerheads. Such a state of affairs is puerile and most harmful. Mr. Jerome and I have established cordial relations, and the two departments from now on will work in harmony."

Mr. Jerome also expressed satisfaction over the meeting.

"Of course," he said, "there has been a sort of nominal co-operation in the past, but that is not the same as the cordial relations that can exist when a man shows his willingness to work. Things, I hope, will be different from now on."

JEROME IN THE THAW CASE.

He Will Assist Attorney General O'Malley at the Insanity Hearing.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday that he had consented, at the request of Attorney General O'Malley, to take part in the Thaw insanity hearing, and that he will be at White Plains on Monday, when the proceedings are resumed. Mr. Jerome said that he had expected to be asked to assist, as, in his opinion, it was the only possible solution.

"The Attorney General and his staff," said Mr. Jerome, "have had so little opportunity to inquire into the Thaw case and go through the mass of evidence accumulated at the two trials that it would be practically impossible for them to conduct a satisfactory examination. Either my assistant, Mr. Garvan, or myself would have to do it."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan is in Europe and will not be back for several weeks.

WANTS HER FORTUNE BACK.

Mrs. Curtis Once Said She Couldn't Afford to Live on Less Than $200 a Day.

Supreme Court Justice Brady reserved decision yesterday on an application of counsel for Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtis of Fairfield, Conn., a beneficiary under the will of the late Mary G. Pinkney, who asked for the discharge of John C. Shaw and Elmer C. Banks, the conservators of her estate.

Mrs. Curtis inherited one-third of the Pinkney estate, estimated at $17,000,000. She once declared that $200 a day was little enough for a woman of her means to spend, and is the author of the epigram that "an income is like a reputation—it has to be lived up to."

Mrs. Curtis was adjudged incompetent by the Connecticut courts, and a committee was appointed to look after her affairs.

It is said that her fortune has dwindled, and recently an application was made to sell some of her property.

ANOTHER PIER THEFT ARREST.

Simon Schmal Held on Charge of Aiding Looters of Imported Goods.

Agents of the Department of Justice yesterday arrested Simon Schmal, at 9 Little West Twelfth Street, in connection with the case of Walter Bruce, John Miller, and Nicholas Griffin, who are accused of having looted merchandise in transit from the Hoboken steamship piers and the Appraiser's Stores. Schmal was arraigned before Commissioner Gilchrist by Special Agent Kennock, who charged him with conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government. He was held in $3,000 bail for examination Monday.

According to Kennock, Schmal met Bruce on July 21 at the house in Little West Twelfth Street and went with him to a house in lower Ninth Avenue, where Bruce was arrested with seven rolls of cloth in his possession. The Department of Justice agents believe that Schmal acted as an assistant in the disposal of the stolen cloth.

WALKED FROM LOS ANGELES.

Two Athletic Young Englishmen Made Their Expenses En Route.

J. H. Barratt and S. Sumner finished a 4,000-mile walk from Los Angeles, Cal., to this city last night. They said they had agreed to complete the walk in 160 days, a purse of $2,000 being the reward, and they had finished a day ahead of time.

An athletic club of Birmingham, England, offered the prize, and $500 was raised to defray the men's expenses to this country.

The conditions were that they were to leave Los Angeles with no money and no assets beyond the clothes they wore, and 500 postal cards which they were to sell at ten cents each, purchasing out of the proceeds 500 more, and so on, to defray their expenses on the way.

CITY BREVITIES.

The second of the series of open-air orchestral concerts for the Summer session at Columbia University will be given on Tuesday evening, July 27. An organ recital will be given the next afternoon in St. Paul's chapel.

The Kosher Butchers' Union has been organized on the east side to demand higher wages and a shorter day.

The Rev. J. H. Jowett, minister of Carr's Lane Congregational Church of Birmingham, England, will preach morning and afternoon to-morrow at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Postmaster Morgan calls the attention of the public to the fact that the only foreign countries to which letters can be sent at the domestic rate of 2 cents an ounce are Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Newfoundland, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, and that to all other foreign countries the rate of postage for letters is 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce. The only foreign countries to which domestic rates for articles other than letters extend are Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama.

High-class help seeking employment. See Page 13.

C. P. SHEA, STABBER, SENT TO SING SING

Sentence of Five to Twenty-five Years for Attack on Alice Walsh.

FORMER HEAD OF A UNION

Brutality Like His Cause of Prejudice Against Organized Labor, Says Court in Sentencing Him.

Cornelius P. Shea of 222 West Thirteenth Street, former President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who was convicted on Wednesday of attempted murder for attacking Alice Walsh, a woman with whom he was living, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Foster in General Sessions to serve not less than five nor more than twenty-five years at hard labor in Sing Sing.

Shea and the Walsh woman became acquainted six years ago in Chicago, where he first saw her as waitress in a restaurant he frequented while conducting a strike of teamsters. He represented to the woman that he was unmarried and prevailed upon her to come to New York. This she did, and the two, according to accounts lived happily until last May, when she discovered that Shea had a wife and three children in Massachusetts, and she threatened to leave him following a series of quarrels.

At their last meeting Shea stabbed her twenty-seven times with a pocket knife and left her for dead. The girl's great vitality, however, enabled her to leave the hospital in ten days.

In his plea for the prisoner Shea's counsel asked the court to consider his efforts to improve labor conditions and help the working man, as demonstrated particularly at New Orleans, where he had the longshoremen's wages raised.

In sentencing the prisoner Judge Foster said:

"I allow no one to surpass me in my admiration of the dignity of organized labor, but there is a prejudice, we must admit, against organized labor because men of your stamp dominate it by your brutal methods and offensive personalities. Some people have come to believe that organized labor is composed of brutes and secures its victories through brutal methods. This is not so, generally speaking, but it does apply to you."

It is understood that some of Shea's labor associates, who contributed largely to his defense, will continue to work in his behalf.

GAYNOR SECRET OUT AGAIN.

He Once Ruled the Flatbush Police—Annual "Scoop" for Brooklyn Paper.

A "secret" in the life of Justice William J. Gaynor, with which all his friends and acquaintances and a large part of the general public have been familiar for years, was published at length on the front page of a Brooklyn afternoon newspaper yesterday.

The "revelation," after so many years, was that the now distinguished jurist whose charges about the treatment of the Duffy boy brought about the end of the Bingham police administration was himself once a Police Commissioner. It was out in the old town of Flatbush in the late seventies.

Mr. Gaynor, then a rising young lawyer, who rode horseback from court to court in the rural districts of the county, ruled the Flatbush police force of a dozen men with an iron hand and effected many reforms.

Yesterday was the first time this year that the story of Justice Gaynor as a Police Commissioner had been published.

PREACHED TO EMPTY PEWS.

Intercession Chapel Congregation Dwindled to One, So the Curate Quit.

The mid-week services at the Chapel of the Intercession, at Broadway and 158th Street, one of the most progressive of all the churches forming Trinity Parish, have been discontinued for the Summer for reasons which Curate Peters thinks entirely sufficient.

Mr. Peters, who has charge of the chapel's work in the absence of the vicar, the Rev. Milo H. Gates, in Europe on his vacation, says that when he went to the church on Wednesday evening of last week he found but three persons there. He held the service, he said, and his congregation apparently enjoyed it greatly. Before the next week rolled around, however, one of the three had died, another had unexpectedly moved out of the neighborhood, and the last one, seeking Mr. Peters out, had advised him that, in view of the misfortune which had befallen his fellow-members, the services had better be given up for the present.

Mr. Peters thought so, too.

HUNT FOR $500,000 GEM THIEF

McCafferty Gets Details of London Job from Scotland Yard.

Inspector McCafferty received a cablegram from Scotland Yard yesterday giving details of the gems valued at $500,000 which were stolen the afternoon of July 2 from the Café Monica, Piccadilly Circus, London, and for which the police of every port have since been watching.

The gems belong to F. Goldschmidt, a Parisian dealer, who left them in a leather handbag as he turned his back. When he looked for them a moment later they were gone. The list, as cabled yesterday, includes 1,529 pearls of various colors and sizes, three diamonds, twenty-two sapphires, seven large star-shaped rubies, and sixteen rare cat's-eyes. Besides these there were several bank notes in the satchel.

A reward of $5,000 is offered for the return of the gems.

HASTENS SARATOGA CASES.

Gov. Hughes Orders a Special Term of Supreme Court to Hear Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—With a view to bringing about a prompt trial of the pending actions instituted by the people of the State to prevent the continued pumping of carbonic acid gas at Saratoga Springs, Gov. Hughes before his departure to-day for Seattle called an extraordinary special term of the Supreme Court to be held in Albany on Sept. 20 and designated Justice William S. Andrews of Syracuse to preside.

This action followed a suggestion by the Commissioners of the Saratoga State Reservation, appointed recently by the Governor to acquire springs at the spa for a State reservation for which an expenditure of $600,000 was authorized by the last Legislature. In a letter to the Governor the commission states that the owners of some of the Saratoga springs "are systematically and openly violating the prohibitions" of the anti-pumping law, "and are systematically and almost contemptuously disobeying the mandates of the Supreme Court which require abstinence from accelerating pumping."

The Commissioners—Spencer Trask, Edward M. Shepard, and F. N. Godfrey—state that under the continued pumping they cannot correctly value the spring properties or proceed to acquire them, and will not do so until the validity and effect of the anti-pumping law is settled.

Pointing out that for many years Saratoga was by far the most important health and Summer resort in the United States, the therapeutic repute of whose waters extended throughout this country and Europe, the commission says "there seems to be no doubt that these advantages to the State and to Saratoga itself have, in late years, been largely lost by reason of the interference with the natural flow of the waters by those desiring to make some springs profitable at the expense of others. It is the view of some experts—although this view we are not prepared to accept—that, if the present situation continues much longer, the reputation of the springs at Saratoga will be entirely lost."

The commission states that even though one of the offending companies has been punished for contempt in violating an injunction, the violation continues open and unchecked.

MUCH GRAFT IN CHICAGO.

One Detective Said to Have Collected $9,000 a Month.

CHICAGO, July 23.—An astounding story of graft in the West Side levee of Chicago was related to the Grand Jury to-day.

Detective Sergt. Jeremiah Griffin, alleged to have been the collector of protection money from dive keepers, gamblers, and cocaine sellers, was indicted on eight counts. He is alleged to have taken in as high as $9,000 a month, a small part of which remained in his own pockets. In all Griffin, who travels out of the Des Plaines Street Police Station, headquarters of Inspector McCann, is alleged to have collected $150,000 from denizens of various resorts.

Indictments also were returned against Louis Frank, saloonkeeper and politician, who is said to have accumulated $1,000,000 in the levee, and against Michael Heitler, familiarly known as "Mike the Pike." They are charged with having collected money from resorts by representing themselves as agents of the police.

Testimony against Griffin was given by Charles Yanker, a levee proprietor known commonly as "Monkey Charley." Morris Schatz, who is said to conduct an illegal establishment at 108 Peoria Street, appears on the indictment as complainant. Four detectives also gave testimony. One witness charged that the price of protection recently rose from $20 to $40 a month, and that he was compelled to quit business on account of the expense.

FIRM ROBBED OF $15,000.

Heidelberg, Wolf & Co.'s Bookkeeper, Arrested for Thefts Covering 4 Years.

Richard Kirk Hardtman, for many years bookkeeper for Heidelberg, Wolf & Co., clothiers, of 644 Broadway, was arrested yesterday in the office of the National Surety Company, in the Trinity Building, charged by H. S. Pretzfeld, attorney for the company, with the larceny of $100 from his employers. Mr. Pretzfeld stated that the charge was merely a specific instance of embezzlement and that the amount taken by Hardtman approximated $15,000. He said the peculations of the bookkeeper had extended over four years. Hardtman had a home at 515 East Eighty-sixth Street, and is said to have also maintained another more expensive establishment.

Hardtman's arrest was brought about by Ausburn M. Birdsall, an agent of the surety company, who inveigled him to the office of the company and then sent for Headquarters detectives.

SHIP RIDES OUT A HURRICANE.

El Siglo Met the Galveston Whirler in the Gulf of Mexico.

The tale of a ninety-mile hurricane encountered astray, out of season, in the Gulf of Mexico, was brought to port yesterday on the log of the Morgan liner El Siglo. The visible evidences of the blow were deck fittings torn from lashings and bent rails. The storm was met with on Monday, two days before it beat against the Galveston breakwater.

The El Siglo had to fight her way through for twelve hours. The hurricane began with a succession of heavy squalls, first from the east then from the southeast. It finally resolved itself into a whirling gale, which made the ship dance until it scudded away eastward. According to the ship's officers the gale made trouble for shipping all the way from Panama to Florida. Usually gales in that vicinity do not start until well into August.

The El Siglo passed a school of about fifty whales off Five Fathom Bank Lightship.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.
1:30—57 Cooper Square; United Cigar Stores Co. $5
3:18—S. W. corner of 159th St. and 3d Av.; Edison Electric Co. ..... Trifling
9:40—293 E. 150th St.; D. Varachi ..... Trifling
9:55—446 E. 88th St.; Elizabeth Ulrich $5
10:30—250 Brook Av.; N. Upstein $200
P. M.
3:35—534 5th Av.; J. Sharlarn $50
6:45—20 Rutgers Place; Julia Baker ..... Trifling
7:15—208 E. 104th St.; J. Smith $100
7:45—302 Brook Av.; M. Sullivan ..... Trifling
7:45—48 Hester St.; I. Laurie $2,000
10:45—1,026 Park Av.; Harlem Plumbers and Tinsmiths' Supply Co. ..... Trifling

MOORE COULDN'T USE HIS BUREAU'S AUTO

Found Out That He Wasn't Expected to Ride in It, He Testifies at Inquiry.

TURNS ON HIS OLD CHIEF

Says Coler Removed Him Because He Suspended O'Neill, Whom He Appointed Without Ever Seeing Him.

The suspension of Martin H. O'Neill, Chief Inspector of Buildings in Brooklyn, by Superintendent of Buildings Moore and the subsequent dismissal of the latter by Borough President Coler occupied much of the attention of Commissioner of Accounts Mitchel at the Coler investigation yesterday.

Moore was called to the stand and said that he was called into Mr. Coler's office on the same day he suspended O'Neill.

"The Borough President," Moore testified, "asked 'Why are you always picking on men I am interested in?' I replied that I had not picked on any one. 'You suspended O'Neill this morning,' he said. 'Why didn't you consult me?' I told him I didn't think it necessary, and he snapped, 'Well, I don't agree with you. You go your way and I will go mine.'"

Moore said he had been instructed not to consult Mr. Coler about suspensions or other details, and that he had been much surprised at his removal. He said he had appointed O'Neill without ever having seen him, on an intimation that Mr. Coler would like the appointment.

Mr. Mitchel wanted to know who used the Building Bureau's automobile most frequently, and Moore replied: "John R. Anderson, the Assistant Superintendent. I rode in it once or twice when it first came, then found out that I wasn't expected to use it."

"Do you know what Anderson used it for?"

"I never inquired. I knew he was very close to the Borough President, and I wasn't looking for trouble. I wrote to Mr. Coler once complaining of the manner in which Anderson performed his duties and received the reply that he seemed to be doing very well. I put my foot in it that time."

Mr. Moore said there was not much use for an automobile in the bureau.

Mr. Coler's secretary, John A. Heffernan, denied that the Building Bureau automobile had been used for private trips by Mr. Coler, Mrs. Coler, and Assistant Supt. John R. Anderson, as intimated by Moore at the hearing.

KUHNE FACES SEVEN CHARGES

Based on "Mugging" of Jenkins and Arrest of the Duffy Boy.

Lieut. August Kuhne, formerly Acting Captain in charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, who has just been released from Raymond Street Jail, to which he had been sent for thirty days for disobeying a court order of Supreme Court Justice Burr, and is now under suspension, will be tried on Aug. 2 on seven charges. Chief Inspector Schmittberger preferred them yesterday.

The charges state that on Nov. 26, 1907, a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Supreme Court Justice Burr, ordered that Kuhne produce "forthwith" Frank Jenkins, a banker, who had been arrested, but that Acting Captain Kuhne before producing Jenkins had his picture taken for the Rogues' Gallery. For failing to produce Jenkins "forthwith" he was fined and sent to jail.

Moreover, the former Acting Captain, the charges say, reported on June 2, 1909, that Policeman Hymes of the 146th Precinct had arrested on June 18, 1907, George B. Duffy "for breaking the show window of the liquor store of Charrot & Henry, 106 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and stealing several bottles of whisky."

As a matter of fact, Duffy was arrested on this date for vagrancy and acting suspiciously. He repeated the charge about Duffy before Mayor McClellan in the Duffy investigation.

On the basis of these facts Lieut. Kuhne is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, commission of a criminal offense, disobedience of a lawful mandate of the Supreme Court, making a false report, giving false testimony, and violations of the regulations of the Police Department.

FREED FROM EX-CONVICT WIFE

Mrs. Hill Forged Her Husband's Name After Their Marriage.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff handed down a decision yesterday in favor of Fred Rowland Hill, an advertising man living at 2,048 Seventh Avenue, near 122d Street, setting aside his marriage to Eugenia Adelaide Hill, which took place at Paterson, N. J., on Dec. 31, 1907, on the ground that she had been convicted of forgery and that he did not know it when he married her.

According to Hill's affidavit he first met his wife, who was Eugenia H. Baker, in Paterson, where she was a worker in the church, taught a class of ten young girls in the Sunday school, and was generally regarded as an upright Christian woman. After a courtship lasting six months he married her. During the fifteen months they lived together after the ceremony he alleged that she forged his name to several checks on the Second National Bank of New York, making out the checks to her order and signing his name. Two checks, one for $30 and another for $88, were offered as evidence in the action.

When these things came to his attention Hill alleges he began to investigate the past of the young woman, and found out that on Nov. 12, 1901, she had been convicted of forgery and sentenced to a three years' term in the Bedford Reformatory for Women.

When he had obtained a knowledge of these facts Hill says he confronted his wife with the information, and she admitted having been convicted and that she had served time in Bedford.

Justice Bischoff in making his decision said that Mrs. Hill was not a responsible person of good reputation, that she had withheld from her husband the fact of her conviction for forgery, and on these grounds set aside the marriage.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER HERE.

He Will Try to Bring About Closer Trade Relations Between the Countries.

On the Cunard liner Lusitania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, came the Marquis de Villalobar, the new Spanish Minister to the United States. He declared that one of his first efforts in an official capacity would be to bring about closer commercial relations between this country and Spain.

"Spain and the United States," he said, "are now the best of friends, and the opportunities for better trade relations between them are wonderful. Many of the products of my country find their way here, but the exchange of commodities is nothing to what it could and should be. The American is inclined to look upon Spain as exclusively a wine producing country, forgetting her other products.

"One of the great drawbacks has been the lack of proper carrying facilities. There is only one line of steamships flying the Spanish flag coming into this port. There should be more, and I intend to give the subject careful consideration."

Mrs. Booth's Protege Disturbs Court.

There was some excitement yesterday in General Sessions, where Judge Foster is sitting, when James J. McCartney, an old sailor and a former protégé of Mrs. Ballington Booth, staggered up to the rail, and, after inviting the court to "avast" and "get below," started to do a bit of a hornpipe. Judge Foster sent him to the Tombs for a week. McCartney was arrested last May for the larceny of a watch, and was sent to the penitentiary. Mrs. Booth became interested in him there, and, thinking that he might reform, arranged for his release.

By the author of
The Circular Staircase
The MAN in LOWER TEN
By Mary Roberts Rinehart
The unexpected solution startles the reader.—New York Sun. The Circular Staircase made a commotion but this arouses even greater interest.—Phila. Record
At all Booksellers — The BOBBS-MERRILL CO., Publishers

Piling Wonder on Wonder
Our Summer Sale is a series of wonders. Think of our famous $15 Suits being cut to $12.75—$20 suits to $14.50 and $30 suits to $19.50. All best values at regular prices.
Moe Levy & Co.,
1439 Broadway New York | 119-125 Walker St. New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST
We sell more Men's Bathing Suits than any other store.
Heavy Suits (2 pieces) 98c.
Fine Worsted Suits, 1.98
July Clearance
1.50 Pajamas at 85c Suit.
50c Socks, importers' samples, .24c.
75c Athletic Underwear, at 39c.
1.50 Pink Negligee Shirts at 59c.
Pleated bosoms, cuffs attached.

JARDIN de PARIS Atop N. Y. Theatre. Table Seats, $1.00.
ZIEGFELD'S FOLLIES OF 1909 | EVA TANGUAY and Handsomest Chorus in the World
AERIAL GARDENS Over New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. Sm'k'g & Ref'sh'ts. Conc'ts in Promenades
A GENTLEMAN from MISSISSIPPI With Thos. A. Wise & Douglas Fairbanks

LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
THE MOTOR GIRL Music by Julian Edwards
Broadway 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
THE MIDNIGHT SONS with BLANCHE RING.
Lew Fields' HERALD SQUARE Matinee To-day.
Jefferson De Angelis in THE BEAUTY SPOT Evs. 8:15.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL ROOF NOW. Nights 8:15. GRACE LA RUE, JULIAN ELTINGE, CONSUL, ROSARIO GUERRERO, AND OTHERS. General Admis. 75c. Daily Mats. Downstairs 25c.
JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. Jos. M. Weber presents THE CLIMAX
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF. Eves. at 8:15. Daily Mats. | GERTRUDE HOFFMAN
Victoria Theatre. | ANNETTE KELLERMAN and Ten other big acts.
EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. FOTOFONE Operatic Soloists, etc.
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. W. 130th St. (N. Y.) Ferry. CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL WEEK.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
SPECIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Inauguration of New Music Pavilion & Park Friday, July 30th. Afternoon and Evening.
BRITISH GUARDS BAND, Augmented by Prominent Soloists.
KREUTZER QUARTETTE CLUB, 150 male voices, (winners of Kaiser's $5,000 singing trophy.)
Admission to Park, 25c. A limited number of reserved seats at 50c. Tyson's, McBride's.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. Daily 25 & 50c.
LOUISE DRESSER, Frank Nelson & Co., Al Jolson, Anciotti's Dog, Nonette, oth's
NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE
BEST SHOW IN TOWN. Gus Edwards, Hotel Laughland, La Estelita, Gaston & Greene, Hallen & Fuller.

CONEY ISLAND
CONEY ISLAND'S GREAT ORIGINAL LUNA PARK
Copied and Imitated Throughout the World, but Still Supreme for Summertime Fun.
Restaurant Planked Steaks. Shore Dinner. 75c, $1, $1.25
GOING TO CONEY? YES! MEANS—Greater DREAMLAND
BIG FREE CIRCUS—15 NEW ACTS. EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE OCEAN.
STEEPLECHASE Coney's Funniest, Grandest and Busiest Place. Great Swimming Pool Now Open.
Kaiser-Garten Opp. Steeplechase. Highest-class concert every afternoon and evening. Salzer-Tilly and others. Restaurant a la carte. Garage.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK Always Cool. 1 Mile Open Beach. PAIN'S BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS and GRAND FIREWORKS NIGHTLY
HENDERSON RESTAURANT High-Class Vaudeville 16—BIG ACTS—16
Ward's FOOT OF WALK, Opp. Luna Park. ALL SUITS STERILIZED. Baths
FELTMAN'S (CONEY ISLAND) OLD FASHIONED CLAMBAKE, $1.25. Served from noon to midnight. Service a la carte. NEW. Deutsche Garten.
IMPERIAL CHINESE RESTAURANT. Under New Management. Everything first-class. Chop Suey our specialty. We cater to the best. Bowery and Tilyou's Walk.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
COLLARS
are linen collars.
CHEROKEE
follows the lines of Totoket and Norka, and is lower; a good warm weather height.
EARL & WILSON.

The First Hands
Hands do not touch GOLD MEDAL FLOUR at the mill.
The work is all done by machinery.
Buy GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
Have clean bread

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY

Consult
The Automobile Exchange
In To-morrow's (Sunday) Times.
Used cars for sale will be disposed of speedily and at a maximum price if advertised in the exchange. The Times reaches more people with the means and inclination to purchase motor cars than any other newspaper in the city. If you are looking for a machine, make known your want by placing an announcement in the exchange, where it will attract the attention of some reader desirous of disposing of his automobile.
The New York Times gained 55,000 lines of automobile advertising during the first six months of 1909 over a similar period of the preceding year, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper morning or evening, and nearly double the gain of the next newspaper.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909. 12 PAGES.

IN JAPAN BEYOND.

By YONE NOGUCHI.

DO YOU not hear the sighing of a willow in Japan,
(In Japan beyond, in Japan beyond,)
In the voice of a wind searching the Sun lost,
For the old faces with memory in eyes?

Do you not hear the sighing of a bamboo in Japan,
(In Japan beyond, in Japan beyond,)
In the voice of a sea urging with the night,
For the old dreams of a twilight tale?

Do you not hear the sighing of a pine in Japan,
(In Japan beyond, in Japan beyond,)
In the voice of a river in quest of the Unknown,
For the old ages with gold in heart?

Do you not hear the sighing of a reed in Japan,
(In Japan beyond, in Japan beyond,)
In the voice of a bird who long ago flew away,
For the old peace with velvet-sandaled feet?

—From "The Pilgrimage" Kamakura, The Valley Press.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

GERALD MASSEY'S EPITAPH.

An epitaph just placed on the tombstone of the late Gerald Massey includes this stanza of his, generally supposed to refer to himself:

He set his battle in array and thought
To carry all before him, since he fought
For truth, whose likeness was to him revealed
Whose claim he blazoned on his battle shield.

MEREDITH'S UNWRITTEN NOVEL.

That George Meredith had planned to put his two friends, Lord Morley and W. T. Stead, in a novel to be called "The Journalist" has been asserted as a fact more than once since the novelist's death. No evidence that he had such a novel in contemplation, however, has been found among his papers, and the statement has thus been somewhat discredited. But it is now recalled that C. F. Keary published a story called "The Journalist" eleven years ago, in the preface to which he expressed his gratitude to Meredith for having allowed him the use of the title. From all of which it is a logical inference that Meredith had intended to write a novel of the kind suggested by Mr. Keary's title, and had then abandoned it.

A KIPLING PORTRAIT.

Those who know their India through books alone are smiling to see how Mr. Kipling's portrait of the Hindu is built up, touch by touch, line by line, by the family and friends of Madar Lalof Dhinagri, the assassin of Sir Curzon Wyllie. The man's father calls him "my cursed son"; five of his brothers, one in London, four in Asia, repudiate him with enthusiasm. The Indian agitators declare that they have always been milder than thrice-skimmed milk, and slyly repeat their most inflammatory statements and wonder why poor dear Mr. Dhingra was so wicked, and the Mohammedans preserve a deadly silence the while, smiling a little when the agitators tell of the Arcadian peace in which the two lived before the partition of Bengal; while the Bengalese declare that Bengal leads native thought in the Indian Empire.

MRS. WHARTON IN ENGLAND.

That English critics have from time to time conceded to Americans a certain amount of supremacy in various departments of the practical sciences, in business, or in a general knack for inventiveness is a fact so well known it is scarcely worthy of remark. But that this same Britisher, jealous as he ever is of the venerable literary traditions of his country, should admit the superiority of current American over English poetry comes with a decided flavor of novelty. And yet, thus writes a reviewer in The London Daily Mail:

"It is to the United States that we have to look for the poets of the hour. There is more genuine interest in literature across the Atlantic than there is here, and much of the poetry that is being written in America to-day has real distinction."

The direct cause for this tribute is Mrs. Wharton's recent volume of poetry, entitled "Artemis," of which the critic already quoted declares that it "has a quality even higher than 'real distinction.' It has the true emotional glow. There is thought in it as well as music, and the choice of beautiful words." Other British reviewers express their appreciation of Mrs. Wharton's muse, most of them emphasizing the peculiarly intellectual quality that, they claim, characterizes it. In this connection it is interesting to note that most of them choose her sonnets as furnishing the particular form of verse which she has employed most successfully.

THE HOLMES CENTENARY.

Already in England, apropos of the approaching centenary of Oliver Wendell Holmes, appreciative tributes to the genial Autocrat's memory are appearing in the leading reviews and periodicals. Among other features of the occasion is a noteworthy "Centenary Biography," which has just been written by Lewis W. Townsend. One is apt to think of the art of Holmes as being too distinctly American in quality to have made anything like the lasting impression in foreign countries that he succeeded in doing here. One of the London papers, however, writes of him:

"As a writer he became known wherever the English tongue is spoken, and it is as a great writer that he is remembered now that a century has elapsed since his birth. It was by the 'Autocrat' that he came to be most widely known, and by the further works in the same genre that he maintained his fame. He was, however, a poet as well—a poet ranking with his friends Whittier and Lowell in the half dozen most notable singers that America has produced; and he was, further, a novelist and writer of some able biographies."

THE SCIENTIFIC NOVEL.

Is the novel of scientific mystery losing its popularity? The type of romance which gained so wide a vogue under the facile pens and plausible fancies of such writers as Jules Verne, Rider Haggard, and, more recently, H. G. Wells, has achieved a recognized place for itself in contemporary fiction—giving to that term a sweep of something like fifty years—but there are evidences that the general reader is not so interested as he was formerly in this kind of writing. Within the last month or so, for instance, a very excellent sample of this science-of-the-future novel appeared that, for ingenuity of plot and exuberance of imagination, is quite in line with some of its famous forerunners in literature. Without being in the least imitative, it is full of just that kind of fascinating mystery that used to thrill one in "Dropped from the Clouds," "Abandoned," "The Secret of the Island," and those other delightful yarns of youth, and it all finds its solution, as they did, in some amazing scientific inventions that the reader feels sure will be realized in the future. But the book, it is said, has not as yet attained any degree of popularity; and there are those who say that it will not do so, for the simple reason that it lacks the element that interests the feminine reader. And the same publisher who thus "explains" this particular book remarks that "to-day the popular author addresses himself to women, since men no longer read books."

SCHILLER'S CENSORED PLAY.

The indignities which Mr. Bernard Shaw feels that he has sustained at the hands of the English censor has resulted in some investigation of the subject of suppressed plays, both by the London and Continental papers, and attention is directed to the fact that greater dramatists than Mr. Shaw have had unpleasant experiences. Among others, the experience of Schiller is cited. The details given are as follows:

"In 1802, before the Director of the Vienna Burgtheater was allowed to produce Schiller's "Maid of Orleans," Hoegelin, the Imperial censor, insisted that Agnes Sorel should appear as the wife, and not the mistress, of Charles VII., while the King's actual wife, in order to avoid the semblance of bigamy, had to figure as his sister. Dunois, the bastard of Orleans, was transformed into a royal cousin; the title of the play was altered to "Joan of Arc," as "Jungfrau" was held to savor of frivolity, and Schiller's name was omitted from the bill because of his revolutionary tendencies.

"In a work by Dr. Heindl on the German censorship he quotes freely from a manual drawn up by Hoegelin for the use of his successors. Among the rules laid down is one insisting that a pair of lovers should never make their exit from the stage together, unless accompanied by some person of mature years. Until 1848 no mésalliances were allowed in plays produced on the Veinna stage, and the censor vetoed a piece of Freytag, in which Count Valdemar marries a gardener's daughter. "Such catastrophes, unfortunately, occur in real life," remarked the official, "but that is no reason why they should be represented on the stage." The record for severity in recent years appears to be held by the Berlin censor, who not long ago vetoed sixteen plays in four months."

HOW TO GAIN LONG LIFE

A Suggestive Study in the Science of Longevity by a French Savant with Optimistic Tendencies.

THEORY OF THE IMMORTAL BODY.

M. Finot Gives Curious Instances of Life in "Inanimate Matter"—Practical Rules for Prolonging Life.

MR. FINOT is a genial philosopher of optimistic outlook. His book is engaging and interesting, discussing from various standpoints of modern science some of the problems that have most vexed and perplexed and often terrified humanity, and doing it in a spirit that tends toward a calm and tranquil attitude toward them. He has undertaken, as he says, to bring forward the many consolations with which the united modern sciences surround the deathbed of the modern man. He culls with a wide sweep in many departments of knowledge, and he is familiar with the results of modern investigations.

One of the first of his reassuring data is the fact that human vitality has suffered no diminution, but rather has grown with the progress of civilization. Correspondingly, human longevity, according to the most trustworthy vital statistics, is increasing. To establish these facts Mr. Finot instances many collections of figures; like most such, they permit various deductions to be drawn from them. Some show that to live long you must live poor, and, above all, in the open air. Others indicate that the professions, mostly sedentary, offer plenty of chances of reaching advanced years. As to the means of prolonging life, the lore of ancient and mediaeval times is full of rules and panaceas, and modern science is providing its own, down to the latest words of Brown-Séquard and Metchnikoff. This leads Mr. Finot off into some interesting summaries of these modern theories, which have attracted so much attention recently. One of the most interesting and perhaps valuable of his conclusions relates to the influence that the state of mind may have on the prolongation of life:

> It is suggestion ill employed which undoubtedly shortens it. Arrived at a certain age, we drug ourselves with the idea of the approaching end. We lose faith in our powers, and they abandon us. Under the pretext of the weight of age upon our shoulders, we take on sedentary habits. We cease to busy ourselves with our occupations. Little by little our blood, vitiated by idleness, together with our ill-renewed tissues, opens the door to all kinds of diseases. Premature old age attacks us, and we succumb sooner than we need in consequence of a harmful auto-suggestion. Now let us try to live by auto-suggestion instead of dying by it. Let us have ever before our eyes the numerous examples of robust and healthy old age. We must store up in our brains healthy, serene, and comfortable suggestions.

One of Mr. Finot's precepts, after admitting that the soul is immortal, is that of the "immortal body." The body is immortal through the immortality of the cells of which it is composed. We are further reminded of the fact, which will not be a new one to most, that the life of the body in the grave does not cease to be life in the biological sense; that it is the abiding place of myriads of animals, and that even it has its own life in the unnumbered multitudes of "plastides" which are still a part of it. This fact and others connected with it have not commonly been advanced as reassuring to the fearful spirit. But, according to the ingenious philosopher, they will give a formal support to the immortality of the soul, lending authority to that of which many human beings are weary waiting for proofs. Mr. Finot takes advantage of this opportunity to argue strongly against cremation.

And then we are taken still further along the road to reassurance in the face of death by a discussion of the life of "so-called inanimate matter." Here, again, various fragments of experimental science are marshaled together to uphold the notion that inorganic matter has life. Metals undergo "fatigue," "poisoning," diseases; and there is a therapeutics of metals. Transformations of living organisms have their analogies in transformations of inert matter. Crystallization is an "organic phenomenon of living matter." It is a little easier, after this, to be confronted with the facts of the sensibilities and irritabilities of plants; and even to learn of the theory of the "vegetable soul." Nor would any "prudent scientist of to-day" dare to doubt the existence of a soul, "or rather of an intelligence," in the lower ani-

*THE PHILOSOPHY OF LONG LIFE. A Translation from the French of Jean Finot. By Harry Roberts. 8vo. Pp. xv-333. New York: The John Lane Company. $2.50.

spirit, and with a hopefulness, complete because, for society, "extends itself," or universalization, and "keep certain virtues which we refuse to a great part of humanity"—provision for the future, gratitude, and personal attachment for their own. All this is meant to show the continuity and solidarity of all the elements of the universe; that the two worlds, externally so separated, are united by the community of their origin, the analogy of their existence, and a profound affinity of their properties. Science, we are instructed, has carefully filled up the gulf between animate and inanimate. Where, then, does life end and when does death begin? Mr. Finot would have us ask, is death only a simple aberration of our senses? This conception, he thinks, will lessen our distress by continually widening the domain of life, and in consequence diminishing that of death.

Leaving the physical side of the matter, our author betakes himself with equal industry to collating the reassurances of philosophers concerning "the great terror of our lives," which has been launched across the centuries, in all countries, through all literatures, in which he enters on very familiar ground. He enters the field of physiological conjecture again in a chapter on "Life as an Artificial Creation," in which, after summing up some of the hypotheses of what might be called the pre-scientific age, (including in his account even some of the curious automata of ingenious mechanics and mystifiers,) he touches on some of the recent experiments in parthenogenesis, and conjectures as to the possibility of chemically or otherwise producing living matter. It is thence an easy step to imagine a "homunculus" of human creation and devising, who may "brighten the aspect of some thousandth century"; a better man than his creators, without the embarrassing heritages of evolution. We suspect that Mr. Finot's tone here is not exactly serious.

But no matter, he concludes, so long as science preserves and strengthens existing life. Death, as we fear it, is but an empty word. We must demolish the erroneous opinions that cause humanity to tremble at the thought of death, and realize that it is but a mysterious continuation of life. Here is the scientific or the quasi-scientific message of cheer to humanity. It may be that Mr. Finot spreads over a little too wide scientific field to give anything more substantial than an imaginative and optimistic gleaning of many more or less closely correlated facts, apprehended with more or less accuracy. At all events, his book is interesting. We wish it had been a little more skillfully translated

THE SHORT CUT.

In a composition called "The Short Cut," (New York: the Romance Press,) one G. Elliot Flint has undertaken to say a great many things neither especially new nor conspicuously true about women. His methods, his ideas, and his standards are equally crude. One gathers that his observation has been extremely limited. The haunts of vice—the New York Tenderloin—furnish him with much of his material, but his purpose appears to be entirely moral, so far as his lights go.

His young men—when they are at home—move in a sphere of respectability and the circle of society—or what he imagines as such—but his imagination serves him better in the half world. Also his young men, though they fall in love with young women who belong to the higher sphere and marry them, to live happily ever after, are obviously not really at home there.

The short cut of the title appears to refer to elopement. At all events, the two heroes elope with the two real heroines. One of the heroes, by the way, is "a reporter, and, like most of his kind, usually tired." The book is very silly and useless.

"NAREEN."

A simple and unaffected little love story is "Nareen," (The Hadley Press, Toledo, Ohio, and 227 Sisson Avenue, Hartford, Conn., $1,) by the late Rev. Charles Bruce Pitblado, D. D., and the Rev. Edwy Pitblado of Trinity Church, Toledo. Dr. Pitblado was a well-known minister and lecturer of Canada, New England, and New York. "Nareen" is concerned with the heart affairs of an attractive young woman, with whom the course of true love runs an unusually erratic career.

Dr. Pitblado introduces some interesting descriptions of travels abroad, including many anecdotes of his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland, to one of whose distinguished sons, Andrew Carnegie, the book is dedicated.

WITH THE AUTHOR OF MY UNCLE TOBY

Prof. Cross's Minute Study of Laurence Sterne Welcome to Lovers of "Tristram Shandy."

WHETHER it is worth while to dilute "Tristram Shandy" and expand the "Sentimental Journey" with a mass of details belonging to the mundane career of the Rev. Laurence Sterne and serve up the dish in a fat octavo volume* of 550 or so pages is a question which admits, doubtless, of at least two answers. Since, however, the thing has been done, one may very properly give praise to the industry of the author, Prof. Wilbur L. Cross of Yale, and admit that the result of so much labor is not without interest.

In the first place, in an age which has pretty generally forgot to read Sterne, many people who have failed to make the acquaintance of My Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim and Parson Yorick may here gain such a speaking acquaintance with these delectable worthies as will enable them to avoid the humiliation of seeming (when they are in old-fashioned company) to be ignorant of a classic—this without contamination by the Rabelaisian mire of the original. And in the second place, the select minority to whom the Shandys continue to be household figures may learn a great deal about Parson Yorick which in the famous "Life and Opinions" is merely adumbrated. Both these classes, it is true, will find in Prof. Cross's volume a vast deal more than they can possibly want, but what will you? The German monographist has set a fashion of thoroughness in matters biographical that it will take us a generation or two to outgrow.

Laurence Sterne, poor soldier's son, descendant of an ecclesiastic family, vicar of Sutton-on-the-Forest, a little hamlet a few miles north of York, for twenty years; Prebendary of York Minster, political agent and pamphleteer for his uncle, Archdeacon Sterne—a most notorious pluralist—and finally the talk and the pet of fashionable London when the first two volumes of "Tristram Shandy" made him famous in 1760, is certainly a figure sufficiently remarkable, original, and whimsical to deserve a fair biography. But that biography need not be on a vast scale—the details that matter, the rare color of the man's mind, and his quality are in his works and best got directly thence.

Prof. Cross naturally is a champion. He dwells upon Sterne's life in the neighborhood of York before he was famous, his labors as a country parson and cathedral preacher, his affair of sentiment and matrimony with Elizabeth Lumley, his activities as a farmer, his controversy with his active relative, the Archdeacon, his affair of sentiment (without matrimony) with the tuneful Miss Fourmantelle, the truth about the story that he was an undutiful son to his socially impossible mother—all very minutely.

The space devoted to the petty and forgotten intrigues of the clergy of York in the first half of the eighteenth century and Lorry Sterne's part in them—or presumed part in them, for there is much supposing—is appalling. The particularity with which Sterne's friends are described and pedigreed is monumental, the patience with which long passages from "The Life and Opinions" are pieced into the story and used as the basis of more suppositions, is magnificent, but it is not biography—except for the vastly leisured. The same may be said of the description of Sterne's travels on the Continent of Europe at first, with the immortal La Fleur, and then with Mrs. Sterne and Lydia, his daughter—in short, of the treatment of all the stages of his career.

More to the point is the consideration of the question of Sterne's favorite reading, because of his habit of incorporating good things from whatever he did read into what he wrote. Thus, besides Rabelais and Cervantes and Bruscambille and Swift, ("The Tale of a Tub,") he delighted in Locke's "Human Understanding," in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and in many curious medical works, besides military treatises like Vauban's "De l'Attaque et de la Defense des Places," and many other French authorities on My Uncle Toby's hobby, the names of which the author here has pat enough.

In a word, Yorick's taste was for the curiosities of literature—doubtless, though his own prime favorites were not exactly the same, the list lately promulgated by Dr. Charles Eliot of Harvard would have appealed to him—supposing all the works therein to have been in existence at the time.

Readers of "Tristram Shandy" will remember, no doubt, the oath of the learned Ernulfus (sometime Bishop of Rochester) which Dr. Slop, the Papist man-midwife, so triumphed [illegible] Shandy upon a famous occasion. This Ernulfus's sentence upon the "Regitur Rotfredus," containing the seventh excommunicate of the Church of Rome, was an affair of the favorite volumes of our parson and humorist. No artist in profanity, even in our own times, need be ashamed to enrich his vocabulary of anathema from the old Bishop's store—a store, of course, piously dedicated to the service of God and the confusion of the devil, and reaching therefore a dignity and magnificence impossible in mere vulgar swearing.

Those who, like Sterne himself, have a curious fancy in their reading will be those who will gain the most benefit from Prof. Cross's book as mere reading matter. The volume will be invaluable, of course, to those who desire to make a minute study of Shandyism for the purpose of preparing a thesis for a doctorate in letters or some similar academic ambition. The quaint figure of the Yorkshire clergyman who writes and feels so differently from the typical clergyman of our day, who furnished in some of the things he wrote matter for scandal to the smug among his brethren even in his own franken age, who nevertheless took his own sermons quite as seriously as persons usually do, who wore the motley for the love of it and saw no impropriety in wearing his black coat at the same time, is pretty well revealed, after all, though the picture is rendered hazy by the extent of the canvas. The last century could not understand Sterne the man at all. The new century habituated to Bernard Shaw's pose of mountebank in his campaign against shams and cant may perhaps understand better the parson-jester.

The volume contains reproductions of several portraits of Sterne, including a Reynolds and a Gainsborough, and one by Ramsay, which hangs in the hall of Jesus College, Cambridge, where Yorick took his degree.

*THE LIFE AND TIMES OF LAURENCE STERNE. By Wilbur L. Cross, Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. 8vo. Pp. 555. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

"TEMPERED STEEL."

THE vague resemblance between Herbert S. Mallory's diverting little story of love and bloodshed, entitled "Tempered Steel," (New York: R. F. Fenno, $1.50,) and the chronicles of the Round Table is only enough to pique the interest of the reader. There is the hero, Aylmer, the fair and perfect knight, whose character is the "tempered steel" of the title, and who is not less noble to his irritating bride than King Arthur was to Guinevere. There is Verian, queenly and beautiful, and impatient of Aylmer's perfections, imagining herself in love with Laurin de Beaupré, who is himself a typical Launcelot sworn by ties of faith and love to Aylmer, but guilty of winning the affections of Aylmer's lady.

Around this framework, however, are hung a wealth of incidents not to be found in the old chronicles, and very ingeniously woven into a network of stirring and not too improbable adventure. There is the conventional villain and the demon in human form, who takes the place of dragon when the story is moved out of the region of fable into that of fiction. There is the secondary love interest very prettily worked out, and there is the rounding up of the tale with those who are fittest to survive brought to the middle of the stage. Everything is done properly and in order, and if the reader—steeped in naturalism—declines to see much reality in the characters, he is nevertheless entertained in an agreeable and workmanlike manner.

"A CHARMING HUMBUG."

ALL Summer novels are assumed to be of one class, and the characteristic held by them in common is the absence of any quality that might by chance stimulate the brain of the reader.

There is, however, a great distance between the eccentric adventures of mediæval ladies and the quiet chronicle of an English governess such as the present story, "A Charming Humbug," by Imogen Clark, (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.20,) contains. The agreeable atmosphere of an existence devoted to rudimentary instruction of a stupid little boy and to the subjugation of a not less stupid and equally honest and well-meaning young man, will answer all the purposes of soothing a fagged mind, and the sedative is entirely harmless.

To many American readers there is a distinct charm in the mere enumeration of the elements of English country life: Bosky hedges and velvety lawns, long walks over meadows and moors, the dialects of the village people, the slang of the children, the commonplace, intimate talk of the grown people, there is a genuine relaxation in letting them sink into one's consciousness without devoting much attention to the sequence of the mild events.

The little tangle of deceptions which gives the story its title would be a severe tax on the credulity of any normally constituted person, but in Summer it is unnecessary to be convinced, to be diverted is quite enough.

NORDAU'S WORK FOR ZIONISM

Anniversary Volume of Essays and Speeches by a Leader in Zionistic Cause.

THE Hungarian savant and Jewish leader, Dr. Max Nordau, will be 60 years of age next Thursday. It is, therefore, especially appropriate that there should come to hand at this moment this volume* of speeches and essays by the distinguished publicist.

Many readers of the volume, at least, will be familiar with the outlines of Dr. Nordau's work. Not so many realize how Zionism became the ruling motive in his life. Born in Pesth in 1849, and later studying at the Universities of Budapest, Berlin, and Paris, he eventually became a noted medical practitioner. But having received an orthodox Jewish education and being the son of a rabbi, it was not surprising that Dr. Nordau should, when the question of Zionism, a "Jewish nation," was again broached in America and Europe, sacrifice much of his time and ability to the cause. During the last twelve years Dr. Nordau has been constantly in the public eye as an orator and author, his theme invariably being Zionismus.

Dr. Nordau has lived many years in Paris, where his home is now, and he will undoubtedly be greatly honored and feted when, on Thursday next, he enters upon his sixty-first year. Pressed by his friends, he consented to the publication of this volume of all the important speeches and essays which have appeared sporadically during the last twelve years, and the Executive Committee of the Zionistic Organization undertook to have the book printed in German.

Although the book contains nothing actually new, it will be of great service to the Zionistic cause and of considerable interest to pro and anti Semit alike, to possess, in one volume, all the important utterances on Zionism which have emanated from the author's pen during the past dozen years or so.

The chapter on Zionismus, dated 1902, is very exhaustive and gives the reader a clear idea of the Hebrew ideal, of the reborn "nation," and of the new home for the Jews.

"Zionism," Dr. Nordau says, "is but a new name for a very old cause, inasmuch as it merely expresses the longing of the Jewish race toward Zion." Since the destruction of the second temple by Titus and the emigration of the Jews to many countries, he adds, it has been, till recently, the silent hope of every right-minded Jew that his race be assembled once again on the soil where his forefathers toiled, there to await the coming of the Messiah.

Others of Dr. Nordau's speeches and essays are of great interest, and the book is sure to find a large and interesting circle of readers the world over.

*MAX NORDAU'S ZIONISTISCHE SCHRIFTEN. Thirty-seven Speeches and Essays on Zionism. Pp. 402. Cologne, Germany: Juedischer Verlag. (Jewish Publishing Company.) Popular edition, 2 marks.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Constitutional lawyers, historians, and students of political science will be interested, no doubt, in John Mabry Mathew's "Legislative and Judicial History of the Fifteenth Amendment." (The Johns Hopkins Press, $1.) The author begins his history with an account of what he calls the "preliminary propositions" which were considered by the Congressional Joint Committee on Reconstruction as early as Jan. 20, 1866, which was more than three years before Congress passed its joint resolution providing for submission of the amendment to the people. Then comes a chapter relating with considerable detail how Congress proceeded when it actually undertook to frame the amendment, and a following chapter exhibits what constructions were put upon the amendment by prominent members of Congress, who undertook to interpret it and to show how the States would stand under it with respect to their franchise laws. Other chapters in the book tell how the amendment was adopted by the States, what Congress enacted in the way of "enforcement legislation," and what opinions touching the amendment have been pronounced by the courts.

"CRAFTSMAN HOMES."

To the man who intends to build a home no book could carry much more inspiration than "Craftsman Homes," by Gustave Stickley, (New York, The Craftsman Publishing Company.) It is a beautifully made and artistically arranged collection of pictures and plans, supplemented with descriptions and suggestions as to the carrying out of the architects' ideas. All classes of homes are considered, from the simple rustic cabin to the more pretentious house, and there are several chapters regarding decorations and furnishings.

HOME LIFE IN SOLAR SYSTEM

Amusing Theory of Planetary Life and Relationship Developed in Schnell's Astronomy.

By MARY PROCTOR.

AFTER reading the "foreword" by the publisher, which states that Schnell's Astronomy* "will give you more knowledge of the solar system than any book in print," the reader naturally turns to the title page for the name of the publisher, and is not surprised at finding it is the author himself. Surely no one else could feel justified in making such a remarkable statement, which, unfortunately, the book does not verify.

For instance, the author maintains that the sun and the planets occupy the relationship of parents, and that "the moons are the offspring of the planets, and from moons they go to comets, and then they finally leave our solar system and meet other comets in space and then mate, forming a solar system of their own."

The smaller comets, according to the author, stay at home near the sun, because they are not as yet able to take care of themselves. Or "are they the maidens that stay at home, and the large ones the boys roaming around seeking their mates? From my researches in astronomy," the author gravely states, "the small comets will stay in our solar system for centuries before they come to maturity, and then they will be large enough to leave our solar system" and take care of themselves apparently. "The law governing their lives is the same as governs the young in all life; they do not in their tender years stroll far from home, but keep within the solar system and stay close to the sun." The latter is also very careful to see that the comet's tail always extends away from it, as it travels around the sun. "This is due to the intelligence of the sun," explains the author, "which uses its magnetism to keep the comet from coming too close to it, because the comet is but a child of the sun, and it would see that it would not get injured by running into it."

Apparently the asteroids were caused by some carelessness on the part of the sun, for as the huge fragments of what once formed a massive planet went careering around the sun, they came in contact with planet Mars and caused the deep cracks, or so-called "canals," which have excited the curiosity of mortals.

> The deep rents in Mars show that when she collided with the asteroids she almost went to pieces, and probably all she can do is to hold herself together.

From the timely topic of Mars the author lightly turns to a consideration of the cracks on the moon, remarking:

> Why astronomers do not theorize from one planet to the other I do not know. Both the moon and Mars are deficient in water and moisture, the moon having none and Mars very little more, and yet the lines on the moon are called cracks, and those on Mars canals.

Then comes the question, What becomes of the planets eventually? The cracked condition of Mars is an object lesson of the ultimate fate awaiting the rest of the planet world:

> Planets when old, diseased, or crippled begin to have rents and deep cavities all over their surfaces, which continue to get larger and larger until they go apart and fall into pieces. This will happen to the sun and all the planets in the last days, and even if they do not run into one another they will go to pieces naturally, break apart, and then turn into nebulae or cluster stars, all life not leaving them until they become completely pulverized. Not until then does life leave them, for this pulverized substance is the material that comets travel on when leaving our solar system. That the planets can all meet with destruction resembling that which overtook the asteroids no one can doubt.

"I also believe," the author ingenuously remarks, "that there are planets in the starry heavens that do not mate, but are bachelors and old maids, living celibate lives and traveling on the substance of which planets were at one time composed." So when Mars in the course of time eventually goes to pieces we surmise, according to the Schnell theory, that planetary old maids and bachelors will find an abiding place on the various fragments drifting through the solar system.

In conclusion, after explaining to his own satisfaction the origin of our planets and daylight by vibration, why we can only see a shooting star when it shoots, how the sun controls the moon until it becomes a comet and eventually wanders off into space in search of its affinity, the author bravely states the honesty of his convictions and challenges the skeptic to dispute his theories. He modestly adds:

> I have explained the whole solar system in all its minutest details, and it corresponds with the working and the life of man from the cradle to the grave. * * * I believe my ideas will meet with strenuous opposition, for it is hard for man to get out of an old rut, but I have no fear but that Father Time will straighten out all things.

If he can succeed in straightening out some of the tangles in this book, he will have a mighty task to accomplish, but in his benevolent way as he turns over the pages of the Book of Life, he may be too busy to note the pages of Schnell's Astronomy, and in consequence they will fade into the nebulous mist of oblivion. There these exotic theories will blend with those of the flat earth and such like fantasies of the imagination which from time to time flash out on the horizon of scientific research and vanish with the celerity of a shooting star.

*SCHNELL ASTRONOMY. Being a Treatise on the Origin of the Planets and Daylight by Vibration. With twenty-three illustrations and engravings. One volume. Pp. 231. 8vo. Cloth. New York and San Francisco: Published by author. Price $1.50.

A PRIZE WINNER.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago, the publishers of "The Woman and the Sword," an excellent novel of adventure by Rupert Lorraine, call attention to a new departure in the matter of its price. It is a cloth-bound book, printed in good type on light-weight paper, and is sold for 75 cents. The innovation seems to us the most sensible that could be made. The Summer novel is a bird of passage at best, and the high price at which it usually sells when first put upon the market is an irritation to the even moderately thrifty soul.

"The Woman and the Sword" was an admirable book with which to inaugurate the new policy, for while it is frankly written to pass the time for the idle reader, it is neither common place in workmanship nor negligible in material. The story is laid in England and Germany during the religious wars of the latter country, when the oppressions of the Emperor Ferdinand were resisted by Calvinist and Lutheran.

The author touches on many habits and customs of the time, manner of dress, behavior, the furnishing of homes, even methods of preparing food, and recipes for dishes considered dainty by the warlike Germans, and these bits of actuality strengthen one's interest in the plot with its overabundance of bloody warfare. In a word, one gets the worth of one's money. The novel is reported to be the first work of its author, and the winner of a prize of 100 guineas offered by T. Fisher-Unwin, the London publisher, for the best first novel.

HUDSON AND HIS TIMES IN FICTION

Romance and Adventure of Three Centuries Ago in Mr. Hueffer's "The Half Moon."

THE replica of Henry Hudson's Half Moon has just arrived in this country for the September celebration on the deck of a steamship. While the reproduction of the great navigator's vessel of discovery is making the voyage in this singular fashion there appears this timely novel* designed to picture the men and manners of those times. The idea that a romance making its appearance under such conditions is a piece of hackwork, deserving at best of a success of the occasion, is wrong. Mr. Hueffer has produced a book which would be welcome at any time for its careful and skillful art, and for the human interest of the story which he has to tell. The connection of the book with the tercentenary is incidental and inferior to the story itself. No one need be afraid of finding anything of a Baedeker sort, and whoever ventures will find entertainment as well as an edifying historical study.

Hudson himself cuts a secondary figure. The hero is Colman, the first European or white man to die between the shores of the river named after its discoverer. Colman in turn is overshadowed by the heroines whose struggle for him as husband supplies the motive of the novel. Anne Jeal is a spitfire brunette. Magdalena Koop is a blonde, sedate and capable. Colman prefers Magdalena, and Anne in a jealous rage denounces the unappreciative Colman to the authorities as an "owler," that is, a man who smuggles wool out of the country whence Hudson sailed, just as now goods contraband to the customs are smuggled into countries which have an exclusive tariff. The very first chapter opens quaintly and piquantly enough to fasten attention. The King's officers come to take Colman while he is courting Magdalena in the house of her clergyman father. Anne is hustled into a closet, whence she hears and sees the hated Magdalena married to her lover after a delicious parley between the canny clergyman and the King's officers. While they are watching the front door Magdalena, in man's dress, clambers over the adjacent roofs as conspicuously as possible, and the King's men set off after her down the block. While they are after her in full cry, Colman calmly walks out of the front door and escapes.

This is the delicious and even exciting starting of the story, which passes into deeper waters. Jealous Anne goes to London to denounce Edward personally to the King. Colman escapes the country as Hudson's mate, and Anne plots his death by witchcraft. Magdalena remains at home to safeguard her husband's property and await his return. He dies untimely, sacrificed to the just wrath of the Indians, whose tribesmen the white men slew for no better reason than that they were not white. From this scanty outline it will be seen that neither Hudson nor his voyage nor his discovery is the theme of the writer. As the dedication says: "What is inspiring about a voyage or a world is the passion that gave rise to the one and the other. For it is not the seas, but the men who cross them; not the hills, but the men who live on them, and in time mold their surfaces; not the rivers, but the hearts of the men who sail on them, that are the subjects of human interest." It is belittling Mr. Hueffer's book to tack it onto the tercentenary. It is a study of elemental and everlasting passions, and would be just as interesting—although perhaps less instructive—if its scenes were other than those which explain why the Dutch settled Manhattan and what sort of people our forbears were.

*THE HALF MOON. By Ford Maddox Hueffer. 346 Pp. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

STORIES BY LOUIS BECKE.

Another book of South Sea tales by Louis Becke does not differ very much from its predecessors by the same writer. It is entitled, "'Neath Austral Skies," (Lippincott,) and contains twenty-two yarns of the familiar schoolboyish tone which was found in all plain tales of the sea till the refinements of modern art in the hands of Stevenson and Kipling laid hold upon a homely and simple-minded school of fiction.

About many of Mr. Becke's narratives there lingers a very strong flavor of what the present generation used to call in the days when supposedly edifying reading matter was thrust at it in the guise of entertainment—the "Sunday school book." We always chose other books if left to ourselves, but we managed to amuse ourselves rather successfully with the parts of those we did not choose, which were intended to sugar the moral pill. Often we forgot to swallow the moral pill at all.

The moral, of course, is not uppermost in Mr. Becke's mind. He is merely following the old model rather than the new. And the South Seas are always interesting. Who does not like to read of the ships that cruise among the islands where the brown men and women dwell, the anchorages within the coral reefs upon which the surf thunders, the search for treasures, the brute of a skipper who lays about him with belaying pin, and finishes up the job with kicks with his heavy sea boots; the police vessels of the navy of old England that weave in and out with the union jack at the mizzen, the adventures of traders and smugglers and able seamen, who have slipped over the side of a dark night and taken up life among the Samoans and the Fijians?

It is really no harm if virtue is rewarded a bit more systematically than in life, and if the villains are more clearly undeserving of mercy or sympathy than villains in life are considerate enough to be. Besides the stories are dated back into the days of corvettes, with sails and paddle wheels, when a ship Captain was less like a street car conductor and more like an independent monarch.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY — FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES

William Allen White's NEW NOVEL

A Certain Rich Man

Its Plot
is so genuinely real that it seems to grow involuntarily from the nature of the characters and the conditions of the times.

Its Author
is a distinguished newspaper man, an Editor on the staff of the *American Magazine*, widely known through his vigorous short stories, etc.

Its Americanism
is its strongest feature, its life. No one will deny its realism, the vitality of its men and women, the accuracy of a lifetime's observation of men and circumstances.

Its Hero
is a dominant captain of industry, fighting against odds and under pressure of occurrences beyond any foresight, weighing private ethics against the "larger good" of organizing a great industry.

Its Scenes
are those of a city in the Middle West from the time of its settlement in the height of the "free soil" excitement to the present day.

Its Interest
is intense. The leisurely fidelity to life in every line gives even the minor characters the reality of the folks one knows and loves.

Wm. Allen White's new novel A Certain Rich Man

Published at $1.50 by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY For Sale at all Bookstores

SIX MASTERS IN DISILLUSION

Suggestive Studies by Mr. Thorold of Typical Examples of Modern Skepticism.

MR. SHAW, in one of his "moments"—as one speaks of other actors—remarks: "The main thing in determining the artistic quality of a book is not the opinions it propagates, but the fact that the writer has opinions." Mr. Algar Thorold, author of "Six Masters in Disillusion," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50,) has undoubtedly opinions of unique value, and, while it may not be possible always to accept them, they are sufficiently indicative of certain trends of modern thought to arouse a keen interest in his development and application of them.

Mr. Thorold's personal experiences may be supposed to have deeply affected his philosophical attitude; and it should be premised that the disillusion of which he treats is largely based on theological—or anti-theological—skepticism. The list of writers chosen to illustrate his theory is somewhat surprising: Fontenelle, Prosper Mérimée, Ferdinand Fabre, J. K. Huysmans, Maeterlinck, and Anatole France form a diversified company. The preface explains: "These studies * * * are not concerned with strictly contemporary disillusion. * * * Our fathers were rationalists, and were naïve enough to think that Theology stood or fell by its claims to rationality. They thought that the cosmology and psychology of Christianity * * * were intended to be taken as facts. As facts they tested them, with the result that the account of the world and man contained in the Sacred Books of Christianity and the authoritative decrees of the Church have ceased to form part of the mental culture of the West-European races. * * * It is in the disillusionment consequent on this change of attitude toward Christianity in which the writers studied here agree." This statement may be taken as iconoclastic, or as contemporary commonplace, according to the bias of the individual reader.

Of Fontenelle Mr. Thorold remarks: "He does not appear to have had a passion for truth, but, on the whole, to have preferred it." None the less, to minimize whatever enthusiasm Fontenelle may have possessed, and to emphasize that calm moderation which enabled him to go so far as to have—one might say, to enjoy—a gout that was painless, is not to give a complete picture of the man. True, we read further on: "Not only do I think that Fontenelle was definitely anti-Christian, but it seems unquestionable that his mind, his temperament, his character, call it what you will, was incurably hostile to religion of any kind." The skepticism, or disillusionment, upon which Mr. Thorold fastens is Fontenelle's attitude toward moral questions. The essay is epigrammatic, a trifle bizarre, and indubitably interesting.

Prosper Mérimée, courtier, mondain, cynically sentimental—and, be it confessed, at times sentimentally cynical—is the subject of the second essay. In passing, one notes such an acute criticism as this: "Beyle was the father of French nineteenth century literature and the authentic founder of the Romantic movement. Victor Hugo did but invent the mediaeval staging that gave that movement its vogue in the drawing rooms of the Restoration, and it was the splendor of his genius that caused the play to become identified with the scenery in the public imagination." Beyle's influence over Mérimée was great. The author of "Carmen," however, grew to manhood in a France suffering from many reactions, political, philosophical, and religious; he maintained a courteous air of detachment, cultivated his garden of "inconnus," and doubtless quoted that placid remark of Mme. de Geoffrin: "I was not made for this world—but I do not know that there is any other."

Ferdinand Fabre appears somewhat out of place in this gallery. His stories of ecclesiastical life are little known in this country, but he occupies a high position in French literature. As our author points out, Fabre just missed becoming an Immortal, since "some member of the Academy" raised against him because his writings were anti-religious, votes because they were too clerical." Mr. Thorold strikes a point in including this writer among the "disillusionés." And Huysmans, too, in view of his ultimate surrender. But here one comes on dangerous ground; the psychological aspects of Huysmans's conversion are difficult to understand, and where to draw the line between neurotic exhaustion and spiritual elevation is a question, perhaps, for the pathologist. This essay is not so iridescent as Mr. Huneker's, but, save for its evidence of Mr. Thorold's fixed idea, it is quite as interesting.

To call Maeterlinck "post-Christian" is rather daring, but Mr. Thorold strikes upon a happy phrase in saying: "He is content to observe * * * the moral phenomenon with the grave, wide-eyed gaze of an inspired child." "His optimism is but faintly tempered by the delays and incertitudes of science, not at all by philosophical analysis." Mr. Thorold minimizes his mysticism, but on the whole the essay is sympathetic.

The final paper, devoted to Anatole France, greatest of living French writers, falls more naturally into the line of our author's reasoning. Anatole France epitomizes modern skepticism; what stands before his quiet irony, or, more poignant still, his smile of pity? Disillusion finds its finest expression in his books, and the wonder of France's writings is that, with all their philosophic impartiality, they are so far from sterility. An epilogue, "Notes on the Philosophy of Disillusion," closes this very interesting and suggestive volume. Mr. Thorold writes unusually well, and if, as has been intimated, all his theories do not quite hold water, he has succeeded in presenting a study well worth while.

ON RACING BOATS.

A book which should be of value to owners and prospective owners of small sailing craft for racing—boats of the so-called sonder class chiefly—is "The Small Yacht," (Little, Brown & Co.) by Edwin A. Boardman. Mr. Boardman's book pretends to no purpose of entertainment. It is a practical treatise on the building, care, and management of racing boats, and adds instruction on the strategy of the race itself. All these points, where such a thing is possible, are illustrated with photographs, designs, and diagrams.

The designs include valuable plans of 18-footers of several designs, of 30-foot cruisers and racers, showing many details of construction, with many plans of sounder boats of various shapes and rigs. A complete copy of a builder's specifications for a sonder class yacht, extending over some ten pages, is added to the section of the work which is devoted to construction.

The directions for racing in various conditions are detailed, and appear to be practical, though the whole subject takes us beyond the actual province of a book review. The photographs include pictures of many cup winners in action.

ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD

Mr. Mumm Gives Interesting Record of a Five Months' Trip Among the Himalayas.

MR. MUMM was barred from attempting the conquest of Mount Everest by the obduracy of John Morley, as Secretary of State for India, who refused permission for his party to enter Tibet. Nepal, the other possibility of approach, is even more tightly closed to Europeans. So they had to content themselves with some of the lesser but still stupendous peaks of the Roof of the World. Mr. Mumm has written a circumstantial account of an arduous expedition that will hold a high rank in the annals of mountaineering. The sumptuous volume* in which it is printed will interest many besides the fraternity of climbers. The illustrations are remarkably fine and numerous and give a vivid impression of the difficulties and wild beauties of the country, as well as of the impressive character of the mountain peaks. Many of them are folding panoramic views, photographed with admirable skill and reproduced with exquisite perfection.

Mr. Mumm's party included three Englishmen, three Alpine guides, a detachment of Gurka soldiers, and coolies. The caravan at the maximum numbered 150; these of course did not attempt the difficult peaks. The account of their ascents and descents, their problems and trials, is entertaining and is told in an unaffected and unadorned narrative and in full detail. The names of the mountains and passes mean little to the uninstructed Westerner. Many of them, indeed, are not named. The Alpine guides had a mistaken idea about the Himalayas that they consisted of a great expanse of hills of moderate size, with three or four very lofty isolated mountains far apart from each other, easy to reach but difficult to ascend, owing to their enormous height. As a matter of fact, there are hundreds of great mountains, unnamed and unknown, extending over 2,000 miles or so.

The highest altitude reached by Mr. Mumm was just over 20,000 feet, in a camp where he spent a horrible night of storm and cold on Mount Trisul. Some of the others reached the summit, 23,406 feet high, and looked over the astounding southern precipice, a sheer drop of over 6,000 feet." According to Mr. Mumm this summit was then the highest point ever reached beyond all doubt or controversy, and still remains the highest mountain of which the complete ascent is undisputed. The men who achieved it were Dr. T. G. Longstaff, Alexis and Henri Brocherel, and Kharbir, one of the Gurkas. Then came a further move to Kashmir, where the peaks are lower, and to the Khargan range. Though less arduous, the traveling here was interesting. The expedition on the whole was more of a mountaineering than a scientific piece of work, but some of the observations are an addition to geographical knowledge, and in at least one point the maps of the Himalayan region will be changed and corrected as a result of it.

*FIVE MONTHS IN THE HIMALAYAS. A Record of Mountain Travel in Karhwal and Kashmir. By A. L. Mumm. 8vo. Pp. xv.-263. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"THE SOLITARY FARM."

MR. FERGUS HUME is reckless in the profusion of his villains and crimes in "The Solitary Farm," (G. W. Dillingham Company.) A sea Captain murders a trader in Nigeria for a bagful of diamonds, and retires to his farm to enjoy his wealth as far as his conscience will let him. As he is nervous in the dark and starts when spoken to it is to be inferred that his ill-gotten gems are hardly worth their cost in crime. The gems were the gift to the trader of an African chief, and the chief's son comes to retake the stolen goods. He is a graduate of Oxford, and calls young ladies "missy," in the well-known manner of black-skinned graduates of British universities who are accustomed to wear only a loincloth when they go amurdering, as this one did. However, he is anticipated in his amiable intentions. A friend of his gets an interview with the Captain first, and the Captain kills him and sets him up when dead as a scarecrow on the solitary farm. As the Captain cut his victim's throat it must have made a mess, but the Captain's sister comes into the same room to confess her marriage, secretly, contrary to his approval, and she and her husband kill the Captain in turn, using the same knife that had been so serviceable to him so shortly before. The sister burns herself to death in the farmhouse to escape the police, and all ends happily.

That is to say, the diamonds are inherited by the Captain's daughter, his adopted daughter as it comes out, and the real daughter of the man whom the Captain murdered in the first chapter. She marries the son of the man whom the Captain slew to save the jewels. It was clear that she would from the first, but Mr. Hume makes it very hard for himself to bring it about, for a curate falls so madly in love with her that he demeans himself most dishonorably. The nigger (sic) graduate of Oxford, however, attends to his case so violently that the parson is physically shocked into moral decency, and, instead of accepting the Captain's bribe to murder the fiancé of the Captain's daughter, he makes a humdrum match himself, quite forgetting the passion whose fierceness puts the reader on a false scent, and gives Mr. Hume so much work to do that it takes a long novel to tell the story. It must not be thought that it is all here. There is a villainous gypsy witch and fortune teller, and her worthy son, who would make an ordinary book by themselves, but they are mere episodes in the stirring scenes at the solitary farm. It cannot be said conscientiously that this is literature, but it is thrilling in spots, and mysterious until the last pages—an excellent vacation book.

"PRACTICAL GOLF."

A new and revised edition of "Practical Golf," by Walter J. Travis, (New York, Harper & Brothers,) will be welcomed by devotees of the royal game. With the exception of a few minor corrections, there are no changes to be noted in the original work, but new chapters have been added on "Hazards," the development of the Haskell ball, and the introduction of aluminium clubs.

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FRIEND AND FOE IN INSECT LIFE

A Story of Surprising Fact and Theory in Prof. Smith's New Book of Insect Study.

PROF. SMITH'S book* on insects is a very timely contribution to our Summer literature, for go where we will, the crawling, flying burrowing little creatures are always with us. Their number is legion, and our respect if not our love for them may be enhanced by knowing that over 200,000 different kinds of insects are already known, but this is believed to be barely half of the total number. The field of discovery for the entomologist is, therefore, a large and interesting one, and its chief field of utility lies in the discovery of parasite forms destructive to many of the troublesome creatures inimical to man and his interests. Practically every insect has its peculiar parasite, and within the last few years great efforts have been made to introduce the right parasite into sections of the country to exterminate, if possible, those varieties particularly ruinous to crops and trees.

The true insects, we learn, are those with no more than three pairs of jointed legs attached to the thorax or middle part of the body, this body consisting of no more than thirteen rings or segments, the head being one, three comprising the thorax and nine the abdomen. We hardly need to be told that their sense of taste and smell is highly developed, but as to the sense of pain, the author believes it very small, while real suffering they are scarcely capable of at all.

Mr. Smith shatters some of our old-fashioned notions in the supreme value of certain insects as destroyers of disease-bearing or other noxious types. "Broadly stated," he says, "there are no insects that are indispensable to man. There are a few that are very useful to him, and he uses some for which he has substitute materials at hand and in partial use."

With some boldness Mr. Smith asserts that birds are of no especial value to the farmer as a preserver of his trees and crops. Birds are a check, he admits, to many species that otherwise would be more abundant, but when one comes to appreciate the almost miraculous multiplication of insects and the more fixed numbers in the quantity of birds combined with their ability to consume, the practical truth of the author's view must be accepted.

"It sounds large," he adds, "when we find 100 larvae of an elm leaf beetle in a bird's stomach and find 100 birds to an acre, but when we find 100 larvae on a dozen leaves and many thousands of leaves on a tree, the figures lose in impressiveness."

Insects, as a rule, are prolific breeders, and the figures given in many instances are as astonishing as they are startling. Some only multiply tenfold in a season, but others produce at least a billion descendants. Take the grasshoppers or locusts, for instance, one of the most destructive plant destroyers the world has known, and yet in their productive ability they are exceeded by many smaller insects. The origin of the invasion of grasshoppers in the Western agricultural districts was at the base of the Rocky Mountains, where the dry conditions are peculiarly favorable for their development. When unusually abundant, migratory hordes have gone forth, seeking new fields to conquer and waste, and hence Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, with their rich fields of grain, were pre-eminently sufferers from the scourge. Irrigation in some of the arid sections has driven the grasshopper from some of his favorite haunts. Advancing civilization spells their doom, but the fight is not yet won. If man would turn the tables on the grasshoppers and eat them as food it would doubtless aid in their extermination, for the author says they are good to eat; fried, having a sweet, nutty flavor, while stewed with milk, they resemble oysters, but he admits that no great enthusiasm has been displayed for this diet.

As plant pollenizers, many insects, as the busy bee, the butterfly, and other winged creatures of Summer days, are of inestimable value, and were it not for this unconscious but very helpful distribution of pollen during the theft of the sweet juices of the flower some of our popular and useful plants would hardly survive. Every one has doubtless noticed the fondness of bumble bees for red clover blossoms, but few, perhaps, have realized that in exchange for the pilfered honey the bee leaves a supply of pollen which could be obtained in no other way and without which our red clover would be extinct. Australia's experiment a few years ago illustrates in a marked manner the dependence of certain plants upon certain insects. Australia originally had no red clover, nor any bumble bees. When the value of red clover to the farm led to its introduction it was discovered that it would not seed. This led to a scientific study of its peculiarities, revealing its dependence upon bees for continued propagation. Bumble bees were then imported, and now Australia has plenty of bees and plenty of red clover, and interference with bumble bees is regarded as a criminal offense.

Prof. Smith gives us some curious and interesting information about those insects, whose chief aim in life seems to be to give human beings as much discomfort as possible, contributing, at the same time, to an excess of activity. The female mosquito, we are told, is the blood sucker and is able to begin operations within twenty-four hours after being developed, about eight days being necessary to produce an able-bodied mosquito from the egg. Not all mosquitos are a menace to health, but, like the old saying about the Indian, a dead mosquito is universally regarded as the only good mosquito, and the careful draining or filling in of the wet breeding places is man's solution of the mosquito problem with its attendant dangers.

Among the smal household denizens, one that should be treated with more consideration than he usually receives is the house centipede. Its ugly appearance, with its numerous long, slender legs and many jointed feelers, is against it, and one's first inclination is to dispatch it as quickly as possible. It really should not be interfered with at all, as it wages persistent warfare upon moths, roaches, and other troublesome pests of the home.

Other interesting chapters in the book relate to the insects that affect other animals, the farmer and his crops, the spread of disease, while, in concluding, the author gives many helpful remedies and solutions that may be effectively used to exterminate the pests of our homes and gardens.

*OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND ENEMIES. With a chapter on the war against insects. By John B. Smith, Professor of Entomology in Rutgers College. Illustrated; pp. 312. 8vo. Cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price $1.50.

"NADIR SHAH."

SIR MORTIMER DURAND, not long ago Great Britain's Ambassadorial representative in America, has devoted some of his leisure since his retirment from diplomatic work to the writing of a historical romance, which comes to us under the title "Nadir Shah," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.) The principal character in the book is Nadir Kuli, the Turcoman robber, soldier, and tyrant, who became Shah of Persia and ruled that country with a rod of iron until an assassin got after him and ended his life.

Sir Mortimer has formed some pretty definite conceptions of Nadir and Nadir's times, and the purpose of his book is to give us the benefit of his study, conjecture, and day dreams, so that we may know approximately what the Near East was like when Nadir was building up the Persian nation. Apparently it was Sir Mortimer's wish and first intention to write a historical work, but he found that, although it was well along in the eighteenth century that the fierce Turcoman was fighting his way to supremacy, the records of his time did not furnish material for a satisfactory biography of him.

Not being able to write authoritatively about his hero, Sir Mortimer determined to put him into a novel and make a composite picture of him based upon record, legend, and imagination. He says he has done his best to treat known facts with respect, and evidently he believes that his canvas is fairly true to the man and the events with which it deals.

Very likely he is in the main justified in this belief, but it occurs to us that some of Sir Mortimer's readers will feel that he has clothed his hero with a nobility of character that is inconsistent with the ferocity, cruelty, and rapacity of which he has convicted him. Sir Mortimer is quite in accord with the historians of Nadir's times in their view that Nadir was a brutal and pitiless autocrat who ran down everything that got in his way, killed and tortured without compunction, and piled up hideous scores for barbarity in every part of the little world in which he operated. Nadir's crowning cruelty, which he committed when he turned his own son over to the executioners with orders that they tear his eyes from their sockets, is made the subject of one of the most dramatic passages in Sir Mortimer's romance.

It is therefore by an author who has painted Nadir in very dark colors that we are invited to consider him as a noble, magnanimous man, with a simple, straightforward nature and an affectionate disposition. It is hard to respond to the call. It certainly would require a good deal of ignoring and a good deal of forgetting to enable one to share with Sir Mortimer his admiring view of Nadir.

"THE CHRIST OF PROMISE."

The complete title of a scholarly book by Dr. Vincent A. Fitz Simon is "The Christ of Promise in Homer, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, &c. (New York: W. Dillingham Company.) The author seeks to show by many excerpts from the ancient classics that the story of Christ has been told for a much longer time than is popularly supposed, and that Paganism was never universal, strictly speaking, among Gentiles who flourished between the times of Noah and Augustine. This very recondite subject is presented with plausibility and interest.

"BROTHERS ALL."

MAARTEN MAARTENS has turned back to Dutch peasant life for most of the stories in his last book, "Brothers All," (D. Appleton & Co.) Anything from this foreigner, who is so fine a master of the English tongue, is sure to be worth reading, but to Americans these transcriptions from a life different from our own have an added interest, since they reveal not alone the processes of thought and results of feeling in people living in another environment but also the resemblance inherent in us all, the solidarity of humanity. Few can read such a story as "Prayer," for instance, and fail of being reminded of Mary E. Wilkins's early stories. Not because of any similarity in the work itself, but because the narrow theology and grim pride which go to the making of the tragedy in "Prayer" are precisely the same which have evolved a certain type in our New England States.

The fatality of too much repression on a human being is admirably illustrated in such tales, where the slavery to the letter has killed the spirit in the heart of man or woman, and where the fear of God has utterly crowded out any recognition of His love. The little boy who pays the penalty of his stepfather's bitter theology and cruel self-satisfaction is brother in blood to many a shadowed life whose Puritan surroundings darkened the necessary sunlight. The sublimity of courage reached by him is one of those most beautiful flowers that at times blossom on a bare and gnarled bough. Even a spirit more than common sweet and tender, filled with a wild poetry, will occasionally be born of the very environment that has warped and withered its companions.

The book contains plenty of Mr. Maartens's characteristic humor, his sarcastic digs at the follies and affectations of the world. "The Library" is a delightful thing at the condescending charity of the rich. The picture of the young Countess confronting her beneficiaries on the occasion of the opening of her gift to them is most amusing. One does not need to go to Holland to realize what the little Freule was up against in her endeavor to institute a "Society for the Rational Development of a Refined Imagination Among the Respectable Poor," who sat stiff of face and rigid of body as the Countess discoursed upon the advantages of literature.

The book is worthy of the creator of "Dorothea." Mr. Maartens has a keen insight into the human heart, particularly into woman's share of it. And though these stories concern themselves with people of small horizons and isolated communities where the great tides of life do not wash, yet, being so true and so living, they reach out and touch each of us, fulfilling the title under which they appear.

THE LAW OF AUTOMOBILES.

Xenophon P. Huddy has found it necessary to issue a new edition of his legal work, "The Law of Automobiles," (Matthew Bender & Co., $4,) in order to bring it up to date. There has been a distinct development of the law governing the operations of automobiles since the publication of the first edition of Mr. Huddy's work, and many important decisions have been handed down in the courts so that an extensive overhauling of the work has been absolutely necessary. Quite a lot of new matter also has been added, the aim of the author having been to make his work as useful as possible to all concerned. Among the subjects touched in this edition which are not discussed in the first edition are taxicabs and public automobiles, dangerous and criminal automobile driving, imputed negligence, defense of speed cases, rights and liabilities of guests, inter-State automobiling contracts, agencies, frightening animals, statutory construction, municipal ordinances, and speed traps.

"DECK AND FIELD."

Reading the average collection of speeches is about as dismal an occupation as may be imagined. The effect is generally that he who reads is devoutly thankful that he did not have to listen to the oration, and that he can skip those parts which do not interest him. In "Deck and Field," by Frank Warren Hackett, (Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,) are reprinted the author's addresses before the United States Naval War College and those delivered on commemorative occasions elsewhere. They are quite free from the oratorical bombast and "we love our country" sentimentality that creep in and pollute the speeches of some of the greatest men. They are truly patriotic.

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NEW YORK, JULY 24, 1909.

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THE SELLING OF BOOKS.

At the recent conference of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain the speeches of the leading members were, to say the least, not cheerful. One especially, by Mr. W. Heinemann, President of the Publishers' Association, was extremely critical, with a touch of bitter pessimism. He discussed the present situation and the prospects for the future of the English novel, with more direct reference to the six-shilling novel, which, by its price and by the precedents of experience, may be assumed to be of the highest attainable class. He thought that the extent and the character of its sale had changed for the worse, purchasers were more restricted and were largely confined to the circulating libraries. Formerly one out of four had gone to these institutions; now less than one in four went to the personal buyer. The modern reader showed a decided and growing tendency to hire or borrow his books and a definite aversion from buying.

For this change, which, prima facie, is not calculated to cheer the publisher or the bookseller, or even the writer, if the last named has serious aims, Mr. Heinemann cited several causes. Two are worth noting. One was the poor character of the novels now often offered at a price which ought to be apparently a guarantee of a certain merit. The other was the mechanical spinning out or padding of a book "to bulk within covers at 6s., containing in reality little more reading matter than that which was found in the old-fashioned one-shilling book." The President of the Publishers' Association concluded by the recommendation, among other remedies, of a differentiation in the price of long and short novels, and "most of all a close co-operation between authors, publishers, and booksellers to see that in quality as well as in quantity the books represented value for money."

Undoubtedly these measures are sound in motive. How far they would be effective depends in part upon the earnestness with which they are sustained by the trade in all its branches, but also in still greater part upon the taste and temper of the English readers. And it is a very interesting question how far the latter can be guided toward a higher standard by the efforts of the former. It cannot be denied that the average standard of the mass of readers has seriously changed within the last half century, and particularly within the last two decades. This is due to a very simple cause capable of almost mathematical statement. The number of readers has greatly increased. The amount of reading matter of all sorts has increased in the same or greater ratio. A new demand has been met by a new supply, and the supply in its turn has influenced the demand. The mean level of education among readers has necessarily been lowered, for while the reasonably well-educated are far more numerous than in the past, the half educated—or less than half educated—have multiplied still more. The proportion of books required by the better educated is, therefore, for the present a diminishing one, though the actual number may increase.

Nor is this the sole change. The immense accumulation of reading matter of all kinds imposes on the class which must be relied on to buy the better book a greatly increased expenditure of time and labor in the choice of what they will read. The mere process of choice is costly and exacting. The newspapers and the periodicals of the better sort, of the relatively indispensable sort, consume much time and mental energy. The margin of what we may call leisure, of time for the gratification of cultured taste, seems gradually to lessen among those who naturally would make a market for books of high literary merit. The makers of this market are at present relatively fewer, and they are relatively less able or disposed to buy and read the best books. These are actual modern conditions with which the bookmaker and the bookseller of the day have to deal. It is not surprising that they are somewhat perplexed thereby. But we have too much confidence in their intelligence and energy to doubt that in the long run they will deal with the situation, as it develops, wisely and successfully.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. C. E. Kenneth Mees has undertaken in a little book entitled "The Photography of Colored Objects," (Tennant & Ward, 50 cents,) to explain the theory of color-photography and to show how this theory is applied to the actual operations of the studio. His work is intended for the guidance of those who have some understanding of the branch of photography of which it treats, and he hopes they will find it useful as a text book. The presentation of accurate knowledge has been his aim, he says, and he believes that the definite information he has been able to put into his book, through the discussion of products of his own laboratory, will be of considerable help to those able to read understandingly what he has written. A number of very beautiful color-photographs are reproduced by way of illustration.

"FIGHTING SHIPS."

Details and pictures of the war vessels of the world powers are given in Fred T. Jane's annual "Fighting Ships," (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited.) Besides deck plans and photographs of the men-of-war, there are particulars of construction, armament, and speed. The progress of warship engineering is treated at some length by Charles De Grave Sells, and there is a silhouette index of the merchant ships of the world. Of especial interest in connection with the 1909 edition of the book is the editor's prefatory statement that "to obtain particulars of the new German warships has been a matter of very considerable difficulty and expense," and that "it is not possible even now absolutely to guarantee the exact correctness of the set of plans given with this edition."

UNUSUAL THEMES IN LATE FICTION

Christian Science and the Suffragette Figure with Some Other Subjects in Recent Propaganda Literature.

There are many books which are intended to point a moral, but it is an unfortunate fact that very often the moral fails to adorn the tale, if it should happen—as is not always the case—that there is a tale along with the moral.

Christian Science has recently carried its banner into the realm of the 12mo. $1.50 so far with little success, for a much-discerning public wants some better guarantee than a cover and color imitation of a "best seller" that the contents of a volume are connected with no propaganda.

Recently an irate reviewer (who had read half a lengthy novel before he discovered that Christian Science was the "answer") declared that such literature was like the exciting anecdote which leads up to pale pills for pink people. "Little Prince Charming," by Elizabeth von Zicklen, (Reid Publishing Company,) is another Christian Science "tale" which might have led that particular reviewer to the utterance of further sarcasm.

Christian Science may be all right, but it is not literature. As Christian Science it may be all that Christian Science authors say it is, but when a boy of ten talks like Mrs. Eddy's little brother about the truth of life, Divine love, "nerves" that don't exist, and the "error" of wearing a black veil for a husband who "passed on" fifteen years ago—why, the ordinary man who pays hard cash for his novel might be pardoned if he agreed with a certain Eton scholar that some American literature is "literary hogwash of the most piffling description"!

Nevertheless, there are a great number of Christian Scientists in the United States, and no doubt the firm which has already published at least five Christian Science novels and is not afraid to publish a sixth knows its own business best.

And Christian Science authors are not the only ones who angle the nimble $1.50 with attractively issued propaganda novels. The Suffragettes are in the field, too.

"Miss Eagle, the Suffragette," by Mary Dale, (The Aberdeen Publishing Co.,) a little book costing half of $1.50, is an exception to the threatened rule. In this little work the matter of woman suffrage is discussed by birds. Miss Eagle is the leading Suffragette, and the Magpie, the Raven, Mrs. Barnyard, the Owl, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow and the rest of the birds of the air and the roost, join in the discussion. The moral of the book is best expressed in the motto at the beginning:

> "Women! let us be beautiful, let us be homely, let us be merry, let us be wise; but above all things, let us be womanly."

Helen M. Winslow, who, the publisher says, "is probably the most widely known club woman in America," would have an answer for that motto, and no doubt the answer is among the many answered anti-suffragette questions in her latest book, "A Woman for Mayor." (Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Co.)

Miss Winslow's novel would show, among other things, the ease with which a woman might be elected to office when men fail to rid a municipality of corruption, &c. The novel elects a woman Mayor easily enough, and everything goes swimmingly. Of course, in the city of Roma, the women had a right to vote, but—. The mind of a mere man is somehow not convinced that it would be as easy or as beneficial to elect women Mayors outside of the city of Roma. But there are enough of Miss Winslow's "fellow club-women"—800,000 of them, the publisher's say—to insure that the book will be widely read.

It is almost refreshing to turn from the Christian Science novel, the Suffragette novel, and other novels of the propaganda order, to a story having a genuine old-fashioned religious aim. "The Men of Sapio Ranch," by Horace M. Du Bose, (Publishing House of the M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn.,) reminds one of the "Horner" stories. There was many a "Horner" story which was downright good reading, especially when the religious motif pointed a moral unostentatiously.

"The Men of Sapio Ranch" does this. We follow the fortunes of two lads who become cowboys and "sink" into the slough of drinking and swearing, gun-play and card-play, only to "rise again" at the end of the tale. As the author himself says of his book, "it is a purposeful novel—religiously purposeful—but the ideal of art has not been subordinated." Good! His novel is read accordingly, and is commended as a book which is quite excellent of its kind.

"Sapio Ranch" is a good picture of ranch life. At least, the reviewer feels convinced that it is. "Tales of Aztlan," by George Hartmann, also convinces the reader that the pictures are drawn from first-hand knowledge. These incidents of interest from the life of a Western pioneer, (Broadway Publishing Company,) contain much that is interesting with regard to a day that is past, although it was only yesterday that the Western trail was beset by perils.

Indeed, this book would not enter the class of propaganda literature were it not for a rather strange chapter at the close of the pioneer's memoirs. He is settled at Prescott, Aris., and he discourses on the hidden wealth of the surrounding region. He also sets forth a dream of his, in which a tom cat tries to "jump a claim." He throws a rock at the cat, and then discovers that the missile is pure gold!

"Surely," says the author, "where that cat jumped into the mine there lies a bonanza, and there shall I sink to the water level."

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the author spoke of a cat-jumping.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

Hall Caine has just finished his novel "The White Prophet," upon which he has been at work for three years. He is accustomed to start his literary labors at 4:30 A. M., writing steadily from that hour until 11 o'clock. This particular book he has written through three times. It is a novel of about 200,000 words. The first four books of it have been ready for months, the last book being just completed. To his publishers he writes: "It is longer than I expected. I think it is the most arresting and dramatic thing I have done. * * I have done all I can with it and the future must be on the knees of the gods.

Roy Norton is at present engaged on a new novel, which is described as being of a sociological order. To gather the material for it he is traveling from one city to another, living in different grades of society, and investigating whatever he sees that carries with it promise of human interest.

Charles Rann Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy (Edith Wynne Matthison) have been making a round of visits among friends in various sections of the country since the finish of the Spring tour of "The Servant in the House." They are at present in Maine.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has her Summer home in Gloucester. Her house is described as being a wooden structure standing by itself on the moor, which quite lives up to its name in the matter of barrenness and isolation.

O. Henry and Franklin P. Adams have just completed the musical comedy upon which they were collaborating, and which they have named "Lo." The play will make a tour of the far West before it opens in Chicago.

Violette M. Montague is at present engaged in translating "The Life and Letters of Gambetta," by P. B. Ghensi. Mrs. Montague is the translator of "The King Who Never Reigned," recently published.

Joseph C. Lincoln is at Brewster, Cape Cod, his birthplace, where he has just finished his forthcoming novel, the last chapters of which were delivered to his publishers this week.

Stewart Edward White is at his home in California, which he calls "the jumping off place," where he is engaged on a new novel, much of which is already completed.

R. J. Wylie, the Oxford representative of the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship Trust and member of Brasenose College, Oxford, has just arrived in New York from England.

Neltje Blanchan, the author of "The American Flower Garden," and numerous other books on nature subjects, is the pen name of Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday.

Will Carleton is making a short sojourn in Vermont. This is not a vacation, he declares, since he expresses a profound disbelief in vacations.

David Graham Phillips is still in Paris. He expects to return to this country in October.

Margaret Deland is at her Summer home at Kennebunkport, Me.

A PHILADELPHIA AFFAIR.

The "Philadelphia joke," which was once a national institution, is about worn out. Perhaps, this is why Mrs. Darby's "That Affair in Philadelphia"—Hammerstein's opera and the rigidly righteous—somehow fails to convey the sense of clever satire, as may or may not have been intended. There are other chapters in the book (Broadway Publishing Company) which may possibly be of special interest to Philadelphians who can enjoy a few jests at the expense of themselves and their city.

MYSTICISM AS A MODERN FORCE

Significant Studies in the Growth of Certain Factors in Religious History.

By EDWARD S. DROWN, D. D.

MYSTICISM is an ambiguous word. To some it means complete unreality, to others the very heart of all religion. Its history is not unlike that of the word "enthusiasm." In the eighteenth century "enthusiasm" in religion was a term of reproach. To-day a religion without enthusiasm calls for little commendation. So the term mysticism has been generally redeemed. So far from conveying reproach it now generally carries commendation. And no student of religion can escape the necessity of studying the message that the mystic brings. One-sided though mysticism may be, yet it has played a great part in religious history. Its phenomena are now receiving careful study both by the historian and by the psychological student of religion.

This being so, it would seem as though the first thing necessary were a clear definition of what mysticism is. But just here we meet the difficulty. The word is so vaguely used that it is difficult to give it any clear meaning. Dr. Jones says: "I shall use the word mysticism to express the type of religion which puts the emphasis on immediate awareness of relation with God, on direct and intimate consciousness of the Divine Presence. It is religion in its most acute, intense, and living stage." But this is simply to make mysticism the heart of all religion. For religion that is simply concerned with historic facts or with ecclesiastical details misses the heart of religion altogether. It is form without substance. This book,* therefore, is a study of religion in its inner personal form. But is the writer justified in giving the word mysticism such a wide use?

One naturally compares this book of Prof. Jones with the very important work of Baron von Hügel on "The Mystical Element in Religion," recently reviewed at some length in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Von Hügel recognizes that mysticism is only a part of true religion, and that it is in itself a movement away from the world toward God. It thus needs to be balanced by the larger religious life that shall bring the soul back again into relation with the life of the world. That definition is a concise one, and truly defines one special type of religious phenomena. But Prof. Jones's definition is so wide in its scope that it includes all religion that is essentially personal—that is, all religion that is not a matter of form or ceremony, or that is not simply concerned with belief in historic facts.

Prof. Jones is conscious of the wide use of the word, and consequently finds it necessary to call some mysticism "negative mysticism." This is mysticism that rises above (or falls below!) all distinctions, that can adore God best "in silence," that can describe Him best "by negatives." Such mysticism evidently leads the mystic away from the world, out of the current of human life, and ultimately out of all individuality. It finds its highest expression in the loss of self by the mingling or identification of the soul with a pantheistic or an impersonal God. Now there has been a vast deal of that type of mysticism. It was well expressed in Neo-Platonism, and was carried over from Neo-Platonism into much of mediaeval Christianity. Prof. Jones's study of it is excellent, recognizing its limitations and the fact that it was not so much Christian in origin as it was Greek.

The difficulty comes when he tries to put under the same head the "mysticism" of the New Testament, of St. Paul and St. John. No doubt both Paul and John were mystics in the sense of our author's definition of mysticism given above. But it is perfectly clear also that neither Paul nor John knew anything of a communion with God that is not at the same time expressed in the life of the Christian community. To St. Paul the communion with the Spirit means at the same time a living relation with his fellowmen. And St. John knows of no love toward God that is not at the same time a love of men. He says in perfectly plain words, "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" The New Testament knows of no relation toward God that draws a man away either from his own full personal self or from his moral relations to his fellows.

Prof. Jones's definition of mysticism includes, therefore, two very different sets of religious phenomena. Common to both is the sense of immediate union with God. But the one finds that union in immediate contact with other men and in the full development of the individual life. The other finds it in withdrawal from the life of men, and ultimately in the absorption of the self into an identity with God. It is to the latter phenomenon that the term mysticism would more strictly apply; is anything gained by using a term so widely as to include such different contents?

Yet the above is the chief criticism to be made of Prof. Jones's exceedingly interesting and valuable book. It is a careful study of subjective religion, from the New Testament down to modern times. A vast field is covered, and it is too much to expect that it should be covered completely, or that the writer should always use original sources, but he has made excellent use of his materials and given a sympathetic study of religion on its subjective and personal side. The writer himself is either a Quaker or is in deep sympathy with Quakerism. And the present volume is to be followed by one that shall carry out this study of mysticism into its development by George Fox and his followers. The present book, valuable and fascinating in itself, gives promise of an even more interesting sequel in the volume that is to follow.

The Rev. Mr. Scott's "Aspects of Christian Mysticism" is a less pretentious and less important work. Yet it may be read with interest by many who have not time for a more extended study. Mr. Scott's conception of mysticism is not unlike that of Dr. Jones. It is the immediate knowledge of the unseen mysteries that comes through the deepest knowledge of self. "One may say that the mystic strives to see God in all life, and all life in God." No complete history of mysticism is attempted, but the study of various types of mystics is given in attractive form. The book is not so much for the technical scholar as for the general reader who wants a sympathetic insight into the spiritual message of Christian mysticism.

*STUDIES IN MYSTICAL RELIGION. By Rufus M. Jones, M. A., D. Litt., Haverford College, U. S. A. Pp. xxxviii.-518. Macmillan & Co., Limited. St. Martin's Street, London: $6.50.

ASPECTS OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM. By the Rev. W. Reid Scott, M. A. Pp. 12. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

WHERE THE FISHERS GO.

A curious volume containing much information about the Labrador—scraps of history relating to the far Northern land as well as a description of what may be found along its bleak coast nowadays—is "Where the Fishers Go," by the Rev. P. W. Brown, member of the Historical Society of Nova Scotia, (Cochrane Publishing Company.) The book is copiously illustrated from photographs, and the text is arranged under topical headings somewhat after the manner of a school book, or, perhaps, an encyclopedia.

The author first visited the Labrador in 1890, and he made several subsequent voyages to the country as a missionary. He appears to have visited most of the long coast line which is visitable, and his information is as miscellaneous as it is unarranged in spite of all the mechanics of topics which adorn his pages.

Naturally Dr. Grenfell and his work come in for a good deal of attention. A book on the Labrador can hardly be written at this day without having something to say about this remarkable man. Mr. Brown naturally spends much time upon the fisheries and the fishers, including whalers and sealers, concerning himself with the practical details of catching and curing; the settlements, the game, the life of the place are all touched upon, and the author even goes back also to the older explorers, beginning with the Icelanders, and prints several quaint old maps as well as a bigger modern one that folds up in the book. He tells, too, about the mineral wealth and any number of other things, even to fables of church membership.

WHEN EAST WAY IS WEST WAY

Interesting Series Intended to Bear Westward the Wisdom of the East.

THE object of the editors of the series "The Wisdom of the East"* is briefly stated in the editorial note prefacing each of the small volumes:

"They desire, above all things, that, in their humble way, these books shall be the ambassadors of good-will and understanding between East and West—the old world of Thought and the new of Action. In this endeavor, and in their own sphere, they are but followers of the highest example in the land. They are confident that a deeper knowledge of the great ideals and lofty philosophy of Oriental thought may help to a revival of that true spirit of charity which neither despises nor fears the nations of another creed and color."

Certainly "The Splendour of God," dealing with the comparatively recent sect of Persian religionists who are known as Bahais, richly justifies the hope and desire expressed by the editors.

Since 1844, when the founder of this singularly effective revival began his teaching, there have been but three teachers or "prophets" who have held the undisputed leadership of this new cult, which has increased vastly in numbers. The present leader, Abdul Baha, now known as Abbas Effendi, has dwelt for nearly forty years a prisoner in the small city of Acca. He is honored and influential, not only among his own followers but by men of all nations and creeds who have observed the work of moral and physical regeneration which he has wrought in Acca and among his co-religionists everywhere. His "commands" for the faithful in America it would assuredly be difficult to better, and they would be a sufficient guide to right living for any one who should observe their precepts. Knowledge such as they convey of the sources of spiritual life of another and an alien people should be welcome to every intelligent mind. Just at the moment, too, affairs in Persia are in themselves so interesting as to make the small volume of additional interest and value.

"A Lute of Jade" offers no such spiritual food as the teachings of the Bahais, but it aids the reader intent on penetrating beneath the Oriental mask in realizing how incomprehensible to an ordinary American the Chinese habit of mind is. With ideals utterly at variance with our own, and with little in common in matters of sentiment, it is only occasionally, as in the following lovely verse, dating back to the seventh century A. D., that we feel the simple human touch of kinship:

"High o'er the hill the moon barque steers,
The lantern lights depart,
Dead springs are stirring in my heart;
And there are tears. * * *
But that which makes my grief more deep
Is that you know not when I weep."

*THE WISDOM OF THE EAST SERIES. Edited by L. Cranmer-Byng and Dr. S. A. Kapadia. "The Splendour of God: Being Extracts from the Sacred Writings of the Bahais," with introduction by Eric Hammond, and "A Lute of Jade: Being Selections from the Classical Poets of China," rendered with an introduction by L. Cranmer-Byng. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price per volume, 75 cents.

MOTHER GOOSE SPOILED.

There is no clear reason, perhaps, why an enthusiast of bridge should possess a fastidious taste in rhyme and meter or insist upon the wit and point of parody. There is, in fact, very little reason to suppose that real bridge lovers care a rap about verse of which the noble game is the theme. Yet books of bad verse for which bridge serves as the excuse continue to be written and published. One of the worst of these is a little volume in which the delectable and immortal Mother Goose is levied upon for rhymes and measures and rudely adapted to the themes of the whist table. Old Omar, too, was a recent victim—but the Persian is used by now to such outrages. Besides he is a heathen man-poet—and an old sinner. Mother Goose is a woman and a Christian.

The book which takes liberties with the worthy dame is called "Mother Goose on Bridge." It is by Mabel Allen Avery, with illustrations by Alice E. Woodman, and the publishers are Lyman Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y. Peter the Pumpkin Eater, Little Jack Horner, Mary's Lamb, the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, (and might if she had lived a bit later have received a letter of commendation from Mr. Roosevelt, who is frequenting Music Halls in Darkest Africa,) Tommy Snooks and Bessie Brooks, the Lion and the Unicorn, (the latter of the pair at least safe from a certain unerring shot in the jungle,) Little Bo-Peep, and many other beloved figures—here they all are wickedly disguised as a lot of elderly gossips at a bridge talkfest for women only.

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AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Timely Articles as Well as an Abundance of Light Fiction Suitable to the Summer Season in the August Monthlies—Second Installment of Tables of Contents for August.

AMID the wealth of light fiction and articles of an ephemeral nature promised by the August magazines there are not lacking papers of a serious and important character. In this category may be cited such articles as Prof. Irving Fisher's "The War Upon the Great White Plague" and Col. Edgar S. Dudley's consideration of the historical question "Was Secession Taught at West Point?" both of which appear in The Century, in a number that is made especially noteworthy by the appearance of the first of Richard Watson Gilder's papers on "Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship."

To those who are interested in the conquest of the air by flying machines or airships, the leading article in McClure's Magazine, by Carl Dienstbach and T. R. MacMechen, on "The Aerial Battleship," will have something of an authoritative appeal, while such papers as "The Revelation of Evolution," by Percival Lowell, and "George Meredith," by Annie Kimball Tuell, in The Atlantic Monthly, will attract the attention, respectively, of those who are curious in scientific and literary matters.

These, however, are but a few of the many interesting features in the various magazines for next month, the second and final installment of the tables of contents of which is given below:

CENTURY.

Grover Cleveland.....Richard Watson Gilder
The Night of Sorrow...Frank Dempster Sherman
The A-Flat Major Polonaise...Albert Bickman
Ritual for a Marriage.....Ridgely Torrence
The Silver Cord.....Katharine Metcalf Roof
Notre Dame of Roven.....
Elizabeth Robins Pennell
Portrait of Alfred Tennyson.....
David Gray
Mr. Carteret's Auventure with a Locket.....
Imitation in Monkeys.....Melvin E. Haggerty
Paintings from the Saimagundi Club.
The Fourteenth Guest.....Margaret Deland.
S. Weir Mitchell, Owen Wister
The Saints and Mary Toole at the Bazaar.....
Casper Day
Namoose.....Cleveland Moffett
An Old Plantation Garden.....
Hamilton Witherspoon
The Greater Speech.....Rhoda Hero Dunn
Heroes and Servitors of Peace.....
Clarence Clough Buel
O'Hara's Great Opportunity...Frank Tooker
Divorce.....Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane
Saint-Gaudens the Master.....
Homer Saint-Gaudens
The War Upon the Great White Plague.....
Prof. Irving Fisher
Rhymes of an Old Home.....
Marion Couthouy Smith
Was "Secession" Taught at West Point?.....
Col. Edgar S. Dudley
A Southerner at Gettysburg.....
Hon. J. M. Dickinson

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Cecily .....William J. Hopkins
The Revelation of Evolution....Percival Lowell
The Battle of the Wilderness....Morris Schaff
The Politics of a Pullman Car...H. S. Pritchett
The Diary of Gideon Welles....Gideon Welles
George Meredith.....Annie Kimball Tuell
The Bower-Ladies.....Elsie Singmaster
The Fall of the Golden Rock...Benjamin Sharp
The Great Tidal Waves of Bird-Life...D. Lange
The Autocrat and His Fellow-Boarders.....
Samuel McChord Crothers
The Year in France.....Stoddard Dewey
The Customary Correspondent..Agnes Repplier
A Classical Education in America..H. Edmiston
The Face of the Fields.....Dallas Lore Sharp

PUTNAM'S.

"The Peak of the Load": What It Means to Light New York's Streets and Buildings.....Arthur D. H. Smith
Knox: Able Citizen .....Edward G. Lowry
"'Tis Dogged as Does It"..Wilfred T. Grenfell
The Advertisement.....Louise Mack
The Emmanuel Movement...Frederic B. Hodgins
The Little Stenographer's Creed..Jane D. Wood
The Last Straw.....Eden Phillpotts
Letters to Sanchia.....Maurice Hewlett
Tennyson.....H. W. Boynton
The Wiving of Lance Cleaverage.....
Alice MacGowan
Old Man Slevin.....Jane D. Franklin
Delia Bacon and After.....John Walcott

SCRIBNER'S.

Beckwith's Fairy.....Maurice Hewlett
A Black Forest Pathway.....
Frederick van Beuren, Jr.
The Lady of the Lift.....E. W. Hornung
The Debt.....Edith Wharton
The Romance of His Life..Mary Cholmondeley
"Men as Trees Walking."
The Messenger.....Katharine Holland Brown
A Virginia Mountain Village.....E. S. Nadal
A List to Starboard.....F. Hopkinson Smith
Petit Pierre.....Margaret Sherwood
John Marvel, Assistant...Thomas Nelson Page
The Recent Capture of Constantinople.....
H. G. Dwight
Barn Doors.....Walter Prichard Eaton

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The Progress of the World.
Record of Current Events.
The Cartoonist's Point of View.
Simon Newcomb, America's Foremost Astronomer.....Arthur E. Bostwick
An Engineer and His Life Work.
Watering the Uncompahgre Valley.....
Arthur Chapman
New Tests for Building Construction.....
Guy Elliott Mitchell
Checking the Ravages of "Loco".....
C. Dwight Marsh
India in Transition.....Saint Nihal Singh
Lloyd-George and the British Budget.....
W. T. Stead
The Serious Condition of Germany's Finances.....Frederic Austin Ogg
The Work of Maurice Hewlett...G. W. Harris

THE BOOKMAN.

Chronicle and Comment.
The Vanished Bohemia.....Arthur D. Maurice
The Human Side of Tennyson...Harry T. Peck
Henry Harland in London.....Mabel Kiteat
Representative American Story Tellers.....
Frederic T. Cooper
The Personal Ellen Glasgow.....
Isaac F. Marcosson
Woman's Progress: A Comparison of Conditions.....Mary K. Ford
Story Telling Old and New...Mary D. Pratlow
A Reminiscence of Ex-Marions...Harry W. Pope
The Hardwell Dramatists.....Bailey Millard
Much Ado About Nothing.....Richard Fuller
The Popular Verdict and Some Recent Novels.....Frederic T. Cooper
Diamond Cut Paste. Agnes and Egerton Castle

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Seismic Disturbances in New York's Police.
Aldrich, the Master of Details.
Mark Twain from a New Angle.
The Latest Heresy Case..George Burman Foster
Is a Creedless Christianity Possible?
The Religion of Swinburne.
The Melting Pot—A Dramatic Plea for the Future American.
"Margot"—The Irish-Olaie Wife of the British Prime Minister.
The Austerity of Judge Gaynor.
Ramon Corral: The Vital Figure in the Mexican Crisis.
Dr. Eliot's "Five-Foot" Library.
Some Modern Masters in Disillusion.
Joan of Arc's Beatification at Harvard.
Vital Themes of Foreign Playwrights.
The Existence of the "Undiscovered Planet" Beyond Neptune.
A Psychologist's Denial of the Existence of the Subconscious Mind.
The Heart of a Beggar.....Maxim Gorky

THE WORLD'S WORK.

Stories of the Lives of Real Teachers.....
W. H. Maxwell
Augustus Thomas.....Van Wyck Brooks.
The Battle of the Railroads.....C. M. Keys
The Re-Discovery of California...Edgar Fauch
A Country Ready for Capital...C. M. Keys
Killing a Grizzly with a Knife. W. H. Wrigat
In the Land of Big Apples...Henry G. Durand
Ten Years of Progress in Alaska.....
Walter E. Clark
From the Bottom Up.....Alexander Irvine
Our New Health Conscience..Edwin Bjorkman

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The Church and Socialism.....
The Rev. Percy S. Grant
Some Impediments to Woman Suffrage.....
Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones
Student Activities.....Theodore Stanton
Oliver Wendell Holmes.....W. G. Ballantine
The Approach of Halley's Comet.....
Ralph B. Larkin
Domestic Science in Schools and Colleges
Helen Sayr Gray
John Calvin, Lawyer...The Rev. H. C. Minton
The Initiative and Primary Nominations
Henry M. Campbell
The New Corporation Tax..Charles A. Conant

RECREATION.

The Black Bass: Our Favorite Game Fish
Dr. James A. Henshall
Hunting "Big Game" at Home.....
William Brent Altseheler
Swimming as a Sport for Women.....
Annette Kellermann
When the Sage Hen Is Worth Shooting..
Edwin L. Sabin
Getting Out of Trouble in Golf..G. F. Tiffany
Deep Trolling for Large Lake Trout.....
W. T. Morrison
Seen and Heard in Yellowstone Park.....
Sumner W. Matteson
A Trip to the Moon.....John Boyd
Outfitting for a Tramping Trip..L. D. Sherman
General Fresh Water Tackle.....S. G. Camp

THEATRE.

The New Theatre and Its Problems.....
Edward F. Coward
"Joan of Arc" in the Stadium at Harvard
Mary C. Crawford
An Unconventional Juvenile Actor.....
Hettie Gray Baker
Henrik Ibsen and the Women of His Dramas.....Amelia von Ende
The Psychology of the Stage Switchboard.....
M. J. Moses
L. Frank Baum and His New Plays.....
D. E. Kessler
The Requiem of a Grand Opera Pioneer.....
William Castle
Actors and Their Stage Clothes.George C. Jenks

AMERICAN.

"Wimmen".....Harry H. Kemp
The Hole in the Cap....Stewart Edward White
Anjer, a Tale of the East.....Lincoln Colcord
The Fantastic Feminine..Mrs. Wilson Woodrow
His Mother.....Harvey J. O'Higgins
A Plea for the Conservation of Another Great National Resource.....George Fitch
Margarita's Soul.....Ingraham Lovell
The Schools—The Mainspring of Democracy.
William Allen White
The Sheriff of Kona.....Jack London
A Moonlight Effect.....William J. Locke
On the Bench.....Hugh S. Fullerton

THE CIRCLE.

The Foreigner.....Ralph Connor
Taming the Tiger.....Harris Dickson
The Best Place.....Annie Hamilton Donnell
In the Days of Their Youth.....
William Jennings Bryan
The King of K'chew.....John Fleming Wilson
Life as a Blind Man Sees It.....
Benjamin Berinstein
The Garden in the Wilderness.
The Night.....James Oppenheim
The Art Circle.....Charles H. Caffin

THE OUTING.

The Ship-Dwellers.....Albert Bigelow Paine
Forest Fires.....James S. Whipple
The Least of These.....Lewis Edwin Theiss
Plount's Patrol.....Ralph D. Keefer
Across Japan in a Motor Car..George MacAdam
Summing It Up.....E. P. Powell
Their House-Boat Vacation..George E. Walsh
The Test of a Code....James Oliver Curwood
The Lawmaker and the Automoblie.....
T. O. Abbott
The Lingo of the Cow Country..John L. Cowan
Some Common Camp Necessities....Dan Beard
Complete Angler in August.....Louis Rhead
The Cook in Camp.....Miles Bradford
A Woman's Camping Outfit..Sara Stokes Baxter

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The Future of Astronomy.....
Prof. Edward C. Pickering
The Origin of the Nervous System and Its Appropriation of Effectors. Prof. G. H. Parker
The "Druid Stones" of Brittany.....
Prof. J. S. Kingsley
The Future of Mathematics..Prof. G. A. Miller
The Variational Factor in Handwriting..
June E. Downey
Jane Lathrop Stanford.....
President David Starr Jordan
Life from the Biologist's Standpoint.....
Prof. William E. Ritter
Josiah Willard Gibbs and His Relation to Modern Science.....Dr. Florian H. Darrtaes

THE STRAND.

Sport of the Fairies.....W. W. Jacobs
My Reminiscences.....Louis E. Parker
The Lodge of Sleeper Vine...Samuel Willcox
Feet and Hands.....R. E. Aickens
The White Circle.....Hall Caine
Style in Comic Art.
"Impressionist" Pictures.....Evelyn M. Ryan
Some Wonders of Tropical Life.....
H. F. Macmillan
Bundesty's Tabr.....Frank Savile
How We Tried the Daylight Saving Bill.....
Henry Franklin
Sketches from Life.....W. Pett Ridge

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO.

The Collection of Hugo Reisinger.....
Christian Brinton
"The Two Sisters".....Carl Melchers
The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.....
J. Nilsen Laurvik
The Carnegie Institute.....Lulu Merrill
The Society of Western Artists.....
Maude I. G. Oliver
The National Academy.....J. Nilsen Laurvik
Color Plates from Paintings by William McTaggart, R. S. A.; Carl Melchers, Moffat P. Lassen, Elizabeth Forbes, A. R. W. S., Charles Conder, and Tomislav Krizmno.

THE ALCOLM.

The Business Baiter.....John Armstrong
Opening Up the Allagash.....
Frederic Blount Warren
New York's Export Trade...Fesimore C. Goode
The Renaissance of Jonah's Fish.....
Katherine Louise Smith
The Cheerful Kicker.George Frederic Stratton
Foreign Trade Institutions in New York.....
Harry Chapin Plummer
Washington Markets—Past and Present.....
A. von S. Heintzelman
The Architecture of Success...Robert C. Auld
Standard Oil Abroad.....P. Harvey Middleton

TRAVEL.

Famous Seaside Resorts Around the World.
Alexander Hume Ford
Lake George and Its Associations.....
Henry Collins Walsh
The Romance of the World's Great Rivers.....
Flora Annie Steele
The Reconstruction of Fort Theonderoga.....
Alfred Bosson
The Swiss National Holiday....Robert C. Auld
Ausable Chasm.....Fitch C. Bryant
Motoring to the Water Gap...Clarence O. Sacks
Beverly, the Summer Capital..Belle M. Walker
Laguna the Proud.....Anna Miles Olcott

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

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Reminiscences of Russell Sturgis.....
Peter B. Wight
Architectural Refinements in Mediaeval Churches Computed.....Charles S. Hastings
The Future of the City of Prince Rupert.....
Frederic Lees
Architecture in the United States.....
Claude Bragdon
The Architect in History.
The Residence of George L. Rives, Esq., New York.
Suggestions in Shop Fronts from Paris.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

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Sympathy as a Remedy.Elizabeth Stuart Phelps
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Educational Ideals for the Pupil.....
Mary E. Woolley
In the Land of Windmills.....Eva Madden
Women's Work for Their Cities.....E. B.
Camping for Rest and Recreation.....
Rosamond Lampman
Zoe's Masterpiece....Harriet Prescott Spofford
Sun and Air as Physicians.....Maud Howe

HOUSE AND GARDEN.

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Andrew Jackson Downing.....
Richard Schermerhorn, Jr.
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Turkish Prisons and Prisoners...Felix J. Koch
Berry-Bearing Shrubs..Marie von Tschudi Price
The Scarlet Thorn.....E. P. Powell
The Famous Busch Gardens..Alvick A. Pearson
Simplicity the Keynote of Good Taste.....
Ada Brown Talbot
Poisonous Plants and Vines—The Pokeweed and Celandine..Annie Oakes Huntington
A Revival of the Fittest.....
Minna Thomas Antrim
Roses and Their Diseases.....W. R. Gilbert
French Ruildugs.....Arthur P. Bender
Arts and Crafts Home Making.....
Mira Burr Edson
Dwarfing Small Trees Into Shrubs.....
E. P. Powell

AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY.

Little Problems of Everyday Life.Naomi Delano
How the Sign Came to Martha.....
Thomas Crawford Galbreath
Power of the Good Cook.Charles Culver Johnson
The Mistress of Lyall Hall..James Oppenheim
Helping Children to Become Useful.....
Olive Hyde Foster
The Country-Wide Trolley Now Offers Many Delights.....Alexander Hume Ford
The Nether Millstone.....Fred M. White
A Persuasive Voice.....Ruth Comfort Mitchell
The Bread of Carefulness.....Hope Gladwin
Wood and Chip Carving.Mabel Tuke Priestman
Comfortable Bungalow Home.Grace D. Nichols
Arrangement a Room.....Dorothy Tate
Caring for the Complexion.....Lillian Dyment Rice
Embroidery for a Child's Room.....
Anna L. Gorman
A Nautical Supper.....Marjorie March
Honest Penny Chib.....Gladys Gerdon
Points on Bath Culture.....Rose E. Hartford
Last Vegetable Plantings of the Season.....
Charles Oliver Johnson

AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS.

Notable American Homes—Burlington, the Estate of George Crocker, Esq., Simsbury, N. Y.....Mary Fenton Perry
Designs Direct from Nature.....
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Annandale, the Summer Home of Miss Annie E. Quimby, Bridgehampton, L. I.....
Paul Tavernier
Play Houses for Children.....Margaret Northend
A Group of Small Houses, Costing from $3,000 to $10,000.....Francis Durande Nichols
Grape Culture in France.....Jacques Boyer
The "Wayside Inn".....Esther Singleton
The Rochester Cheap Cottage Competition.....
Sarah Tompkins Smith
House of James E. Wheeler, Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.....Charles Chauncey

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

How I Went to the Source of the Tiber...
Marie Van Vorst
Harrison Fisher's American Girls Abroad—IV. The American Girl in Italy.....
Drawing by Harrison Fisher
The Souvenir Cards He Sent Home.....
George Fitch
The Personal Conduct of Belinda.....
Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd
What We Really Know About Ghosts.....
John Corbin
When Girls Talk.....Roy Rolfe Gilson
The Midnight Voice..Mrs. Charles Terry Collins
Waltz Asure.....Alfred Margis
How I Originated Old Mame Week.....
Frank West Rollins
The Lettie Lane Paper Family...Sheila Young
The Fly Who Won't Wipe His Feet.....
Lewis Edwin Theiss
The "True Story" of the Tortoise and the Hare.....Albert Bigelow Paine
The Thunderstorm Bugaboo.....
John Elfreth Watkins
The Summer Novels Worth Reading.....
Hamilton W. Mabie

SUCCESS.

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What Women Might Do for Their Towns.....
Mary Heaton Vorse
The Sky Man.....Henry Kitchell Webster
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The Owl Car.....Frederick Orin Bartlett
Unregenerate.....Richard Washburn Child
To Happiness by Trolley.....
Robert Haven Schauffler

DER DEUTSCHE VORKAEMPFER.

An Open Letter to the Commissioner of Immigration.....Julius Auspitz
Israel Zangwill's Vision of the Future America.....Dr. A. Hoelper
Prof. George Heimrod, a Victim to Science.....
Udo Bruchvogel
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VIEWS OF READERS.

Benjamin Franklin Finds a Defender from Attacks of the English Historian C. R. L. Fletcher—"The Monster Frankenstein"—Swinburne as a Critic—Various Letters on Timely Topics.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 10 appears a quotation from C. R. L. Fletcher's "Introductory History of England," reading as follows: "The most disgusting hypocrite of the lot is perhaps Benjamin Franklin, the Pennsylvania Quaker, who, with loyalty ever on his lips, patiently undermined in both worlds the cause of the loyalists and of the Government, seduced Chatham, whom he visited in '74, with his glib phrases about 'the old Whigs of 1688,' and the like; swore that his countrymen had not thought of separation at the very time that Congress was in the making, and finally negotiated the treaty with France." It seems to me that Mr. Fletcher might with advantage have acquainted himself with the facts and dates before he published such a statement.

Franklin's visit to Chatham was, as stated, in 1774; and Franklin's letter relating to this visit was itself written (on board the Pennsylvania packet, Capt. Osborne, bound to Philadelphia) as early as March 22, 1775, and was to his own son, to whom, we may assume, he had no reason to disguise his thoughts. This letter reads:

> I assured him [Chatham] that, having more than once traveled almost from one end of the continent to the other, and kept a great variety of company, eating, drinking, and conversing with them freely, I never had heard in any conversation from any person, drunk or sober, the least expression of a wish for a separation, or a hint that such a thing would be advantageous to America. * * * he expressed much satisfaction * * * in the assurances I had given him that America did not aim at independence.

Even the date of this letter, much less the date of the talk with Chatham, and even less the dates of Franklin's talks with these men in the colonies, it will be noted, was before the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, which first made a declaration of independence even a possibility; before the meeting at all of the Second Continental Congress (May 10, 1775;) and, of course, long before the publication of "Common Sense," (January, 1776,) and the receipt (1776) of news of the act declaring the colonies out of the King's protection, which changed the opinions of very many in the colonies.

It was not until 1776, and after the publication of this pamphlet and the receipt of this news that Congress passed any resolutions even tending toward independence; and the initial resolution of Richard Henry Lee declaring independence was not introduced until June 7, 1776, and not adopted until July 2, 1776.

The first Continental Congress met Sept. 5, 1774, and adjourned the latter part of October of the same year.

This Congress passed only two measures of importance—one of which (the association of Oct. 20,) avowed allegiance to his Majesty and the other of which (the address to the King) stated that the Colonists yielded to no other subjects in affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person, family, and Government.

JOHN H. HAZELTON.

New York, July 19.

Mr. Mann's Frankenstein.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

From the city of the Ark, which, in this case, is in New York State, comes a plaintive note from Mr. Parker Mann. Astounded that an editorial writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES should allude to some monstrous being or thing as a Frankenstein, he terms it a "curious blunder," holding that "the amiable though indiscreet scientist in Mrs. Shelley's famous story" is misrepresented.

Mr. Parker Mann is literal—so literal, in fact, that he errs. The product of another scientist—Dr. Guillotin—to-day carries Dr. Guillotin's name; in our Museum of Art we look upon a Van Dyck or a Gainsborough, and on the field of battle we skedaddle from a Maxim or a Colt aimed our way.

"Now it has come about," Mr. Mann continues; but the adverb now should not be used. If Mr. Mann will carefully read English literature in the period 1830-1890 he will find many cases of the use of the term Frankenstein as THE TIMES and Speaker Cannon employed it. In 1886 Sir John Lubbock, in a speech in the British Parliament, said: "I believe it would be impossible to control the Frankenstein we should have ourselves created."

The learned Dr. Brewer says: "Mrs. Shelley unfortunately has given no name to her monster, and therefore he is not infrequently called Frankenstein when alluded to. This, of course, is an error; but Frankenstein's monster is a clumsy substitute."

The Standard Dictionary (p. 2,158 Proper Names,) gives as a second definition: "Frankenstein: a man monster," showing the necessity of incorporating so common a term in our vocabulary, enriched by the choicest pickings from the languages of the world.

Would it not be well for future dictionary makers, in view of the fitness of the word Frankenstein, to describe a monstrous being or thing, to take from this word its dignity as a proper noun and place it among the common ones?

EDWARD EVERETT HORTON, Sr.

Brooklyn, July 20.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In last Saturday's Review one of your readers criticised unfeelingly the fact that "in a popular novel, in an article by Speaker Cannon, and even in an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES," besides other instances too numerous to mention, the name "Frankenstein" has been stolen from its rightful possessor, the too-successful young scientist of Mrs. Shelley's story, and bestowed upon the horrible monster which he brought into being. Your correspondent is altogether justified in taking a scholar's exception to this misapplication of the name, but may we not acquit the author of that popular novel, Speaker Cannon, and even the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, together with the other miscellaneous misquoters, of the crime of inaccuracy, if for no other reason than that the offenders are far too numerous for any judge or jury to handle at a single session? "To raise up a Frankenstein unto himself" is the coinage of some seigneur high in the realm of letters, I know not the name, and it is a safe wager that this use of the name is far more widely known than the story itself. It is Mrs. Shelley's own fault. She gave the horrible monster no name whatever, which affords us an interesting opportunity to note how the monster's personality has appealed to us so much more powerfully than that of his inventor that we condone his theft of his master's very name. Constant repetition does not make an inaccuracy accurate, but it certainly does establish it firmly in our affections, and true love knows not strict justice. Can your correspondent not allow us to continue in our mistaken but agreeable path? Tolerance is as sweet in a scholar as in a religious fanatic, even if as rare. Let him not bow to the will of the mob for the uncourageous reason that he cannot change it, but let him sweetly acquiesce because the mob is his brother. Let him do to the mob as he would that another shall do to him when the inevitable day comes that he is himself that other's mob.

C. W. NIEMAN.

New York, July 20.

Swinburne as Poet and Critic.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Naturally I was interested in "Wilderspin's" reply to my comments on Swinburne, and if you can spare me a little space I should like to make a very brief rejoinder, the essence of which is that it seems to me that his reply is irrelevant. As to Swinburne's verse being "the most beautiful in the language," why, chacun a son gout; that is not a debatable question, but the names of Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley, Keats, and Poe would occur to some minds before they yielded full assent. It would seem to me that your correspondent had caught some of Swinburne's disease; it might be called hypertrophy of the superlative. The view that Swinburne never reached maturity is one with which I am inclined to agree and think it probably the explanation of the peculiarities to which I called attention, but it does nothing in the way of showing Swinburne to be a sound critic; it would seem rather the reverse. I have not the slightest fault to find with his holding his own opinion about either Whitman or Emerson, but to fly from the extreme limit of hyporbole on one side to its extreme limit on the other does not seem to indicate very good critical judgment. As for "Wilderspin's" explanation of Swinburne's attack upon Emerson, it puts it in a worse light than before, for now it appears to have been the mere expression of personal spite. If Emerson had made an adverse criticism of Swinburne's poetry on the ground of immorality the press was open for his reply. It did not justify personal abuse unconnected with the subject.

I do not remember Emerson's expressions in regard to Shelley, but it was not Shelley who was under discussion; it was Southey, and I never heard that any one's literary or religious creed demanded that he should bend the knee to Southey. As for Landor, Emerson had naught to say of him but in the way of praise.

It appears to me that the letter of your correspondent only strengthens my case, and in fact he goes beyond me, for an individual who never attained manhood and whose judgment was overruled by his personal spites and whims and animosities could hardly be a very good critic. In this he seems to have resembled very closely the great Alexander Pope, who, whatever may be thought of his poetry, was probably the worst critic in history.

RUNNEMEDE.

Wallington, Penn., July 17.

"It is not Raining Rain to Me."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I prolong the discussion concerning the authorship of this little gem by quoting from a letter just received from one who had sent me a copy of the poem a year ago? I mailed to her the letter of Mr. Carruth clipped from THE TIMES REVIEW of the 10th. She writes in reply: "As for the poem on 'Vision,' I have it before me in print just as I clipped it from the magazine, with Sidney Lanier's name affixed as the author. I know nothing of Mr. Loveman of whom Mr. Carruth speaks, and the hint that any Hindu Swami could have written it causes a smile." Is it not possible that Lanier may have written it, or must we accept Mr. Loveman's authorship as an established fact?

J. E. L.

New York, July 19.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with interest Mr. Carruth's letter in your issue of July 10, and was surprised to learn that the poem beginning "It is not raining rain to me" is from the pen of the late Robert Loveman.

In view of Mr. Carruth's account of the circumstances attending its publication in Harper's Magazine, further commentary would seem unnecessary. However, because of the discussion aroused by my letter I am proud to add a word by way of explanation.

The version given by me, which, according to Mr. Carruth, is a mutilation of the original, I found in the Hindu periodical to which I referred in my previous letter—The Thundering Dawn, published in Lahore—a copy of which I have among my books. The little poem in question appears at the top of Page 25 and is followed by several other poems; all of them, collectively, being attributed to Rama. There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Loveman's name was accidentally omitted, or that his poem was inserted with the others through an oversight of the editor. I am unwilling to believe that the Swami, himself a poet—as well as a man of honor—would have been guilty of such false claim.

Miss Reed's clever letter in your issue of last week I find in no way convincing—were further proof needed of the nationality of the author of this poem. Any Oriental poet who was a master of English, and who had traveled in Europe and America, might have written Mr. Loveman's poem, with its allusions to flowers not native to India.

RANDOLPH BOLLES.

New York, July 20.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following list of books was received by The Saturday Review during the week ended July 22:

History.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. By Count Julius Andrassy. Translated by C. Arthur and Ilona Gimever. 8vo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

GEORGE MEREDITH. In Anecdote and Criticism. By J. A. Hammerton. 8vo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $4.

Fiction.

JASON. By Justus Miles Forman. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THREE WEEKS. By Elinor Glyn. 12mo. New York: The Macaulay Company.

ONE DAY. A Sequel to "Three Weeks." Anonymous. 12mo. New York: The Macaulay Company.

THE INFAMOUS JOHN FRIEND. By Mrs. H. S. Garnett. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

WHEEL MAGIC. Revolutions of an Impressionist. By J. W. Allen. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.25.

THE MAN OF DESTINY. By Thomas Gold Frost. 8vo. New York: The Gramercy Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous.

Including Essays, Poetry, and Religion.

THE MOON IN MODERN ASTRONOMY. By Philip Fauth. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $2.

THE MOTOR CAR. A Practical Manual for the Use of Students and Motor Car Owners. By Robert W. Brewer. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

THE COLONIES AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE. By P. A. Silburn. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL. By T. Sharper Knowlson. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

NEWPORT SOCIAL INDEX, 1909. 12mo. Newport: Social Index Publishing Company. $2.

PATENTS AS A FACTOR IN MANUFACTURING. By Edwin J. Prindle. 12mo. New York: The Engineering Magazine.

THE GREAT ENGLISH LETTER WRITERS. (The Reader's Library.) By William J. and Coningsby W. Dawson. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Volumes I. and II.

THE PILGRIMAGE. By Yone Noguchi. 12mo. Kamakura, Japan: The Valley Press. Two volumes. $2.

HEROES OF MODERN MISSIONS. By Charles P. Chipman. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. (Forward Movement Mission Studies.) Volume IV.

RIDGWAY'S RELIGION. By William H. Ridgway. 12mo. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library gives the following as the most popular books of the week ended July 20: Adult Fiction—"Inner Shrine," Crawford's "White Sister," and Lane's "Katrine." Juvenile Fiction—Alcott's "Little Women," Lang's "Fairy Books," and Dudley's "Yale Cup." Non-Fiction—Ibsen's "Plays," Mitchell's "Fireless Cook Book," and St. John's "Wireless Telegraphy."

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By FOXCROFT DAVIS.
Illustrations in color. 12mo. $1.50.
Dodd, Mead & Company, Publishers.

VIATI OF THE ISLANDS
By BEATRICE GRIMSHAW
A. WESSELS CO., Publishers, N. Y.

THE WHITE MICE
By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
Charles Scribner's Sons

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COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

READER.—Will you publish the facts of the history of Franklin's Autobiography? I have understood that the manuscript of Franklin was not discovered until late in the last century, when Mr. Bigelow published it and gave us what is now known as the Autobiography. But in 1807 there was published by E. Duyckinck in this city "The Works of the Late Dr. Franklin, Consisting of His Life, Written by Himself," &c. According to the preface, the life was translated from the French of a translation of Franklin's manuscript, published in France a few years previously, and the New York book purports to be the first American appearance of the life and of some of Franklin's essays.

Will you kindly inform me whether the life is authentic and the publication of 1807 is the first American publication of it, and if so whether the book has special value?

Benjamin Franklin's autobiography was first published in Paris eleven months after his death. Its title reads: "Mémoires de la Vie Privée de Benjamin Franklin, écrits par lui même, et adressés à son Fils; suivis d'un Précis Historique de sa Vie Politique, et de plusieurs Pièces relatives à ce Père de la Liberté. Paris, Buisson, 1791." Franklin began the autobiography in Great Britain in 1771. He took the manuscript with him to Philadelphia in 1775. When he returned to England, eighteen months later, he left this and other papers with Galloway. The chest containing these papers was broken open and the contents were scattered. Twenty-three pages of the autobiography, ending with the year 1730, fell into the hands of Abel James, who, in 1782, urged Franklin to finish the work. When Franklin left Europe, in 1785, he worked upon the autobiography and brought it down to the year 1757. He sent copies to M. le Veillard and Rochefoucault-Liancourt, at Paris, and to Dr. Price and Benjamin Vaughan, in England. After Franklin's death his grandson, William Temple Franklin, wrote to M. le Veillard for the manuscript of the autobiography, and asked that it be shown to no one except some member of the Académie who might be appointed to prepare an éloge. It is not known how Buisson, the publisher, got hold of the manuscript. The translator, who is said to have been Dr. Jacques Gibelin, admitted that he had a copy of the original manuscript, but would not tell how he came by it. It brought the story of the life down only to 1731. In 1792 a German translation was published in Berlin. In 1793 two English editions appeared. In 1794 an edition was published at Weimar, and another Paris edition appeared in 1798. In 1806, "Memoirs of His Early Life" was included in a three-volume edition of Franklin's works published in London. William Temple Franklin's editions were not published until 1817-19. In 1828 another translation of the autobiography appeared in Paris. The purchase by the United States of the Stevens collection of Franklin papers led to the publication by John Bigelow in 1887 of a complete edition of Franklin's works and correspondence. Five distinct and different translations of the autobiography had appeared in Paris, and four times it had been printed in different texts in London. William Temple Franklin sent the original manuscript, in Franklin's hand, to Le Veillard's family, in exchange for the copy which they had, which was in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin Bache, Franklin's grandson. Le Veillard was guillotined in 1794. When his daughter died, in 1834, the manuscript went to her cousin, M. de Senarmont, whose grandson sold it in 1867 to John Bigelow. At last accounts it was in the late E. D. Church's collection of Americana. The New York, 1807, publication was not the first American edition of the autobiography. "The Life of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Written by Himself," was published by B. Johnson in Philadelphia in 1794, at Salem in 1796, and at Wilmington in 1799. The New York, 1807, edition is worth about $3.

A. H. RASS.—Please give me the present value of a book of which the following is the title: "Two Journeys to Jerusalem," containing, first, a strange and true account of the travels of two English pilgrims some years since and what admirable accidents befell them in their journey to Jerusalem, Grand Cairo, Alexandria, &c., by H. T. The travels of fourteen Englishmen in 1669 from Scanderoon to Tripoly, Jaffa, Ramah, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Gommorah and back to Aleppo," by T. B. With many rare antiquities, monuments, and memorable places and things mentioned in Holy Scripture, and an exact description of the old and new Jerusalem, &c. To which is added: A relation of the Great Council of the Jews assembled in the Plains of Ajayday in Hungaria, in 1650, to examine the Scriptures concerning Christ. By S. B., an Englishman, there present. With an account of the wonderful delusion of the Jews by a counterfeit Messiah or false Christ at Smyrna, in 1666, and the event thereof. Lastly, the fall and final extirpation and destruction of the Jews throughout Persia in 1666 and the remarkable occasion thereof. Collected by R. B. and beautified with pictures. London: Printed for Nath. Crouch at the Bell in the Poultrey near Cheapside, 1692.

This work appeared originally as "A Journey to Jerusalem * * * in a Letter from T. B. in Aleppo," &c. In 1683 it was augmented and reprinted as "Two Journeys to Jerusalem," &c. R. B. was Robert, or Richard, Burton, a miscellaneous author who was born about 1632 and died about 1725. His real name was Nathaniel Crouch. He was the son of a tailor at Lewes. He compiled a number of small books, issued at a shilling each. Burton's Books, as they were called, enjoyed great popularity. The "Two English Pilgrims" were Henry Timberlake and John Burrell. "S. B., an Englishman there present," was S. Brett. We do not find a sale of the 1692 edition.

J. B. M.—If possible, will you give in your columns the name of the lady Edgar Allan Poe had in mind when he wrote his poem, "To ——." It runs thus:

I heed not that my earthly lot
Hath little of earth in it—
That years of love have been forgot
In the hatred of a minute.
I mourn not that the desolate
Are happier, sweet, than I,
But that you sorrow for my fate
Who am a passer-by.

This eight-line stanza was originally a poem of five four-line stanzas, and was addressed "To M——." As originally printed, it reads:

O! I care not that my earthly lot
Hath little of earth in it—
The years of love have been forgot
In the fever of a minute.

I heed not that the desolate
Are happier, sweet, than I—
But that you meddle with my fate,
Who am a passer-by.

It is not that my founts of bliss
Are gushing—strange! with tears—
Or that the thrill of a single kiss
Hath palsied many years.

'Tis not that the flowers of twenty Springs,
Which have withered as they rose,
Lie dead on my heart-strings
With the weight of an age of snows.

Nor that the grass—O! may it thrive
On my grave—is growing or grown—
But that, while I am dead yet alive,
I cannot be, lady, alone.

One of our readers may know who "M" was.

JOHN ALLEN.—Will you kindly let me know who William De Morgan is, the author of "Joseph Vance," "Alice-for-Short," and other admirable stories?

William Frend De Morgan was born in London, Nov. 16, 1839. He is a son of Augustus De Morgan, who at the time of his son's birth was Professor of Mathematics in University College, London, and he was educated at the University College School and College. He was a student at the Royal Academy in 1859, having adopted art as his profession. In the years following 1864 he was chiefly engaged in stained glasswork, and in 1870 he turned his attention to ceramics, in which he was very successful. His experiments in lustre attracted much attention from artists. The De Morgan tile, much used in decorating mantels in country houses, was his special work and made him famous as a ceramic expert. It was not until 1904 that De Morgan appeared as a writer of fiction. His first book, "Joseph Vance: An Ill-written Autobiography," was published in 1906. This was followed by "Alice-for-Short: A Dichronism" in 1907, and last year "Somehow Good," which is considered by many as the best of the three novels, appeared. It is reported that another book by De Morgan will be published shortly.

EVELYN CARLE.—Will you kindly publish right name of "Amiel," list of works, and dates of birth and death?

Henri Frederic Amiel was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1821, and died in 1881. He was a profound scholar and poet. He studied in Berlin from 1844 to 1848, and was appointed Professor of Aesthetics and of French Literature at the Academy of Geneva in 1849, and of Moral Philosophy in 1853. He published many poetical and literary works, but the book by which he is best known is "Fragments d'un Journal Intime," of which a translation by Mrs. Humphry Ward was published in 1883-1884. It is a diary of 1,700 pages, the revelation of an almost morbidly introspective mind. It was published by the Macmillan Company. Amiel was called by many of his admirers the Swiss Thoreau.

LEONARD J. MATHER.—I have in my possession a set of books, "The Literature of All Nations," by Julian Hawthorne, John Russell Young, and John Porter Lamberton, bound in quarter morocco, and published by the Philadelphia Art Library Company, 1898. The last volume—Volume X.—has been lost, and I write to inquire if you can inform me how this missing volume can be replaced.

To get a single volume of a set like this is not always an easy matter. The ten volumes bring at auction from $4.50 to $13. Broken sets come into the public market from time to time and some second-hand book dealers buy them for a trifle. The auction market and second-hand book stores are the places to look for the volume that is wanted. It ought to cost very little.

M. GRANGER.—Kindly give the author and book of the following quotation:

"Men were deceivers ever,
One foot on shore and one on sea,
To one thing constant never."

The lines our correspondent quotes are from Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," where in Act II., Scene 3, Balthazar sings:

"Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever;
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never;
Then sigh not so,
But let them go."

H. C. B.—Kindly tell me what is the value of Harper's Magazines, entire, since its first publication. I have the unbroken set. All are bound by years, with the exception of the last few.

Vols. 1, 107 of Harper's Magazine brought $35.31 at the Darrah sale. The Alger set, Vols. 1-109, with index for vols. 1-70, sold for $44. Vols. 1-111, with index to vols. 1-60, together 112 volumes, realized $33.60 at the Comstock sale.

LIBRARIAN.—Will THE TIMES kindly give me information on the following points? What is a good history of the literature of India? I am specially interested in the early period. What is a good history of the drama, especially of its origin and development?

Consult Max Muller's "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," A. Weber's "History of Indian Literature," H. H. Wilson's Works, published by Trübner, and F. E. Gough's "Papers on Collections of Ancient Sanskrit Literature in India."

For drama consult Hastings's "The Theatre; Its Development in France and England, and a History of Its Greek and Latin Origins."

S. M. P.—Who is the author of the lines "Man's love is of his life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence; man may range"?

Lord Byron was the author of the lines quoted, and they can be found in "Don Juan," Canto I., Stanza 194. The stanza is as follows:

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart;
'Tis a woman's whole existence; man may range
The Court, Camp, Church, the Vessel, and the Mart;
Sword, Gown, Gain, Glory, offer in exchange
Pride, Fame, Ambition, to fill up his heart,
And few there are whom these cannot estrange;
Men have all these resources, we but one—
To love again, and be again undone."

S. D. JEAN.—Will you kindly advise me whether there has ever been published a biography of John Howard Payne and where it can be obtained?

"The Life and Writings of John Howard Payne," by Gabriel Harrison, was published in 1875, and a revised edition of it appeared in 1884. This revised and illustrated edition was published at $3 by J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia. It is now the J. B. Lippincott Company. The book seems to be out of print.

H. R.—Can you tell me how the entire poem reads which has the following lines in it: "For it is the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world"?

The quotation given by our correspondent is from the poem "What Rules the World," by William Ross Wallace, an American poet. The stanza in which the lines referred to appear is as follows:

They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty sceptre
O'er lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

Answers from Readers.

JOHN T. WILLISTON.—In your issue of May 22, "A. B. S." asks for a Scottish ballad entitled "Sir James the Rose." In a book of "Legendary Ballads," compiled by John S. Roberts, is one entitled "Sir James the Rose," beginning:

O heard ye o' Sir James the Rose,
The young heir o' Balsighan?
For he has killed a gallant squire,
Whose friends are out to tak' him.

Sir James's hiding place is betrayed by his false ladylove. He is taken and slain, and his bleeding heart sent to her, when she is overcome by remorse and disappears from mortal view.

R. Fleming.—The oft-quoted lines on "Rest," mentioned by "F. J. H." in your issue of June 5, are generally credited to Goethe. The translation, however, is by John Sullivan Dwight, who was a distinguished musical critic of Boston and editor of Dwight's Journal of Music. He was born in 1813 and died in 1893. He was a poet as well as musician. "True Rest" and "God Save the State" are the best known of his verses.

"M. E. E." sends us the following copy of the verses:

Sweet is the pleasure
Itself cannot spoil!
Is not true leisure
One with true toil?

Thou that wouldst taste it
Still do thy best;
Use it, not waste it—
Else 'tis no rest.

Wouldst behold beauty
Near thee? all round?
Only hath duty
Such a sight found.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Flowing to ocean
After its life.

Deeper devotion
Nowhere hath knelt;
Fuller emotion
Heart never felt.

'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best,
'Tis onward; unswerving—
And that is true rest.
—John Sullivan Dwight.

S. H.—The inquiry of "Joseph Howard" on June 26 is for a poem by William Watson. I do not know its name, but give the entire poem below:

Lo, with the ancient roots of man's nature
Twines the eternal passion of song.
Ever love fans it,
Ever life feeds it,
Time cannot age it,
Death cannot slay.
Deep in the world-heart
Stand its foundations,
Tangled with all things
Twin made with all.
Nay, what is nature's self
But an endless
Strife toward music,
Euphony, rhyme?
Trees in their blooming,
Tides in their flowing,
Stars in their circling,
Trouble with song.
God on His throne is
Eldest of poets;
Unto His measures
Moveth the whole.

A. H. B.—Mary Taylor Ross asked for an article on Shelley and a poem by William Watson on "Maria." The poem is as follows:

SHELLEY AND HARRIET WESTBROOK.

A star look'd down from heaven and loved a flower
Grown in earth's garden—loved it for an hour;
Let eyes that trace his orbit in the spheres
Refuse not to a ruin'd rosebud tears.

The article referred to I do not know. The poem will be found in Watson's earlier collections.

A copy of the poem has also been sent us by Susan W. Allison, Governors Island, N. Y.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS CRAMER.—In THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for July 3 R. L. Jones wants to know who said, (which is

Answers from and Appeals to Readers.

quoted wrong.) "I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong." This was said by Abraham Lincoln at Peoria, Ill., (Oct. 16, 1854,) in reply to Senator Stephen A. Douglas. It can be found in any good book of Abraham Lincoln's speeches. The following is how Lincoln said it: "Some men, mostly Whigs, who condemn the repeal of the Missouri compromise, nevertheless hesitate to go for its restoration lest they be thrown in company with the abolitionists. Will they allow me, as an old Whig, to tell them good-numoredly, that I think this is very silly? Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.

ANN B. BRITTAIN.—In your edition of May 29, 1909, William E. King asks for a poem called "The Beggar's Curse." I inclose a copy of "The Farmhouse Near the Sea." I think that is what he wants. I copied it from a scrapbook, where it was placed forty years ago. The author's name is not given.

THE FARMHOUSE NEAR THE SEA.

Near the beetling cliffs of Scotland,
Where the pine and fir tree grow,
Stood a weather-beaten farmhouse
In the old time long ago.
Now the farmer, hard and grasping,
Was a surly, selfish man,
Like the gudewife whom he courted
When his thirtieth year began.

And one night they heard a tempest
Raging o'er the darksome plain,
Loudly howling blew the night wind,
Plashing came the pouring rain.
And a beggar woman wandering,
Homeless, o'er the dreary waste,
Spied afar the ancient farmhouse,
Hurried on with eager haste.

Closely drew her cloak around her,
Strained her weary, aching sight,
Lest she miss the welcome beacon—
Lest she lose its guiding light.
Half exhausted ere she reached it,
Knocked she at the closed shut door;
But no answer bade her enter,
And she feebly knocked once more.

Then she struggled to the window
And she tapped against the pane;
Give me shelter, faintly prayed she,
Shelter from the cruel rain.
Then the farmer's wife rose quickly
From her straight-backed oaken chair,
Heeded not the beggar's suffering,
Heeded not the beggar's prayer.

With a curse she closed the shutter,
And the beggar, in despair,
Crept beneath an aged oak tree,
Muttered forth her dying prayer;
Just that kindness which has bid them,
Let me perish at their door—
Just that mercy which they showed me
Show to them, and show no more.

Let my curses light upon them
From this time forever more,
On their field and on their vineyard,
On their basket and their store.
Let them have no child to love them;
Let the common high-road run
Thro' their kitchen—o'er their hearthstone—
Let them weep, as I have done.

In the morning she was lying,
Dead beneath the old oak tree;
But her curse has clung forever
To the farmhouse near the sea.
Now a tangled mass of ivy
Marks the spot where it has been,
And the two end walls are standing—
But the high road runs between.

ANNE GREENE MOORE.—I inclose herewith verses of "The Water Mill," asked for by C. S. Wood in "Queries and Answers of Saturday, July 3:

Listen to the water-mill, through the livelong day;
How the clicking of its wheel wears the hours away.
Languidly the Autumn wind stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the fields the reapers sing, binding up the sheaves.
And a proverb haunts my mind as a spell is cast—
"The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

Autumn winds revive no more leaves that once are shed,
And the sickle cannot reap corn once gathered;
And the rippling stream flows on, tranquil, deep, and still,
Never gliding back again to the water-mill.
Truly speaks the proverb old, with a meaning vast:
"The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

Work while yet the daylight shines, man of strength and will—
Never does the streamlet glide useless by the mill.
Wait not till to-morrow's sun beams upon the way:
All that thou canst call thine own lies in thy to-day—
Power, intellect, and health may not always last—
"The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

Oh! The wasted hours of life that have drifted by!
Oh! the good we might have done, lost without a sigh!
Love that we might once have saved by a single word;
Thoughts conceived, but never penned, perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart, take and hold it fast—
"The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

Oh! love thy God and fellow-man—thyself consider last.
For come it will, when thou must scan dark errors of the past;
And when the light of life is o'er, and earth recedes from view,
And Heaven in all its glory shines, midst the pure, the good, the true,
Then you'll see more clearly the proverb deep and vast—
"The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

Appeals to Readers.

R. L. C. WHITE.—I shall be greatly obliged if some of the well-informed readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will identify for me the following poem, of which I know neither the title nor the author:

I said, "Let me walk in the fields."
He said, "Nay, walk in the town;"
I said, "There are no flowers there;"
He said, "No flowers, but a crown."

I said, "But the sky is black,
There is nothing but noise and din;"
But He wept as he sent me back—
"There is more," he said, "there is sin."

I said, "But the air is thick,
And fogs are veiling the sun;"
He answered, "Yet hearts are sick,
And souls in the dark undone."

I said, "I shall miss the light,
And friends will miss me, they say;"
He answered me, "Choose to-night
If I am to miss you or they."

I pleaded for time to be given;
He said, "Is it hard to decide?
It will not seem hard in heaven
To have followed the steps of your Guide."

I cast one look at the field,
Then set my face to the town;
He said, "My child, do you yield?
Will you leave the flowers for the crown?"

Then into His hand went mine,
And into my heart came He,
And I walk in a light divine
The path I had feared to see.

This is copied from an old scrapbook, and I, of course, am not sure that it is literally accurate.

N. P. S.—Can any of your readers tell the poem from which the following lines are quoted and the author of the same:

When death is drawing near
And thy soul shrinks with fear,
And thy limbs fail:
Then turn thy face, and pray
To Him who shows the way
Thro' the dark Vale.
Death comes to set thee free—
Then meet him cheerily
As thy true friend.
And all thy sorrows cease,
And in eternal peace
Thy penance end.

E. C.—This little scrap appeared as a query in The Bookman's Letter Box. It was written some time ago, under an assumed name. It has been suggested that it came from Kipling's pen. Can any one give me the name of the author and the remainder of this poem?

Shanghaied in San Francisco,
And we fetched up in Bombay;
They set us afloat in an old Leith boat
That steered like a stack of hay.
We parted in the tropics,
When the pitch boiled up on deck.
We have saved our hides and little besides—

E. R. B.—Would be glad if any of your readers could give me all of the poem, a part of which is as follows:

Strive as we may, but few will understand;
We shall be doubted and misunderstood on every hand;
But life is sweet and has not been in vain
Were one undoubting friend our only gain.

JAMES STUART MOTHERWELL.—Could any of your numerous correspondents tell me where I can find a poem of which the following is one stanza:

Oh! blacksmith, are you busy?
My horse has lost a shoe;
Long road have I to travel;
Can you fit me out anew?

I believe it used to be in school books about twenty years ago.

L. BALTIMORE.—Who is the author of the following lines:

My mother groaned, my father wept,
Into the dangerous world I lept.

They are quoted in the "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," and are also prefaced to the opening chapters of some other recent biography, of which I should like to be reminded.

M. C.—Please let me know through THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS the name and author of the following quotation:

He sank to repose where the red heaths are blended;
One dream of his childhood his fancy passed o'er;
But his battles are fought and his march it is ended;
The sound of the bagpipes shall wake him no more.

L. A. P.—Can you kindly tell me the author of the following lines, from what poem they are taken, and where I can find them:

I shall remember while the light yet lives
And in the darkness I shall not forget.

Can any of your readers tell me anything about the following lines, whether they are the entire poem or only a part, also the author:

It is not enough to win rights from a King and write them down in a book,
New men, new lights, and the father's code the sons may never brook.
What is liberty now were license then; their freedom our yoke would be;
And each new decade must have new men to determine its liberty.

ELIZABETH MALLETT.—Can any of your readers inform me as to the authorship and origin of the following lines, also give the rest of the poem:

I would flood your path with sunshine;
I would fence you from all ill;
I would crown you with all blessings
If I could but have my will.
Aye, but human love may err, friend,
And a Power all-wise is near;
So I only pray: God bless you,
And God keep you through the year.

Also, can any one give me the poem which starts, I believe:

I'm tired, John, so tired,
But I've tried to do my best;
And I may feel more like flying
When I've had a spell of rest.

I would be very grateful for information concerning either poem.

J. F.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find these lines:

The mystery, dimly understood,
That love of God is love of good.

A. S. H.—I shall be greatly obliged for information about a few stanzas written by Prof. W. C. Richards about the year 1881, concerning the revised New Testament, and containing these sentiments:

Others may like this, for they drank from it
At the first.
But we will keep the ungilded gold.

Answers to Correspondents.

AXEL STAAL.—We do not find a recorded sale of the book about which you inquired, and therefore we presume it has no special value.

T. W.—We do not find any indication in the book catalogues of any biographical history of Estonia, or the Swedes who settled in the West Indies, in English. Perhaps one of our readers may know.

M. I. W.—None of the books about which you wrote seems of any special value.

DANIEL B. LEART.—The lines quoted are from the poem "Invictus," by W. E. Henley. It is printed in full in the Oxford Book of English Verse and in "The World's Best Poetry," edited by Bliss Carman.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

Dr. Hutchinson on "Preventable Disease"—John Woolman Redivivus—Some Fall Titles.

BOSTON, July 23.—While both Great Britain and the United States are discussing the question of setting the clocks forward to assist the feeble-minded to arise early enough to improve the sunlit hours now spent in bed, Boston has semi-officially added a whole day of sunlight to the calendar. The record of the deed appears on the title page of the late Public Library Bulletin in the date of June 31, 1909. Thus quietly are revolutions effected in these times!

In spite of all warnings of the danger of thinking of one's health, not even the weather is the subject of more conversation, and among the volumes which Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company are preparing for the Autumn none will be more eagerly discussed and read than "Preventable Disease," by Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Common maladies, especially those arising from indolence or ignorance, and ways of evading and palliating them, are his topics, and, like most medical men, he aims at producing literature while giving information, so that his book will be worth examination.

New York readers, having exhausted the supply of the Macmillan edition of "John Woolman's Journal," have added themselves to the number of those ordering it from 4 Park Street, and although the book is not to be regarded as a possible "best seller," the demand shows how good is the word spoken in season. The Osgood edition, issued in 1872, bears witness to a nineteenth century Boston publisher's correct valuation of Woolman, but on the other hand Mr. Francis H. Underwood, the first editor of The Atlantic Monthly, contented himself with printing the good Quaker's name in the list of "other authors" in the American volume of his Handbook of English Literature, published in 1873.

The Autumn list of Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company will include "Cecily," by Mr. William James Hopkins, a novelette to appear in the August Atlantic Monthly. It is a seashore story like "The Clammer."

Miss Mary Caroline Crawford, the author of "St. Botolph's Town" and "Among Old New England Inns," has added her name to the long list of literary folk driven from Boston by the park system and has made herself a new home at Arlington Heights. Miss Crawford remained in her home at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument until she was almost the last author to go. Mr. James Frothingham Hunnewell, who has made some valuable bibliographies and has written "A Century of Town Life" and "The Lands of Scott," retains a nominal residence, but he is the last of a pleasant company.

Before she went away Miss Crawford completed a new book, "Old Boston Days and Ways," a work in which she deals with the town from about 1765 to 1823, when it became a city. Gossip of persons and places will form the bulk of the book, which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish in an illustrated edition.

At the age of 73, after thirty years of authorship, Prof. Cesare Lombroso shows himself entirely unafraid to attack a new subject, and his "Spiritistic Phenomena and Their Interpretation," of which some parts have already appeared in magazines, will soon be published. It is written with as much fire as any of his early works. As an alienist he has encountered many strange and apparently inexplicable matters, and as Alienist Professor of Psychiatry at Turin he has been compelled to study many cases in the hope of ascertaining general principles, and he retains scarcely a doubt as to the ability of the dead to communicate with the living. Another book, "After Death What?" will be the complement of the first, and both will be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

Mr. Winthrop Packard's "Wild Pastures" has been so successful as to confirm him in his intention of publishing other volumes of his sketches and studies. Three are already planned, and the first will be entitled "Wildwood Ways."

Prof. William James's "Pragmatism" has received so much approbation that the announcement of a volume entitled "Anti-Pragmatism" will surprise his readers. The author is Prof. Albert Schinz, who occupies the chair of French Literature at Bryn Mawr, and this book will be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

Lieut. Commander Edward L. Beach, U. S. N., the author of "An Annapolis Flebe" and other stories of the Academy, has written another story for boys, "Ralph Osborn, Midshipman at Annapolis," and it will be published by the W. A. Wilde Company.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Entertaining Fiction Promised for August — "The New New York" — Important Art Books.

A BOOK of travel that is of special timeliness at this season is published this week by the John Lane Company under the title "Wheel Magic." In this volume the author, J. W. Allen, describes his experiences on a bicycle trip through rural England. The titles of some of Mr. Allen's short papers giving an idea of the purpose of his book are: "Across the Chilterns After Supper," "The Dog's Point of View," "The Abbey Church," &c.

A special Summer number of The International Studio, devoted to sketching grounds, will shortly be published by the John Lane Company. A particular feature in this number will be an appreciation of New York City from the standpoint of the artist by Joseph Pennell. The latter's article will be illustrated by eleven drawings, six of them occupying full pages, depicting various parts of New York City, such as Blackwell's Island Bridge from the twentieth story of the Belmont, and Forty-second Street from the Times Building. Other articles in the volume are by W. H. Charlton, George Houston, &c., and describe various sketching grounds in Europe, the British Isles, the west coast of Ireland, Iona, Avignon, &c. It contains an introduction by Alfred East and about 250 illustrations, 20 of which are in color.

Poems for Travelers.

A little book of selected verse, which was published not very long ago by Henry Holt & Co. under the title, "The Open Road," has just gone into its eleventh edition. The book is compiled by E. V. Lucas, and contains 125 selections from over 60 authors. Another compilation of the same character and by the same author, called "The Friendly Town," is in its fifth edition, while two others, "The Poetic Old World," compiled by Miss Lucy H. Humphrey, and "Poems for Travelers," compiled by Mary R. J. Du Bois, are in new American editions, and will shortly be published in England by Bell. All four of these volumes are intended as gift books for European travelers. Another book of verse, compiled by E. V. Lucas, which is just out in its fifth edition, is intended especially for children, and contains over 200 poems from 80 authors.

Other new editions published this week by the Holts are: "History of American Politics," by Alexander Johnston, late professor in Princeton University, revised and enlarged by William M. Sloane, professor in Columbia University; a ninth printing of "Science of Finance," by Henry C. Adams, professor in the University of Michigan; a seventh printing of "American Oratory," by Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, and an eleventh printing of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," edited by Prof. Oscar Kuhns.

An addition to their American Science Series is published this month by Henry Holt & Co. bearing the title "College Geology," by Profs. Chamberlain and Salisbury. A three-volume work on geology by the same authors is already in this series. The new one-volume work is on the same general lines, while, it is believed, it will be better adapted to class work than its predecessor. It is said to supply all the material necessary for a college course. Arrangements have just been concluded with Thomas Seltzer for the publication of Dr. Ostwald's "Grundriss der Naturphilosophie."

"The American Egypt."

What is described as "a lively and unconventional volume" about "Yucatan: the American Egypt," by Channing Arnold and Frederick J. Frost, is announced for early Fall publication by Doubleday, Page & Co. The book will contain many illustrations, and addresses itself to those who know little, if anything, of the archaeological wonders of a country whose present activities in agriculture are among the most important in Central America. An idea of the book may be gathered from some of the following topics gleaned from the table of contents: "A Yucatan Breakfast," "Amid the Palace of the Itzas," "In the Footsteps of Cortez," "In Search of the Mayan Mecca," "Who Were the Mayans?" "America's First Architects," "Hieroglyphics and Paintings," &c.

Another of Ellis Parker Butler's humorous stories is promised for the Fall by Doubleday, Page & Co. The volume will carry the title "The Thin Santa Claus," and will contain illustrations by May Wilson Preston. The story, which is after the manner of "Pigs is Pigs," has to do with Mrs. Grits and a chicken coop.

Besides the Rackham edition of "Grimm's Household Tales," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out this year, there will be a Rackham "Undine." This will comprise a new translation into English by W. L. Courtenay of Fouque's famous classic, which, curiously enough, will be a century old year after next. The volume will contain many pictures in color and black and white by Arthur Rackham.

John D. Rockefeller's "Random Reminiscences," now in its second edition in this country, has been published in Germany by Bong & Co., who purchased the German rights from Doubleday, Page & Co., first running the book serially in their periodical, "Der Mensch und die Erde." The German book, unlike the American edition, contains several illustrations, and is printed in a large type.

A booklet on O. Henry and his work is being published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The latter propose to make this the first of a series of similar publications devoted to their authors.

A book by Royall Tyler called "The Cities of Spain" is among the Fall announcements made by Mitchell Kennerley. The volume, which will contain sixty-four illustrations from original photographs, will deal with the principal cities of Spain. History, language, the natural characteristics of the country, the people as they are to-day as well as Spanish art, will be the subjects treated. Another Fall book, which is taken over from the Spring list, is a novel by A. S. M. Hutchinson called "Once Aboard the Lugger."

Art and Letters Libraries.

New volumes promised for their Rubric Series by Duffield & Co. are Emerson's "Nature," Browning's "Pippa Passes," Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," and Dickens's "Christmas Carol." The purpose of this series is to give to readers various good things that are "established or settled by authority" in a handy form. Each volume is printed in two colors, with appropriate marginal decorations especially made for it. Eight titles have already appeared in the series.

In The New Medieval Library Duffield & Co. will bring out in the Fall the ninth volume in the series to which has been given the title of "The Cell of Self-Knowledge." This will consist of seven early mystical treatises printed by Henry Pepwell in 1521, now edited, with an introduction and notes, by Edmund G. Gardner, M. A., and illustrated from contemporary sources. This will be followed by the tenth volume in the series, which will be printed as a double number. It will contain "Ancient English Christmas Carols, 1400-1700, Collected, Arranged, and Illustrated from Medieval Books of Hours," by Edith Rickert. The book will be divided into three parts, as follows: The Nativity, the Divine Mystery, and Yule Festivity. Each volume in this library is bound in pigskin, antique style, with clasps, &c.

In the Art and Letters Library Duffield & Co. plan to bring out the following additional volumes: "Stories of the French Artists," by P. M. Turner; "Stories of the Spanish Artists," by Luis Carreno, and "The Sayings of St. Gregory," copiously illustrated and to be issued uniformly with "Little Flowers of St. Francis." Each of these volumes is profusely illustrated with many half-tones and eight four-color plates, and contains rubricated title pages of special design.

Some August Novels.

"The End of the Road" is the title of a novel by Stanley Portal Hyatt, author of "The Little Brown Brother," which D. Appleton & Co. will publish in a few weeks. It is the story of a transport rider of South Africa in the days just preceding the Boer war. Contrasted with this typical pioneer, who resents the intrusion of the mines and the railroads in his wild country, is another character who foresees all the changes to come in South Africa and does all in his power to further them, though at the cost of misunderstanding and contempt from men of the pioneer kind. Following the publication of Mr. Hyatt's novel will appear "The Hungry Heart," by David Graham Phillips, a notice of which has already appeared in these columns. This will be followed in turn by a new novel from the pen of Joseph C. Lincoln, author of "Cy Whittaker's Place," &c., entitled "Keslah Coffin." This, it is said, is the longest story that Mr. Lincoln has written, and contains more "plot" than has been characteristic of his former books. Like his other work, this new story is laid in Cape Cod. It goes back to something like half a century or more ago, when men in this section of Massachusetts were mostly Captains of clipper ships or older men who had retired in comfort from that calling. One of the chief topics of discussion in the village of Trumet, where the action of the story takes place, was the religious differences of the adherents of the regular Church and the more sect of Comequters. Keziah Coffin, who gives the title to the book, is a woman of middle age, whose husband is supposed to be dead, but is in reality alive and very much of a rascal. All three of these novels will be published in August.

Early in the Autumn the fourth volume of the Cambridge "History of English Literature" will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. "From Sir Thomas North to Michael Drayton" is the title of this volume. Another book of a purely literary character which is promised for about the same time as the Cambridge work is Laurie Magnus's "English Literature in the Nineteenth Century." This book has recently been published in England, where the first edition was sold out shortly after it was issued. The author takes up the period between 1784 and the present day.

Facts About Precious Stones.

A book that is now in press with the Putnams has to do with the identification of gems and gem minerals, and bears the title "A Book of Precious Stones." It is written by Julius Wodiska, who describes in untechnical language the origin, development, and treatment of the diamond, the sapphire, and other precious stones as well as some of the semi-precious stones. The art of mounting gems is somewhat elaborately covered, a chapter of folklore gives some of the superstitions regarding them, while another chapter is devoted to collections of gems in museums.

The Putnams also have for early publication "A Quiz Book of Nursing for Teachers and Students," by Amy E. Pope and Thirza A. Pope. This, it is promised, will be ready in time for the opening of the nursing schools this Fall. It aims to be useful, in the most practical way, to nurses who teach and to those who are studying under them. There will also be a new and revised edition of "Short Talks with Young Mothers on the Management of Infants and Young Children," by Charles Gilmore Kerley, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children, New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital.

The following books are in course of preparation for early publication by the Oxford University Press: A popular edition of Christopher Harlowe's Works, edited by C. F. Tucker-Brooke; Hobbes's "Leviathan," edited, with introduction, by the late W. G. Pogson Smith; "Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century," Volume III., 1685-1700, edited by J. E. Spingarn; "Specimens of Middle English," edited by J. Hall; Roger Bacon's Works, edited by R. Steele, (hitherto unpublished;) Dante's "Convivio," translated by W. W. Jackson, (Oxford Library of Translations;) "The Forerunners of Dante," a selection from Italian poetry before 1300, edited by A. J. Butler. Numerous additions also are planned to the Oxford Higher and Modern French Series, edited by L. Delbos.

What is described as "a collection of original observations, serious and otherwise, whose object it is to set forth in a few words some of the fugitive philosophy that is floating vaguely in men's minds," will be published by Sturgis & Walton in the early Fall. The title of the book will be "Short-Cut Philosophy, Home Made and Hand Turned," by Albert Williams Macy, with illustrations and decorations by Robert Gaston Herbert.

At about the same time that this book will be published the same house expects to issue a novel by Meyram Hill entitled "An American Princess." This is a story of adventure, the plot of which centres about the remarkable resemblance of an American girl to Princess Veria of Monrovia.

The new novel by Justus Miles Forman, entitled "Jason," has just been published by Harper Brothers. This novel, although by an American author, has appeared serially in an English periodical, The Windsor Magazine. It has been illustrated by William Hatherell, R. I., who made the drawings for "The Testing of Diana Mallory."

"The New New York."

Among their specially illustrated books planned for the Fall, the Macmillan Company has a book by John C. Van Dyke called "The New New York," with 124 illustrations, including 26 color plates, by Joseph Pennell. Prof. Van Dyke and Mr. Pennell are described as being equally enthusiastic in regard to the picturesque features of New York, and this enthusiasm, it is said, is amply in evidence in their collaborated work.

Another Macmillan book of special timeliness for the September celebration of the Fulton centennial is to be found in Clinton Johnson's forthcoming work, "The Picturesque Hudson." This book has been written in much the same way that has proved so popular with the author's "Highways and Byways of the South," &c., and is calculated to give a familiar as well as vivid impression of the locality described. It carries numerous illustrations.

PROF. C. E. GARMAN.

Mrs. Eliza Miner Garman, widow of Prof. Charles Edward Garman, who for twenty-five years was connected with the Faculty of Amherst College, has prepared a memorial of her husband in the shape of a volume containing a collection of his letters, lectures, and addresses, (Houghton Mifflin Company, $3.) The memorial is the outcome of a suggestion made to Mrs. Garman on behalf of the class of 1884 of Amherst College, and a committee of the class has co-operated with her in the selection of material and in arranging for its proper publication. Prof. Garman was a teacher of philosophy, and practically all of his literary remains are of the philosophic order. Of this sort is most of the matter in his memorial volume, though there are several interesting letters and a few addresses which are of a different character. A number of tributes and characterizations appear in an appendix, in all of which Prof. Garman is spoken of in terms of great respect.

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